

times. A disposition of mercy and reasons of state may alleviate or prevent the just severity of the law, by gracious acts of pardon, so as to will consist with the requirements of God. But it is not to be expected that there will be any public interposition, to prevent individuals from experiencing the benefit of the law, to obtain recompense for all their private injuries and wrongs. And it does not conflict with the safety of the people and of the state, to those false subjects to rebellious subjects, to give countenance to any apprehension in wicked minds, that they can commit so horrid an evil, as to levy civil war, unpunished.

The truth of these observations begins, in part, to be realized. Happy will it be for those that have resisted government and for the community, if they will lengthen all of them, open their eyes to the real nature of their conduct and condition; that they may be thankful for the merciful treatment they have experienced; submit patiently to the unavoidable evils arising from what they have done, and by exerting themselves to recompense good for the injuries they have occasioned to their fellow citizens, and to yield due subordination to government, endeavour to fulfil their own interest, and recommend themselves to the friendship and aid of neighbours and country.

N U M A.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
To the PUBLIC.

My Countrymen,
A most important period has now arrived in which political life and death, for the last time, is before you. It is now in your power to chuse, whether you will be free and happy, or enslaved and miserable. Various innovations and changes have happened in your political system within the last few years—various amendments have been affixed to no purpose—all attempts hitherto made to establish you in independence and happiness, have been blasted, have proved inadequate to the great purposes for which government is instituted, and have filled in disgrace, disappointment and contempt. Government, that bulwark of common defence, has at sundry times, within a few years past, been seen tottering on its basis, being shaken to its very centre by those frequent commotions which have been produced by the hostile invasions of lawless and ambitious men, intending, no doubt, to lay it level with the dust, and introduce anarchy, confusion, and every disorder. Harassed and worn out with tumults and distractions, and weary of so many fruitless endeavours to secure the rights and protect the citizens of the United States, from the wicked assaults and lawless ravages and deprivations of unprincipled men, and finding the confederation of the thirteen States unequal to the great ends for which it was adopted; that the power delegated to that august body, the Congress, was insufficient to longer to hold you together, and that a speedy dissolution under the old administration was inevitable; therefore, that the union may be cemented with an inviolable firmness; that a federal government may be formed upon a permanent foundation, endowed with energy sufficient to carry into execution every act and resolve necessary to maintain justice and equity and to support the majesty and dignity as well as the privileges of a free people; and that an effectual barrier may be set to guard your rights against every invasion, foreign and domestic, and to fix you in a lasting peace upon just and righteous principles, accompanied with its concomitants, national glory and felicity. For these invaluable purposes (after every other effort, as I before observed proved abortive) the former reform, you had recourse to a Convention of delegates from the several States, in which the wisdom thereof, as you may reasonably suppose, was collected—the honourable Members were gentlemen of unexceptionable character, well acquainted with political concerns, and fully possessed with the danger of the present degraded situation of your public affairs—endowed not only with wisdom and knowledge, but firmness and integrity, equal to the arduous task which they were called, and their well known affection for, and to the interest of your country, must heighten your esteem of their qualifications.

From an assembly of such worthy characters, with the illustrious Washington at their head, what may you not expect? yes, and what raised expectations could you have entertained that are not more than gratified in their result, which now lies before you—the result, not of an ordinary faculty, but of uncommon wisdom—the result, not of a rash, hasty, and premature judgment, but of calm reasoning, cool deliberation, and a fair, candid and impartial discussion, on every article proposed, together with their supposed consequences, good and ill; every objection having been thoroughly examined and weighed; those obstacles arising from the separate interests of the different States duly consider-

ed, the plan was adopted not by one or two States only, or a bare majority, but the unanimous consent of twelve. I will not suggest it to be clear of every possible defect, for that is incompatible with the mutable uncertain state of human nature; and so long as men govern, errors and mistakes will happen: But this I aver, that it exceeds your most sanguine rational expectations. Permit me then to enjoin it as an indispensable duty on you to accept it. It will be your wisdom to comply with it, your safety and interest call for it. I presume your feelings debate it, and what is more, Heaven itself demands it, for your satisfaction and national elevation depend on it. God forbid, that you should be so lost to your duty and interest, as to forego this as to spurn the last opportunity which an industrious Providence, 'tis likely, will ever grant you, to save your sinking country from tumbling in ruin. Suffer me to urge it upon you—not to be dictated by sinister motives—renounce all selfish, mean-spirited and contracted views, and fix your eyes upon the general good, and let those generous and liberal sentiments possess your minds, so shall animate you cheerfully to lay aside some advantages that respect you individually, when they stand in the way to the common interest, for yourselves are shares in public benefits; and should you discover some important motives that will accrue to you from your local situation (as undoubtedly you will, the local interests of the different parts of this extended country being necessarily different) you will by no means suffer your confidence to gain the ascendancy over your reason, so far as to influence you to reject the proposed plan of government; or, as it is, in the moment you reject it, you involve yourself and posterity in ruin. Should you now refuse to embrace this golden opportunity to establish your independence upon such a permanent and unshaken foundation (as it is now in your power to do) as shall preserve inviolable your dear bought privileges, bought at the expense of many invaluable lives and much precious treasure. You may wish properly apply to yourselves an observation of one of the wisest of men, viz. "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy;" which respects nations as well as individuals, that have been repeatedly reproved by such distressing events and threatening commotions, and dangerous violences as have again and again distracted your country, greatly tending to the dissolution of your government; yes, you in vain, when too late, will see your folly, when a melancholy gloom hath overwhelmed you, and your remediless distresses have overtaken you. But should you be so happy as to adopt the proposed plan of government, as I presume you will, (for I am persuaded there is virtue yet remaining among you, and some vestiges of that zeal for liberty which glowed in every American in times past, which on a fresh occasion like this, will revive and manifest itself) you may with pleasure anticipate those agreeable prospects that are opening upon you—the congratulations of your benevolent allies, which will soon reach your ears—the satisfaction it will yield to the friends of your independence throughout the world, and the joy that will leap in the breast of every well-wisher to your national interest in the union. Your fame shall outlive you—your memory will be sweet to your progeny, and generations yet unborn will feel their souls inspired with gratitude to you for that firmness, integrity and resolution, which has marked your way in obtaining, preserving, and handing down unfulfilled to them, those inestimable blessings which they shall hold in quiet possession. Let such motives stimulate you to embrace that which alone will disappoint and chagrin your malevolent enemies, rear the hopes of your timorous and cheer the drooping spirits of your despairing friends, and then will you amply compensate the pains taken by the

MONITOR.

UTRECHT, (Holland) July 30.
ON the 20th and 21st of this month, two detachments marched from this city, as commanded by General Kleibergh de Salin, and the other by Col. Kleibergh. The first having arrived at the advance post of the Stadholder's camp between nine and ten at night, an action began between the advanced guard of both parties; but the General having waited an hour in expectation of the main body, and finding they were not disposed to attack him, gave orders for the return of his party; but the attack of Col. Kleibergh has been more serious: this brave officer having presented himself with his cavalry at the head of the bridge which leads to the castle of Zoelrlyk, the infantry of the enemy made for brisk a fire, that our cavalry gave way, and occasioned some disorder in our infantry that were in the rear: but two French officers, Messrs. Gade and Messrs. Des Lambert, by their conduct, kept our infantry steady, who commenced a fire, from which the enemy sustained no less than our cavalry did on the onset.

We learn that the number of killed and wounded on both sides is nearly equal. Many brave fellows lost their lives.—The dreadful state of civil war has now burst forth, and we can foresee how far it may extend.—The Prussian troops are daily expected to the support of the Stadholder.

PARIS, August 9.

The parliament of Paris sat on Tuesday, and entered on their journals of a formal process against the edict for the stamp tax, (specifying that it had been registered the day before) and the express command of the King, against the approbation and consent of the Parliament, that no order ought nor should have any force, and that the first person who presumed to carry the edict into execution, should be adjudged a traitor and condemned to the gallies.—The other parliaments of France have formed, it is said, the same resolution.

LONDON, August 6.

The city of Utrecht was in great commotion on Tuesday last about noon. A resolution was formed to attack the Stadholder's troops in their different quarters. Towards the evening a party of 1400, consisting of hussars, chassars, soldiers, auxiliaries, &c. failed from the city. Their design was unknown; but the event has proved that their grand intention was to fall upon Zoelrlyk; while another party marched towards Zoelrlyk. The body which proceeded towards Zoelrlyk, succeeded in surprising the two companies by means of detaching two or three men from the main body, who were sent to the Stadholder's quarters, and he fled to the castle. The military put themselves immediately under arms, and received the assaults on every side for some time, that they were thrown into the utmost confusion, so much, that the Wapenheers and Auxiliaries, wounded and killed their own people, and at last every one was obliged to look to himself. They are at present in the utmost consternation, the number of the dead, wounded and prisoners, is very considerable; and the wounded have been carried to the hospital.

Government, it is said, has received intelligence of sixteen full French ships of war, which arrived in the Tagus. They consist of one vessel of 64 guns, 13 frigates, and 2 cutters.

APRIL 11.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, August 1.
Every thing here looks like a determination to support the Stadholder and his cause against every opposition whatever. The first regiment of infantry, and three of Cavalry, with a company of artillery, passed Grauburg, the 28th ult. and by this time must have arrived at the place of their destination in the Duchy of Cleves.

PETERSBURGH, (Virginia) Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, (Georgia) dated August 27, 1787.

"From good authority, I have the strongest hopes that an Indian war may yet be avoided. The spirited reply of the Executive to the King's Talk, will, it is generally believed, have some effect; but there is a serious negotiation going on with Mr. Gilmer, which I hope will prove effectual. Should neither answer the purpose, General Clark, with 12000 men, can be in motion in twelve hours warning, to the militia in this, and all the lower countries, drafted, and the drafts ordered to be in readiness at a minute's warning. Should there be war, I am afraid it will be a very bloody one."

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

A correspondent with pleasure informs the Public, that John Sullivan, of Luzerne county a reformed Member of our late Assembly, was taken a few days ago by a few of the Obsequious Officers, and is now safely lodged with Captain Reynolds; in the goal of this city, where he is to remain without bail or mainprize, until he is impeached with the infamous minister who has had the audacity to attempt the breaking up of the late House of Assembly at the close of the last Session, after wasting 1607. 100. of the Public's money, without finishing any part of the business the House had been called upon.

Accounts from Dominica, say, that by the hurricanes, every droger and small craft were entirely lost, that the buildings of the colony were laid in ruins, that twelve ships and brigades, the harbour of Rouffou, were destroyed, and two thirds of the coffee crops are ruined, and the sugar, canes, and so forth, very much damaged.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

Nothing, says a correspondent, protects the clue of our European trade, than the amazing increase of our domestic and cooking manufactures in the trade from Philadelphia to Charleston, at present there are six or seven thousand, at the same time a flood of 50 tons per day, from the purpose from New-York, there are three thousand from that port. Exports from the middle colonies would always before the revolution, be

freight to Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, &c. At present those branches of business are overdone by a superfluous of hands.—The West-India trade is equally glutted with the produce of our continent, and the American shippers and importers for the most part live by the loss of their cargoes.—The Prussian troops are daily expected to the support of the Stadholder.

On Friday last, Congress appointed his Excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Esq. now President of Congress, to be Governor of the Western Territory of the United States, with a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, and to exercise the office of superintendent of Indian Affairs, and to receive the pay and emoluments of the same, amounting to about eight hundred dollars per annum.

They have also appointed Winthrop Seagraves, Esq. to be Secretary to the Governor, with a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

From the Pennsylvania Packet.

Messrs. PRINTERS,
What has been, will be, while men continue to be men, and there is nothing new under the sun. Some people fear alarmed at the opposition of a few weak and deluded men to the Federal Government; but if we look into the histories of our own and foreign countries, we shall find that there never was a revolution brought about in any country in favour of liberty or government, that was not opposed by ignorant and interested men.

The resolution that brought King William to the throne of England, was effected by a majority of only three votes.

Thousands opposed the accession of the Hanover family to the same throne years afterwards. The declaration of independence was opposed by a wealthy and powerful party, a whole State, and many counties in every State refused to concur in supporting it; and yet the independence of our country finally triumphed over all opposition.

What has been, will be, and there is nothing new under the sun. The present enemies of the federal government will ere long be as most zealous friends, and some of them, who are most prudent and silent about it, or most clamorous against it, will probably soon fill its ranks, or most profitable officers.

MATTERS OF FACT.

NEW-HAVEN, October 17.
Thursday last, the General Assembly of this State, convened in this city, and yesterday they passed a Resolution, appointing Monday the 12th day of November next, for the federal to meet, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in State Convention, to be held at Hartford, on the first Thursday of January next, to take into consideration the Doings of the late Federal Congress, at Philadelphia, as recommended by Congress. The delegates from the several Towns are to be chosen in the same manner that the Representatives to the General Assembly are chosen.

P O R T L A N D, October 17.

"On the 17th ult. Miss Wainor, of Gorham, upwards of forty years of age, who had been affected with a dropsy for twenty-five years, was tapped, and had forty-beer quarts of water drawn from her. She bore the operation without the least faintness, and is in a hopeful way of recovery."

NORTHAMPTON, October 24.

A correspondent observes, there are no objections that may be raised against the Federal Constitution, proposed by the late honourable Convention, but what may be urged against any form of government whatever, and to reject this constitution, is little short of reverting to a state of nature, and every man's saying, "to your tents O Israel."

The husbandman, the mechanic, the sailor, the labourer, the trader, the merchant and the man of independent fortune are all equally concerned in forwarding the American constitution; for nothing short of a firm efficient continental government can dissipate the gloom that involves every man's prospect, and give permanence to any plans of business or pursuit that can be laid. The husbandman finds no encouragement to increase his stock and produce, for he finds no vent for them—the mechanic stands idle half his time, or gets nothing for his work but truck—half our sailors are out of business—the merchant can find no employ—our traders involved in debt, while they can command nothing that is due to them—our merchants have been thinking money ever since the peace, for want of a commercial treaty, and the wealth of these few individuals who have large funds in cash by them, his dormant for want of encouragement to loan it.—All these evils will gradually subside, till they finally disappear, if we have but wisdom and firmness speedily to adopt the New Federal Constitution.

A free writer says.—Having lately been through great part of this State, I can assure the public, that at least nine tenths of its inhabitants are now ready and willing to receive the new government.—Many express the greatest impatience to have the General Court meet together, that they may proceed on the business with such speed as may give this State an opportunity to do themselves the honour of being the first in the Union to accept it, as they were first to repel the unconstitutional attempts of a British Parliament. Let it be true that a HANCOCK, a WASHINGTON, and a FRANKLIN approve the new government, and who will not embrace it?

I have conversed much with all classes of people on the subject of the new federal government, and find that all agree in the opinion, that if we do not adopt it, our credit, our character, nay our existence as a nation, is at an end. But that on the contrary, if we are wise enough to know in this our day, the things which make for our peace, we shall at once ratify and confirm it—we shall then behold America with extended arms, inviting the numerous, oppressed and distressed inhabitants of Europe; we shall see them flocking to America; our woods and waste lands will become at once valuable, and in great demand, the present proprietors would of course be greatly benefited thereby; every European ship which should enter our ports, would, by properly law duties, assist in paying our debts; our taxes will consequently diminish—our national character will rise—and sciences will be cultivated with redoubled ardour—every kind of business will increase—and in a word, this continent will soon become, under the new government, the delight & envy of the European world.

INSTRUCTIONS of the town of Chesterfield, in the County of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Col. BENJAMIN BONNEY, their Representative in the Great & General Court of said Commonwealth.

S I R,

YOU are chosen to represent this town, in the Great and General Court of this Commonwealth, in numerous, and unexpired terms; in times also, where judicial dispensations of the holy government are in execution, on this State, which evidently indicates some heinous cause; either in a general abuse of divine benignity; or in particular breach of faith, and violence of most sacred bonds; we wish you, first, to fix your eye in the public indications, and labour to trace out the malignant cause; and then that you urge such measures to be adopted, as may remove the cause, and so occasion the distressful effects to cease.

Our remote situation from the centre of public operations, deprives us of that knowledge of them, which would be necessary for our being very particular in our instructions to you on this occasion.

Permit us therefore, Sir, only to refresh your memory by suggesting a few objects, to which we think you should chiefly attend, &c.

1. That you not only make strict justice the inviolable rule of all your exertions in your present public capacity; but that you particularly exert yourself to detect the cause and source of a public reproach on the State, viz. that there is no confidence to be placed in its promises; and then that you labour in all your motions, to extricate it from the scandal.

2d. That you impress your mind very deeply, with just views, of the absolute importance of the rigorous and successful prosecution of husbandry and Ethelred, to the general emolument and prosperity of all its inhabitants; and that you keep it in your eye, that the indolence, in these two branches are the support of the Commonwealth, and of course, that the whole weight of your influence may be for the ease and encouragement of the labouring part of the community; and for the general use, and improvement of our own manufactures; and for this purpose we request on you, to move and urge, that taxes be less imposed, & estates, and increased on all luxurious superfluities; that virtue, industry and frugality may be encouraged; and idleness, sloth, and extravagant luxury, may be discouraged and avoided.

3d. It is apprehended, and we suppose on good ground, that the Commonwealth has done much more than its proportion in the late war; and if so, we endure the burden of debt, which ought in part to be born by other States in the Union; we direct you Sir, to feminize this affair, and if it appears to be fact, that you move for our delegates in Congress to be called upon, to investigate the whole affair, and settle this State's just proportion; that its future we may not be subjected to a demand for more than our just part of the national debt.

4th. Whereas the State of New-York, hath refused to concur with other States, in federal measures; and some other States, induced (perhaps) by that example, have neglected it; by

which it public finances are extremely deranged; and whereas the orders in the several counties of the State, issued at New-York to their duties, and in part, drawn from this State, are constantly to the emolument of that State, so that that State accumulates wealth and is gratified at our expense. Now as a means of redress of these unequal and injurious circumstances, we enjoin it on you, first, to insist on additional duties, and imposts, on all importations, (of foreign articles) from such delinquent States, into this State; so that our wealth, may be no longer transferred to bless the pockets of other States, to the impoverishment of this.

5th. As a revision of the Confederation of the United States, is now on the carpet; the plan of which perhaps may be laid before the General Court; we enjoin it on you, Sir, not only to exercise a faithful patronage, and guardianship to the dear bought liberties of the people; but also to keep an attentive regard to all the great national objects, by which divine Providence has dignified our land, and to which we are solemnly bound to give the most watchful and zealous attention.

From the Pennsylvania Herald, Oct. 4.

To the Editor of the Pennsylvania Herald.

S I R,

THE opposition of the federal constitution, comes chiefly from the officers of government. No wonder they cry out against it, since it must soon place them on a footing with their fellow citizens who are out of office. But turn about is fair play. Most of them men have made fortunes out of the public. Look at the houses they are building, or have bought—those who have done neither, draw many hundreds a year out of the State treasury, on purchased certificates. This is too much to bear. It is high time to have a fresh scramble for the loaves and fishes, since rotation is the main spring of our constitution.

PLAIN TRUTH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a BOARDING SCHOOL will be opened in Belchertown, the first part of November 1787, where young Gentlemen and Ladies may be instructed in English, Latin and Greek, Writing, Arithmetic and other parts of Education and Literature, by a young gentleman of Liberal Education, and good character, on a reasonable terms, as any where in the County—enquire of Col. Dwight, Doctor Howe or Doctor Scott, in said Belchertown.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Belchertown, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are offered to a Sale and Town tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

Name	Acres	Rate	Tax
Benjamin Thompson, Ware,	0 6 8	2 5	1 7
The heirs of Jem. Lynde, Esq. Salem,	2 4 3	3 12	8 1
The heirs of Wm. Clark, Esq. Uxbridge,	2 1 6	5 0	10 6
Col. John James, Dedham,	6 4 3	3 5	22 3
Andrew Oliver, Esq. Salem,	2 19 3	14 5	31 2
John Abernethy, Pelham,	0 9 3	3 4	3 2
Capt. James Hendrick, Amherst,	1 0 0	2 0	2 0
Nathaniel Spear, Springfield,	0 4 8	1 0	4 8
Sprague, Leicester,	0 1 1	2 0	2 0
Capt. Janes Perry, East-Town,	0 2 9	4 7	1 3
David Patrick, Grafton,	0 8 2	3 0	2 4
John Johnson, Pelham,	0 17 8	6 7	11 5
Jacob Edson, Pelham,	0 8 8	3 5	3 0
Stephen Peirgill, Pelham,	0 7 0	2 0	1 4

These said taxes are paid on or before the 25th day of November next, for much of said lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Elisha Warner, in Belchertown, at nine o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest in charges.

NATHAN BARTON, Collector.

Belchertown, October 20, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Stone, that their lands are offered to a Sale and Town tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

Name	Acres	Rate	Tax
Edward Upham,	300	3 0	9 00
James Upham,	200	3 0	6 00
Obadiah Stone,	440	3 0	13 20
Robinson Mansford,	100	4 1 0	4 10
Abel Clary,	400	4 3 0	17 20
Daniel Hodges,	300	4 3 0	12 90
Nathan Stone,	100	1 2 0	1 20
Conningham,	150	10 0	1 50
Fullon Grant,	100	16 4	1 64
Elliot Makepeace,	200	5 3	1 06
Drummond,	200	5 3	1 06
Benjamin Pitts,	200	2 0	4 00
Pitts's heirs,	150	3 4	5 10
Caborn's land,	150	3 4	5 10
Nathan Wood,	150	1 2	1 80
Smith,	150	1 2	1 80

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the second Monday of January 1788, together with a town tax of two shillings two pence on the pound, in each of said lands, will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Shubael Nash in said Stone, at ten o'clock A. M. as will discharge the same, with interest in charges.

JOSEPH NASH, Collector.

Stone, October 6, 1787.