

From the (London General Advertiser. At a Meeting of the Society for Constitutional Information, held at the Secretary's, Tavock Street, Covent-Garden, Feb. 23, 1787.

THOMAS BRAND'HOLLIS, Esq. in the Chair.

RESOLVED, That the following Extract from Mr. Adams's "Defence of the Constitution of Government of the United States of America," London, 1787; be entered on the Society's Books, and inserted in the public papers.

D. ADAMS, Secretary.

"It is become a kind of fashion among writers, to admit, as a maxim, that if you could be always sure of a wife, active and virtuous prince, monarchy would be the best of governments. But this is so far from being admissible, that it will for ever remain true, that a free government has a great advantage over a simple monarchy. The best and wisest prince, by means of a freer communication with his people, and the greater opportunities to collect the best advice from the best of his subjects, would have an immense advantage in a free state more than in a monarchy. A Senate, consisting of all that is most noble, wealthy, and able, in the nation, a right to counsel the crown at all times, is a check to Ministers, and a security against abuse, that a body of nobles, who never meet, and have no such right, can ever accomplish. Another Assembly composed of Representatives chosen by the people in all parts, gives the whole nation free access, and communicates all the wants, knowledge, projects and wishes of the nation, to government; excites an emulation among all classes, removes complaints, redresses grievances, affords opportunities of exertion to genius, though in obscurity, and gives full scope to all the faculties of man, opens a passage for every speculation to the Legislature, to Administration, and to the public: It gives a universal energy to the human character in every part of the State, which can never be obtained in a monarchy.

"There is a third particular, which deserves attention both from governments and people. The Ministers of State, in a simple monarchy, can never know their friends from their enemies; Cabals in secret, undermine their influence, and blast their reputations. This occasions a jealousy ever anxious and irritated, which never thinks the government safe, without an encouragement of informers and spies, throughout every part of the State, who interrupt the tranquillity of private life, destroy the confidence of families in their own domestics and one another, and poison freedom in its sweetest retirements. In a free government, on the contrary, the Ministers can have no enemies of consequence; but among the members of the great or little council, where every man is obliged to take his side, and declare his opinion upon every question, this circumstance alone, to every manly mind, would be sufficient to decide the preference in favour of a free government. Even secrecy, where the executive is entire in one hand, is as easily and surely preserved in a free government, as in a simple monarchy; and as to dispatch, all the simple monarchies of the whole universe may be defied to produce greater or more examples of it than are to be found in English history. An Alexander, or a Frederick, possessed of the prerogatives only of a king of England, and leading his own armies, would never find himself embarrassed or delayed in any honest enterprise. He might be restrained, indeed, from running mad, and from making conquests to the ruin of his nation, merely for his own glory;

but this is no argument against a free government. There can be no free government without a democratical branch in the constitution."

AGRICULTURE. To the PUBLIC.

THE committee on agriculture, are so impressed with the importance of their institution, and the necessity they are under, of collecting every information that has a tendency to improve the science of husbandry, in order to effect the important design of their appointment, that they are impelled to request the assistance of all orders of men. Communications of experiments already made, are particularly desired; for from these can only be determined, what course of husbandry, or what articles of culture, will be most beneficial. Every lover of useful science, particularly the farmer, who has practiced any new method in husbandry, will render an essential service to his country, by communicating it to the committee. It is further requested, that those who have it in their power, would make such experiments as to them may appear any ways useful, the ensuing season, and communicate the result.

The attention of the public is particularly called to the article of salt, as a manure. Many experiments have already been made, and communicated to the committee; and various have been the effects. They are desirous of determining how far it may be useful—what soils it will suit—what seasons, whether wet or dry, answers best for it, as well as the quantity, to be used, and the mode of applying, and what crops most delight in it. It has been made use of with success, on flax, by some persons; Others have not experienced the same benefit, owing, perhaps, to a different method of using it, or to a difference of seasons. By a variety of experiments, accurately made and collected in one view, the extent and value of this article as a manure, can only be decided. Under this idea, therefore, the committee request all persons who have, or may try the effect, to send to some of them, or to one of the Secretaries, a full account of the proceeds—whether made on flax, corn or grass, together with the success that attends it.

From the experiments that have been made, a less quantity than two bushels to an acre, will produce little effect. A greater quantity than four bushels, is supposed by some, to be injurious to vegetation. Cold wet soils, that are filled with vegetable matter, in a half rotten state, will, no doubt, bear the greatest quantity of salt, and be the most benefited.

SOLOMON'S PROVERB.

Who finds a wife finds a good thing. DISCOURAGED half to death with my last week's search—I was almost determined never to make another attempt to find a wife of Solomon's description. Upon second thought, however, I plucked up courage, and concluded to spend another week. To ensure success, I consulted an old friend of mine, who had long lived a widower. I told him the business of my pursuit, and the poor encouragement I had met with. The old gentleman with tears in his eye, and sorrow in his heart, said, "Young man, was Sarah—the lovely, the virtuous, the industrious Sarah—still living? I would show you the wife—the good thing—spoken of by the wise man." Here he stopped, took his venerable head, while a deep sigh escaped—and was then going on—

—Was she very old or very young? said I interrupting him—Had she a great deal of money? Could she dance well,

and was she fond of it? Did she dress gay, often go a shopping, and spend a great deal of money when she went? Did, when things went wrong, or when she thought so, scold at you, or whip the children? fall out with the maid though a good one, turn her away, and get a worse? Would she—Hold, Trim, said the old man, you are a bachelor in grain. What despicable ideas have you of the fairest, the most amiable part of creation! Not but that many of our modern wives answer nearly to your description: but do not therefore conclude that all do. No," continued he, "Sarah at least was an exception; and I doubt not but there are many others."

He is next week to give me his history—the history of his Sarah; and directions how and where to find wives that are good things, and—what he says are still more difficult—husbands that will acknowledge them to be such.

Just imported from LONDON, By Levi Shepherd, A General Assortment of DRUGS,

Which are now ready for sale at his Store, north of the court-house, in Northampton, where Physicians and private families may be supplied upon such terms as, he has no doubt, will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

He has likewise a variety of other Articles.

PAINTERS Colors of all kinds, Crocker Ware, Ginger by the cwt, or less quantity, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Oil of Vitriol by the cwt. or any quantity, Essence of a Tobacco, Logwood, Ruffin, Redwood, Allum, Coppers, Spirit of Turpentine by the gallon, Varnish, Rosin, Lampblack—Surgeons Instruments and Bell Metal Mortars.

A. L. S. O. Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part, Papers, Writing-Paper, Sealing-Wax, and Waters at 4s. per pound.

Said SHEPHERD receives in pay for any of the above articles, almost every kind of Country Produce, and will pay Cash for Shipping Furs and Bees-Wax. May 30, 1787.

WANTED, A quantity of BUTTER;

For which Payment will be made in English and West-India GOODS, at the Store of SETH & DANIEL WRIGHT.

Northampton, June 6, 1787. THE Subscriber being appointed Receiver of the Deeds for the Northern District, in the county of Hampshire, hereby informs those whom it may concern, that by a late act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, the Record of any Deeds of conveyance of land or other real estate, lying within the said district, which after the first day of June next shall be made by any other than the person chosen as aforesaid shall be void and of no effect. And that from and after the date aforesaid, Deeds and other conveyances of real estate will be received for record, at the office opened for that purpose near the meeting-house in Deerfield.

JOHN WILLIAMS. May 28; 1787.

The Beautiful HORSE

Bay Richmond,

WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber in Worthington, being the place lately owned by Alexander Miller—Conditions, one and an half Dollar the single leap, three Dollars the season, and four to warrant a foal.—He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands and an half high, in shape, strength, activity and speed, equalled by few in America—he is a Virginia foal, but of English blood; his colts prove fast and large—Gentlemen living at a distance, who desire to send their mares, shall have one month's pasturing gratis. Careful attendance will be given, by SAMI. BUNTING. N. B. Grain will be received in lieu of cash. May 10, 1787.

FOR SALE, Two Rights of Land,

In the Township of Victory, and State of Vermont.—Said Land lies within 100 miles of an Eastern market, and will be sold very cheap. Feb. 1787. Enquire of the Printer.

JUNE 1787.

# HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE

NUMB. 42.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1787.

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

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

A Town-Meeting of the inhabitants of Newton, regularly assembled on the 18th day of May, 1787, VOYED the following Instructions to their Representatives.

To CAPT. EDWARD FULLER, Representative for the town of Newton.

§ 1. R. CHOSEN to represent this town in the next Legislature, at this solemn period of our public affairs, you must soon be called to consider and decide upon principles and measures on which will depend the happiness, the dignity, and even the existence of our government.

As the part you are to act is of such high importance, and as we are deeply interested in the result of your determination, we think it our duty not to be silent on the subject, but to give you every information in our power for the regulation of your conduct.

We must in the first place, take upon us to advise to you, that the office of legislation is an sacred trust, in which the general good ought to be the lone object of attention.—As the influence of passion, private interest or party views, would be contrary to your oath, and subversive of the very design of your appointment, we must advise you, that you will acquire with candour, temper with councils, and decide with sobriety, liberality and magnanimity.

On taking a review of the several important measures, adopted by the Legislature of the last year, you will find that the late horrid, unprovoked and unprovoked Rebellion, which has lately convulsed the government, has been the subject of their particular attention, and that a system has been adopted to check its progress and restore the community to the blessings of peace.—This system we consider to have been necessary to the salvation of our country.—But while we congratulate you on the wisdom of the arrangements and success that attended them, we are constrained to say, that much remains to be done.—The same system must be pursued, if it will soon be found that the interests of the best members of the community must fall a sacrifice to the lawless views of the mob.—That this will be the case, the rise, progress and present state of our civil commotions, afford the most unequivocal proof.—Though the object of the rebellion was very early thought by many to be the total destruction of our present system of government, yet the Legislature, imputing to delusion what there is great reason to believe was the result of the most malignant spirit of faction, gave a general pardon to characters whose crimes in a government less mild, would have defined them to an untimely death.—But in the true spirit of depravity, mercy was conferred to be weakens, and the flame of insurrection spreading with accelerated fury, the Courts of Justice were interrupted by force, the laws laid waste, property put at stake, and all personal liberty at an end.—In this situation a military force was the only alternative.—Called into existence at such a timely period and pursued with a happy combination of mercy and severity, coolness and spirit, it bore down all opposition and terminated with a glory.—But the government no sooner perceived the rebels subdued, than the arm of mercy was again extended.—But what appears to be the consequence? not a return to their allegiance and the paths of peace and good order, but they still cherish the spirit of rebellion, threaten hostilities and triumph in their own crimes.—This spirit, Sir, must be destroyed—and as the measures adopted by the last Legislature to crush it by force, meet our highest approbation, you will pursue the same system, with all opposition is effectually destroyed and the government restored to peace, dignity and good order.—Much of late has been said with regard to an emission of paper money in order to relieve the burthen, or in the language of the seditious and disloyal, to redress the grievances of the people.—We must say to you, Sir, that in our opinion the measure would not only be productive of certain ruin to individuals, but to the community.—Money being the representative of transferable property in every part of the

world, to which the use of it extends, the precious metals which the whole commercial world has adopted as a medium, in the principles of their circulation, resemble a fluid ever striving for an equilibrium.—When money is scarce, property at market will ever be cheap.—Chapelns of markets will always bring purchasers, and purchasers cash.—When money is too plenty, prices will rise in proportion, and purchasers will send their money to other markets, where similar articles may be bought at a cheaper rate.

Long experience has established the truth of this position, that money cannot long in any given place be too plenty or too scarce, but in all commercial countries must bear the same proportion to the whole property at market.—The crisis therefore which we now experience in the nature of things, must work their own cure.—Patience and industry, honesty and integrity in all our dealings, are the only expedients we can apply.—To attempt a remedy by paper money would be a piece of political imperium, founded in fraud, which would not only involve individuals in ruin, but eventually beggar our country.—However paradoxical it may seem, the injury the state would receive by a paper medium, would be in proportion to its credit—and for this reason, if we now have deficiency of specie, and that deficiency is supplied by bill of credit, no specie will come in; should we extend the emission, so as to occasion a surplusage compared with other commercial places, that part of the medium which can, will leave us until the level is restored.—The gold and silver being general in their credit, would only forsake us in case then of a foreign invasion, where would be our resources? The paper money must fall to the ground, and we should at once find ourselves poor and wretched in the extreme, without supplies, without money and without credit.—But, Sir, we have mentioned the stability of paper credit, not from an idea that it can ever exist, but in order to show the pernicious effects it would have upon the real wealth and resources of the State.

A paper bill can be of no value, but as it represents money. The notes of the Massachusetts Bank, for instance, circulate as specie, because it is known they will always be discharged at sight; while the state securities are sold at a large discount, as the time and manner of their payment is totally uncertain.

Thus it is with the bank bills of England: they circulate at par, at the same time the paper of their public funds is sold at a discount of twenty-five or thirty per cent.—That our paper bills, if emitted, would not be a representation of specie, is certain, since the want of it is the only reason of their emission.—The value of such a medium therefore, in the nature of things, could the moment it is issued, be less than its intrinsic value.—How then shall it be brought into circulation? Shall we tread the footsteps of Rhode-Island, and after discharging our public debt, make it tender in all private contracts? To follow their example, and bury all public and private credit in one common grave, would be a piece of palpable fraud, and would render our country infamous to posterity. And here, Sir, we think it our duty to observe, that no government which ever suffered the rights of property to be thus sported with, ever long retained its freedom or its tranquillity.

The hard earnings of industry, are as dear as life itself, and no one who has the feelings of a man about him, will ever suffer them to be torn from him without some struggle in his declaration. The first article in our bill of rights declares, and have that all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and unalienable rights, among which is our bill of rights, and that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property. As the discharging debts by a paper medium would be a high invasion of property, the preservation of which ought to be the principal object of society, nothing is more plain than that an act of legislation, authorizing and enjoining a measure of this kind, would be subversive of their duty, and amount to a dissolution of government. It can never be supposed that the Legislature should have a power to destroy what every one deems to be sacred. It is therefore our most solemn opinion, whenever Legislators at-

tempt to take away and destroy the property of the people, that they are absolved from any further obedience, and left to the common refuge of force and violence. We are very sorry to be obliged to remark that our present convulsions take their rise from a principal of opposition, between debtor and creditor,—the rich and the poor; a source from which has arisen the most of those civil wars, which after having drenched in blood the greater part of the ancient republics, and many of the modern, have occasioned the ruin of them all. We must therefore conjure you to oppose a paper medium, as you regard the principles of justice and good policy, and would wish to avoid public tumults, civil commotions, and the probable consequent ruin of our government.

Objctions of a similar nature may be made to the tender law, and all other institutions which interfere in private contracts. The moment a government takes upon them to enable a debtor to discharge his debts in a manner different from his engagement, all private confidence is at once lost, and credit at an end. The money holder will not only withhold his loan, but send it to some foreign country, where the rights of property are held more sacred.—And it is our opinion that the present scarcity of money, which was at first imaginary, is now become real, principally by reason of the very measures intended for a remedy. You will therefore use your endeavours to prevent a continuation of the tender law, and all others that interfere in private engagements. It is a misfortune that bodies of men, will frequently engage in measures and parties, which in their individual capacities, they would blush to avow. But we wish you ever to bear in mind, that justice is invariable in all her laws. Should an attempt be made to stamp a depreciation on the public securities, and thereby to devalue those who in a day of public distress advanced their property; and those who devoted their lives to the service of their country, we conjure you in the most solemn manner to oppose it. As we regard the principles of justice and gratitude, let the idea never obtain in our public Councils: Let it not be said that we are members of a community where ingratitude is patronized by authority; where injustice is sanctioned by law. We are liable to external invasions and internal commotions.

The safety of our country may again call for public credit, and public services: It is therefore important that we so conduct, that a confidence be placed in the faith of our Government: Placing the subject therefore upon the broad basis of national policy; they ought never to be cancelled until they are fully paid.

Before the expiration of the present year, the attention of the Legislature will probably be called to consider the report of the federal convention now sitting. Experience has taught us that the powers of the present confederacy are inadequate to the great objects of its institution. We derive great hopes from the integrity and abilities of the characters who compose this august assembly: They are men who have uniformly been distinguished as the firm patriots of our country, and the illustrious Washington is one of their number.

Should they present, as we doubt not they will, a system which manifests a firm efficient federal government, founded on the equal principles of civil liberty, you will not hesitate to accept it. You will consider, Sir, that government is instituted for the benefit and happiness of the people. You will therefore avoid laying any burthens upon them, except those which a solemn regard to public faith and public justice render essentially necessary. In your enquiries on this subject, we think you will find, that taxes on land and on polls are too high. Endeavour therefore to draw the necessary resources from a different quarter; a much larger proportion, we conceive, may be derived by impost and excise on the luxuries of life. By adopting such a system, you will lay the burthens on those who are able and willing to bear them, and afford support and encouragement to the temperate and frugal. As the public burthens and embarrassments are great, it is of importance, that the greatest economy be introduced into every department