

WE have seen that the honourable Convention, in defining the nature of the chief office of the United States, have deprived it of all the dangerous appendages of loyalty, and provided for the frequent expiration of its limited powers...

First then not being hereditary, their collective knowledge, wisdom and virtue are not precarious, for by these qualities alone are they to obtain their office; and they will have none of the peculiar follies and vices of those men, who possess power thereby because their fathers held it before them...

They can hold no other office civil or military under the United States, nor can they join in making provision for themselves, either by creating new places or increasing the emoluments of old ones.

The senate must always conceive the expectations of the president against any of their legislative acts, which, without serious deliberation and sufficient reasons, they will seldom disregard.

And lastly the senate will feel the mighty check of the house of representatives—a body so pure in its election, so intimately connected, by its interest and feelings, with the people at large, so guarded against corruption and influence...

Resolved, That the Hon. John Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary at the United States, at the court of London, be permitted, agreeably to his request, to return to America, at any time after the 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1788...

No ambitious, undervaluing or unexperienced youth can acquire a seat in this house by means of the most enormous wealth or

most powerful connections, till thirty years have ripened his abilities and fully discovered his merits to his country—a more rational ground of preference surely than mere property.

The senate though more independent of the people as to the free exercise of their judgment and abilities, than the house of representatives, by the longer term of their office, must be older and more experienced men, and the public treasures, the sinews of the state, cannot be called forth by their original motion.

The people, through the electors, prescribe them such a president as shall be best qualified to control them.

They can only, by conviction on impeachment, remove and incapacitate a dangerous officer, but the punishment of him as a criminal remains within the province of the courts of law to be conducted under all the ordinary forms and precautions which exceedingly diminishes the importance of their judicial powers.

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Resolved, That the salary of the Judges for the Western territory, be severally allowed eight hundred dollars per annum to commence from the time of their beginning to execute the duties of their office.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the services which Mr. Adams has rendered to the United States, in the execution of the various important

truffs which they have from time to time committed to him, and that the thanks of Congress be presented to him for the patriotism, perseverance, integrity and diligence, with which he has ably and faithfully served his country.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the county of Belchertown, that their lands are affected in a State and Town tax for the year 1788, as follows...

Table listing landowners and taxes in Belchertown, October 10, 1787. Columns include Name, State tax, and Town tax.

Table listing landowners and taxes in Northampton, October 10, 1787. Columns include Name, State tax, and Town tax.

Have for Sale, at their FURNACE in Springfield, Iron Hollow Ware, And IRON CASTINGS of every kind.

Among which are elegant FRANKLIN STOVES. Chimney Backs, Anvils, Clock and Window Weights, Flat-Irons, of different Sizes, Cart, Wagon and Chaise Boxes.

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LOST About the first of April last, between Northampton and Bolton, an ORDER, on Elijah Hunt, Esq. in favour of Solomon Allen, for transport and excise, to the amount of Eighty Six Pounds some odd Shillings.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1787.

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

PHILADELPHIA, October 10. ACCORDING to advertisement, a very great concourse of people attended at the State-House on Saturday evening, to fix upon a ticket of the representatives for the ensuing General Assembly.

Mr. Nixon was chosen Chairman, & Mr. Tench Cox Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Jackson having spoken, Mr. Gurney reported from a committee that had been previously appointed the following names, which were separately offered to the consideration of the citizens present and approved of, viz. William Will, Thomas Fitzsimons, George Clymer, Jacob Hillzheimer, William Lewis.

Mr. Wilson then rose, and delivered a long and elegant speech upon the principles of the Federal Constitution proposed by the late Convention. The audience of this speech we shall endeavour to lay before the public, as tending to redress great light upon the interesting subject now in general discussion.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens, HAVING received the honour of an appointment to represent you in the late Convention, it is perhaps my duty to comply with the request of many gentlemen whose characters and judgment I sincerely respect, and who have urged that this would be a proper occasion to lay before you any information which will serve to explain and elucidate the principles and arrangements of the constitution, that has been submitted to the consideration of the United States.

It will be proper, however, before I enter into the refutation of the charges which have been advanced, to mark the leading discrimination between the State constitution, and the constitution of the United States. When the people established the powers of legislation under their separate governments, they invited their representatives with every right and authority which they did not in explicit terms reserve; and therefore upon every question, respecting the jurisdiction of the House of Assembly, if the frame of government is silent, the jurisdiction is efficient and complete.

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of representatives of the United States. But this could not be an object with the convention, for it must naturally depend upon a future compact, to which the citizens immediately interested will, and ought to be parties: and there is no reason to suspect that so popular a privilege will in that case be neglected.

Another objection that has been fabricated against the new constitution, is expressed in this manner in civil cases. I must be excused, my fellow-citizens, if upon this point, I take advantage of my professional experience to detect the fallacy of the assertion. Let it be remembered then, that the business of the Federal Convention was not local, but general—not limited to the views and establishments of a single state, but co-extensive with the continent, and comprehending the views and establishments of Thirteen Independent Sovereignties.

This constitution, it has been further urged, is of a pernicious tendency, because it tolerates a standing army in the time of peace. This has always been a topic of popular declamation; and yet, I do not know a nation in the world, which has not found it necessary and useful to maintain the appearance of strength in the season of a most profound tranquility.

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of the president. Thus fettered I do not know any act, which the senate can do itself perform, and such dependence necessarily precludes every idea of influence and superiority.

The next accusation I shall consider, is that which represents the federal constitution as not only incompatible, but designedly framed, to reduce the state governments to mere corporations, and eventually to annihilate them.

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