the olders mixen of this State.—Regard to our addividual interest, peace and fafety, to our national homour and reputation, respect to the memory of our ancestors, to that of those heroes who died in the late war, and who at a valt expence of blood and treature, obtained for us the privileges we now do and 'may enjoy ;—duty to our posterity, who will claim as their birth-right the liberties we have received from our fore-izthers, loudly call upon us, to preferve involute that confliction, which is the pride of every parriet of felaflachuferts and the enry of the world. This conflitution is now in danger; and much, very much, depends on those whom we elect into the offices of Governor and Lieutenship-Governor, whether it shall yet remain a bleffing to us or whether that, together with our rights and properties, shall be facilized to the vilett of men. A review of our pall dangers, a confideration of the prefent, and the characters of those who have supported the administration, may lead us to fuch choice, as will redound to our tranquillity, happinels and honour.

The idle, the profligate and abandoned have been unremitted in their exertions to overthrow the conditution, in the western parts of the State, they have been but too successful: Tenderness in the government to the lives of her citizens, a wish to believe that the conduct of their opponents, was founded in want of information ; in the errors of the head, rather than the intentions of the hearr, induced the Legislature to adopt the mildest measures, against the Insurgents; the middel measures, against the Infurgents; while fevers and certain punishments, were held out as the configuence of future rebellion.

This conduct was decided by the rebells as week and publishimous, and by them, was considered as an argument of their own firength, and inability or disneithation of our rulers tooppose them.—In the counties of Hamphire, Berkhire and Wore-fier, they company agentity with course of the common wealth; and without opposition began to arrange and officer the militia. The

leaders promified their deluded followers, a diftribation of the property and possellions of the rich and industrious, and affured them, that in thort time, the capital and the various fea-ports in this State, should be invaded, and the properfound therein, delivered to them as plunder, and a reward for all their toil and fatigue.

cember laft, when every friend to religion, to cember laif, when every friend to rengion, to prace, and good government, infly trembled for his own fafety, and that of his neighbour. At this period, our worthy first magnitrate came forward, and by his unremitted exertions, obtained a vote to call forth the militia, to oppose these sons of rapine and plunder. By subscribing liberally, to lend government money, for obtaining fupplies for the militia, he induced on there to do the fame, and thus effected a loan, by there to do the tame, and thus enected a loan, by which the troops were provided with the necef-faries and comforts of life. The command of this army, was given to a General, brave and in-trepid in the field; wife and prudent in coun-cil, a precise adherent to the privileges of civil life, and an ardent lover and promoter of the rights of mankind. The arrangement of this force, the intention, and object to which it was pointed, and the execution of this intention, was exactly fuch as might have been expected from the known prudence, wildom and military feill of theie two gentlemen who originated, conduct-

of these two gentlement was of squares, consucceed, and executed the orders of povernment.

At this time, when it was the indispensible duty, of every man in office, unequivocally to oppose the infurgents to the extent of his power, oppose the infurgents to the extent of his power, and thereby extempt to fave the confliction, there were people, near to the first chair of government, who, either from habits of indecision, from confitutional wint of firmunes, or a will to accompany the confitutional wint of firmunes, or a will to accompany the confitutional wint of firmunes, or a will be company to the confitution of the thereby fecure a future election, constantly op-posed every exertion against the rebels.

To shrink from the duties of an effice, from

the responsibility of a character, to which our. country has appointed us; and to which appointment, with all its confequences, we affent, on our acceptance, is at all times a crime of great magnitude; but he, who, in times like the prefent, meanly prefers remaining in place, to the duties of his countee, and only commits a crime against himself and the people, whole fercant he now is, but involves pofterity, in the greatest distress. If any like the characters last described, are candidares for the office, of first or second magistrates, dates for the omec, or not or tecond magnitates, by-giving them our voies, we not only take part with them, but are in fact guilty of a political nicide. The quefition then applies, to whom final we give our voies, for these great offices of Governor and Licutemane-Governor? Fightly—weare not to consider, who would be most granter to the consider, who would be most granter to the consider. tified by the office, who has the most engaging address, and whole manners are most winning. on our affections; nor who had the office, and wants the emoluments thereof, to maintain himfelf and family; but, we are ferroufly to examine, who are most capable of ferving the community at this critical pariod, and to fuch menmunity at this critical parion, into two them who come after us, the privileges we have are we bound in conficience to give our votes—

received from our forefathers.

FABIUS.

-Regard to our formidebie: and wait mit for a fiew election, which they fondly hoe will give them an op-portunity of attaining hear ends, viz. a total de-firuction of all debts, sublic and private, and a diffribation of others property among them-

The first magistrate ought to be men of pure moral characters; of good fense and inflexible integrity; who will in no inflance deviate from the combitution, and who, in every possible care, will indefatigably perform the duties of their ofwin indetatigably perform the duties of their or-fice, and are ready it take upon themselves all the risque and all the responsibility to which their fituation is liable. Let me all you then, my fellow-delizens who are the men that com-port with this character? Is not the prefer the more delivers and the light and the chief magistrate, a man of ftrict piery as gion : of inflexible integrity, and underlying conformity to the confliction? I think there is no man in the community but will allow, that thele qualities are peffelled by him in an eminent degree. Let us next alk, what is the character of him, who has been at the head of the government forces; and principal in the exe-cution of every attempt to defeat the Rebels and preferre the Commonwealth? He is known to most of us, and I believe all, who do know him, can teftify that he is a man of the greatell know-ledge, industry and decision in business, of strict economy in private and public life, of the purell religion, and the most unimperchable character, for moral honefty-of extensive acquaintance of the different functions and foils of this State, and the manners and dispositions of their various inhabitants ; when we view the shareder and abilities of this man, and add thereto his military reputation, we cannot hefitate a moment, in en deavouring to put him into the executive part of government, and fecuring to ourfelves the full force of all his talents civil and military, by giving him our votes for Lieutenant-Gov-To these two gentlemen, he present Governor

At their two gentlemen, he preient towernos and the commander of the government forces, are we greatly indebted, under the blefting of providence, for the tranquillity, we now enjoy. Our firmation has been almost desperate—the fleady, manly and humane conduct of their gentlemen has greatly relieved us; but fill dangers nd a reward for all their toil and fatigue.

Such was our fituation in the month of DeBuch was our fituation in the month of DeColor was our fituation ed to ward them off. Their men nave been tried, and we well know they are equal to the arduous take of holding the reins of government. By electing them we convince the infurgents that the voice of the people is against them. We convince the world that, the doings of govern-ment, to support her dignity, were not the at-tempts of a party, but the just exercises of law-ful authority, conformable to the wiftes of the people. From fuch conviction, the happiest consequences will refult—the infurgents will feel that they have been deluded; that they have no fafery but in a due submiffion to the laws of the commonwealth. But thould we neglect this opportunity of perfecting that fystem, which proifes fo fairly to reflore us to tranquillity, w a people, may be lost forever — If, regardless of the public good, we should attempt to gratify our personal affections, by voting for those men, our persons anections by some or to whom whose manners are most engaging, or to whom we are allied, by ties of any kind, we fifted only throw weight into the scale of our opponents, and probably aid the election of a man, ble to the deligns of the infurgents-I know fone men, of the best intentions, inclined to soic for tainbischereder for importality, by infinite a worthy gentleman, who fome years fince filled all parties, as far as they maintain purity and the chair of government ; but let me affure them, they only destroy their votes. This gentleman they only delitoy neir votes. Aus genteman is benevolent, amiable, generous and polite; his private virtues foar far above the ievel of human nature; in times fels diffurbed than the prefent, he would be a fit object of our choice; at prefent, his very virtues might injure us; we now need the firm, fleady, undeviating min! of a Cato, not the flexible, foft and accomodating temper of an Attious, And further bowerer ditpoled we may be to bring him again into office, it as not in our poser, his like health of body renders him neather the first like the like of body renders him neather the first like the like of body renders him neather the first like the like of the the like ders him unable to fuftain the duties of life, As to Lieutenant-Governor, it is abfo-lutely necessary to have a man of military knowledge, in the executive part of government, though it might be improper to have such a character at the head of administration. The gentlemen, who has been in that office, is con-feffedly not a military man, his talents are for civil life poly, and from this circumstance have we suffered the greatest injuries; the infurgents have built much on this idea;—he will probably be elected a member of the Council, and thus the government will have all the benefit of his abilities. In fine, if we are wife, prudent and united in our votes for thefe two first officers of government, we may look forward with a wellgovernment, we may look forward with a wen-grounded hope, to a firm, efficient administra-tion, not only willing, but capable of fecuring to every man the frants of his own labour, and we shall be enabled to transmit inviolate, to those who come after us, the privileges we have

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE To the ELECTORS.

HE present state of public affairs, calls in the sober consideration, and steady crutions of every men. The frenzy of unpuncture of the state of the pled and ignorant men, has in the course of pled and ignorant men, has in the courle of it; year past brought us into an unbappy singular; and a steady perfectance in support of each and government, can alone preferve as soon in as a people. At a period to big with our fix it as a period of the with our fix it is seriously resked, before we give our row for Covernors. Senators and Avoresticiansing. let us feriously renece, before we give our roa for Governors, Senators and Representation. think it must strike every mind with full viction, that we ought to continue thate in chiefe, who have with fleady firmners and den fice, who have with iteraty frumers and about imported government in the late convolute, if we flouid neglect them, our conduct with we are infingent cast, and be confined in your of rebellion. This would injure and well your of rebellion and the firms and the confined in the confined with the confined in the confined in the confined with the confined en government in all its iprings :- it wo check the exertions of the new elected rules cheje the exertions of the new cleder menty taking away all ground of confidence in inport from the people. For, who as a rule, would undertake the painful tulk of fishess; rebellion, and furporting government, if he are conficious the people, for whom he laboured would frown upon his condett, by distinct, him, to foon as his work was done? For more part I hold no office in the flate, nor of my relations or connections, but I felt to those the were in the first department of those that were in the first departments of go those that were in the first departments of ge-eriment the year pair, knowing the painfulra-which the duty of office imposed on them; and confidering the difficulties which will medicby attend government the enfuing yez, last perfuaded that many of our first and best are modice would with to be excused from ferrig in office would with to be excused from first the people any longer, were it not for the arry critical state of public affairs, in which this interast in the prospecity of the Commonwil-makes it a day to ferve. It would also ke charge-cable to the feelings of any good ma, non-ceive the dispurposation of his countymen be-being neglected at a time like the present, who neglect is cenfure. The experience of aller has left this great truth on record, for the has seer this great truth on record, for the fruction of all, — That unlefs a people are his ly civilized, and influenced by a principle of honour and virtue, they cannot maintain also government. We are now on probation if government. We are now on processon it we are clectors, improve our liberty to appear the virtuous, wife and firm, to the high office in the executive and legislative department, as may hope for tranquilty in government, as public profperity; but flould we deriate her this line of duty, by neglecting the worthy ely who have ferred us, and introduce men of fair minds, loofe morals, bankrupts, noily dame ers againft all meafures but their own; men who have not established any uniform charact worthippers of their own novelies; or unbed ing bigots; we may never expect to fee ment

ONE of the PEOPLE

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

BECAUSE "the liberty of the prefs is the tisk to the facultity of freedom, and it ent b tisk to the fecutity of freedom, and it ent must the public be held to read or the priote ublish the productions of every novice and viler, who may take it upon him to write for newspaper? It is true that the printer must me preeding in their writings : and even he for Arain a point where a cause feems to labour want of argument, by publishing some thing which are really trivial and impotent. Ed while thefe writers find quarter from the pun er, the public ought to have as much liberty they, to laugh at their folly and from the their abufes. Several writers in the Hamiltonia Gazette who have lately made their appearant deferve censure for their ignorance, then breeding, their want of decency or cleaning runs through their publications - What entrainment have public from a writer, No. 2 who filles himself, A Friend to Government unlefs they can be entertained by feeling a ribaldry; with his calling his opponent, w are then of bumour, pletfantry and fentions a couple of intolerable, ill-bred, feurinbuy will bullies. This writer is not futed to upublic walle, and the prife might have remained the had be kept his bad blood within his extension.

Another writer, by the name of, Rofticus, ftepped upon the flage, No. 26, but Ich neither wit, humour, fentimens, or good but memer wit, numour, fentimens, or good one ing in any part of his exhibition. And I him the public has as much reason to feet the thirt as the gentleman argainst whom he leveled it feeble artillery. That writer might have not ped his quit until he had fallen into a first of for nature, or had becaused a little wite of manuer. mature, or had borrowed a little wit or fe jury, nor the public have loft any entertainest I am heartily vexed with 2 writer in the fat

into see accretary a since, on or before the first edge of the content of the con suicis the in ject has been treated with more genine wit or argument. Shall the author in-form the public, that he has read Dean Swift enly to collect his low wit and dirty images, which ought not to be berrowed by any pure which provides the Respectfully. and chafte writer. No, Bombardilla, take your pure Glamdulelitch, and retire to the fountain of untainted wir and cleanly fentiment, and

the public Cage again.

See, up comes a fourth in his marque. Who this? he is a peacable, meek, quiet fpirited is this? He is a personne, newly distributed to the public will be diverted and all their angry parameters will be huffered to note: But hold! he had long will be huffered to note: But hold! he had long a fixed rapier in his Band, and he lays about him. ensur taput in his sand, and he lays about hing fix a madman, quarrelling with every man in his way who has for a green buth in his hai-Hear him tak—"Conventions is the only was irreduced of grievances, and I am hold to fay it is the only conflictational way." For indiviredress of grievances; for the General Court to reducts grievances, is therefore illegal and unconflictional. Hark again I be speaks as his and the executive powers of government mult be kept diffinel and feparate. Therefore no judges, juitices, fiberitis, lawyers, conflables, Decr-recves, fiog-reeves, field-drivers, grandjunt, peti-jurajs, tythingmen, wardens, fur-ignors of highways and culters of flaves and highes, may be choken to go to the General Court, hexavite thefe are all either 'jadicial or rescuive officers. It is not enough to attend to the feltion of incompatibility of offices in the choice of your rulers: it is not enough to have indeed nearly to make laws, and reprefentatives at fact to execute them, but all must be kept feptrate as to perform as well as exercises. But releave fome body elfe to reafon with him, for we are viewing him/merely in the character of awritor. He fays he will abide by the truth : hence, the flory which nobody believes, couerning the ininof and the green buffi in his hat. Meek fpirited follower of Barclay ! how gently he neats his civil rulers for diferiminating between he fors of fedition and the partizens of juttice, hward government. How thankfully be no knowledges their liberality and forbrarance in graning to the delinquents their lives; their fra-perty; and the protection of the law, when they and furfeited thefe as well as their prerogatives, in the first of the second of the first of the first flow be compriments the juffice and wiftom of the legislature. Friend, thou mondels remem-ber, that while the conflictution has provided for maning, to the delinquents their lives, their free prefs, that the laws have provided alfo for the punishment of all inflammatory and feditions publications, by which the fafety and trangislity of the flare is endangered. Let the light of thole laws thine into thine inward man left thou. toole laws in the into time inward man, feet hour, regain for ail at the civil authority, who are God's minitlet's for the public good, that thou be called to facar, or to declare that thou will be true and faithful to a government which thou levelt not, although it guardeth thee from barms. Friend, thou half hit upon one truth is thy last publication, though thou likest it not. Thou sayest, "that the arguments in the Hamptherefore the writers for the regulators, as thou calleft them, are the more to be borne with, in their making much noise and abuting their opponents; for thou, Friend, knowest that he have nothing eile which ye can do. When ye want srguments and have not firength within tomake, fails ones feem true, then ye must loudly coraplain, and floutly revile those who are your oppofers. But Friend, let me admonith thee and their who write in like manner with thee, that if ye cannot contain your felves in your obfeuriyewait at leaft until ye can gain fome femhe rewart at least units ye can gon to be called to be backet of argument, or if not, that ye try to be winy or good humoured; thierwise the femen of the world will think that your publishing in

The CENSOR.

Commencealty of Maffachufetts. In the House of Representatives, March

RESOLVED, That all Pay-matters of the the certificates of the balances, which upon a finel fettlement were found due to that part of the ments, which they have remaining in their harde, independent flate: and to direct the deport.

noise the forject had been treated with more mailers who neglect to comply with this refolve unless the forject had been treated with more mailers who neglect to comply with this refolve finall not be entitled to receive an allowance of pay for their fervices in the ruft in which they Friday laft, a ewe, belonging to Mr. have been employed. And the Secretary is directed to publish the above refolves three weeks John Cowles, of that town, brought forth fucceffively, in the the public news-papers, as by a lamb, and a puppy in perfect thape, ex-

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.
In Sense, March 5, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Prelident.

Approved. JAMES BOWDOIN. A true Copic Atteit

Comms wearb of Meffachufeits. In in Allouse of Representatives, March 2,

Treeme ariting from the revenue ariting the. revenue ariting from the duties of imped and excife, paffed the 17th of November, 1780, il is provided, "That one third part thereof fliall be annually paid into the Treasury of this commustify paramotoric receiver meteoric microscopic meteoric meteori

impost and excise within this Commonwealth, the matter being laid before the Council shall receive one third part of all duties of impost and Affembly, it was thought fit to make and excife that may have become due fince the fift day of January, 1787, or may be reafter be-come due, in specie only, and the other two ment had offered, which will be done, thirds in orders or certificates of the Treaturer of this commonwealth, if they are prefented; provided that the one third partre paid in faccion at the fame time, and not otherwise.

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker,
In Senate, March 5, 1787.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Prefident. Approved, JAMES BOWDOIN.

True copy. TOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

S A V A N N A H. March t.
On Tuefday night, at S o'clock; a whale, fappofed 60 feet long, came acrofs the hawlet of
the flip Charlotte, below Tybee, coming into,
the river, paffed feteral times under the flip's
houturn and may be founder though with its the inver, patied (everal times under the imps bottom, and gave her fundry fittokes with its rail, without doing her any damage; it afterwards figum to Capt. Higgin's pitot boat, which lay are liftle difference, and after repeated fittokes funk her, z boat from the flip having just time to fare the people who were on board.

NEW-YORK, March 14.
Saturday evening his Excellency Vovernor
Caneral, and Col. Willett, returned to this giv from the northward. On Tuefday last his Ex-cellency had an interview with General Lincoln at New-Lebanon, with whom he afterwards went to Pittafield (Maffachufetts) in order to went to Pittaleid (Maiachudetts) in order to he did of government: And I will teach them of the influence of the influence is the table and reason thereof; seen because the influence, should any again dare to a fine the cause and reason thereof; the because the femble in arms. In confequence of the Government, have got the light of truth and the processing the property of the country that the processing the property of the country held it benefities in reasons the property of the country held it benefities in reasons the property of the country held it benefities in reasons the property of the country held it benefits in reasons the property of the country held it benefits in reasons the property of the country held it benefits in the property of the country held it benefits in the property of the country held it benefits in the property of the country held it benefits the property of the property held the property of the property of the property held the property of th ernor's appearance, the magistrates and military officers of the county held themselves in readinefs to take the most active part therein; but happily no occation offered for their exertion, as there is not (nor is there at prefent) the fmalleft appearance of diffriction in any of the inhabit-ing there, although from the injurious reports in circulation respecting them many were led to imagine, that feveral there were frongly inclin-ed to countenance and support the infurgents imprediately on their appearance. The fact is, that the people there did not conceive it their duty to take any part on the occasion, until they flould be made acquainted with the fense of government; which as no fooner communicated to them by his xcelleney's proclamation, than they unanimously shewed the utmost rethe press is a priervance, and that the light that directs to perform their duty to every extent of it is you to tude to the directs to their ability, in conformity to the articles of confederation . In confequence of this general conteperation. In consequence of this general decision, the infurgents, who flattered them-felves with hopes of protection and faccour, dispelled, and embraced every opportunity to eleaper from a flate to which they had offered this audacious infulcy nor is there at this inttant a man of them to be feen in arms within the confines of our territories.

tare, No. 26, under the fignature of, Bombar - Into the Secretary's office, on or before the first legates of this flate in Congress, to move for a refolution in the United States in Congress affembled to affent to the same.

HARTFORD, March 10.

We hear from Granville, that on cept his feet which were cloven, though of an extraordinary length; it meafured from the end of its note to the end of its back two feet; its legs were inproportion : it was covered with very short sleek bair.

BOSTON, March 19. JOHN AVERY, jun Sec'ry. Saturday last his Excellency Governor Bowdsin received the following letter from his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Efq Prefident of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1787.

SIR. I RECEIVED the letter your Exceling feveral promoters of the rebellion in your frate. The proclamation was imfoon as pullible: Your state. The proclamation was im-RESOLVED, That the feveral Collectors of mediately printed in our newspapers; and and Affembly, it was thought fit to make an addition to the rewards your governthough the usual forms of proceeding have

occasioned fome delay.

I congratulate your Excellency most cordially on the happy fuccels attending the wife and vigourous measures taken for the suppression of that dangerous inforrection ; and I pray most heartily for the future tranquillity of the flate which you lo worthily and happily govern. Its conflicution is, I think, one of the best in the union, perhaps I might fay, in the world. And I perfuade myfelf, that the good fense and found understanding predominant among the great majority of your people, will always secure it from the mad attempts to overthrow it : which can alone proceed from the wickedness of from the ignorance of a few, who, while they enjoy it, are infentible of its excel-

With fincere and great effrem and refpect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble fervant,

B. FRANKLIN. His Excellency Governor Bowdoin.

NORTHAMPTON, March 28. A Bollon paper of last Saturday, has the following, A gentleman, who arrived in town vesterday from Rhode-Ifland, reports, That the General Affembly of that flate, which met the 12th inft. at South-Kingston, have ordered a new emiffion of paper money to be ftruck, and one quarter part of the state securities to be brought into the treasury, in 14 days, the holders to receive in lieu thereof, an equal furn in paper money; if not brought in they are to be forfeired to the flate: That a motion made in the affembly, for empowering Justices to strengthen warrants from the Executive of this state, and another for requesting the Governor to iffue his proclamation for apprehending Shays, &c. were negatived : That an act had paffed by which no gitizen can vote, at the enfuing election, until he hath previously taken an oath, that he hath not given nor received a bribe: That they have voted not to fend delegates to Yellerday in the House of Assembly, the Federal Convention, and that the Col. Hamilton gave notice of his in an members of Congrets from that flate, Ed army, for which they are hereby required, to make returns of the whole of faid find fettlemake returns of the whole of faid find fettle-