

IN pursuing the consideration of the new federal constitution, it now remains to examine the nature and powers of the house of Representatives...

Each member of this truly popular assembly will be chosen by about six thousand electors, by the poor as well as the rich. No decayed and veal borough will have an unjust share in their determinations...

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their own benefit, the emoluments of old ones, by which the people will be exempted from needless additions to the public expenses...

Such, my countrymen, are some of the cautious provisions of the frame of government your faithful convention have submitted to your consideration...

PETERSBURG, October 11. The following atrocious murder was lately committed by a widow woman, on a young man who has since proved to be her son...

done, and some traces of blood discovered, they questioned her about the cause of it, and from the horror that appeared to seize her...

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Drugs & Medicines.

Levi Shephard, Near the Brick School-house, in Northampton, has just imported from London, and now opening for sale, a fresh and genuine assortment of Drugs and Medicines...

- CINNAMON. Vermilion. Rose Pink. Longwood. Fulfick. Alum. Ocher. Maider. Bismuth. Flower of ditto. Anderson's Pills. Lockyers do. Hooper's do. Godfrey's Cordial. Bateman's Drops. Balsam of Honey. Francis's Peppermint. Turflington's Balsam of Life. British Oil. James's Fever Powder. Snuff by the large or small quantity, much approved of by good judges.

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of Shipping FURRS, and BEES-WAX.

JAMES BYERS, & Co.

Have for Sale, at their FURNACE in Springfield, Iron Hollow Ware, And IRON CASTINGS of every kind, Among which are elegant FRANKLIN STOVES.

The Furnace is now beginning to blast Orders for Iron-Castings of any kind, will be immediately attended to and executed with exactness.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1787.

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

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. Mr. BUTLER, Please to publish in your impartial and independent paper, the following REMARKS ON HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH, and oblige.

As the Speech of His Excellency the Governor to the Legislature, at the opening of the present session, has been published for the perusal and information of the people, it naturally becomes a subject of attention and admiration...

His Excellency is pleased to inform the Legislature that he had directed the Secretary to lay before them several letters received in the recess of the court...

We are next informed that the General Convention has completed the business of their appointment, his Excellency then adds, "it is not within the duties of his office to decide upon this momentous affair."

His Excellency in the sixth paragraph of his address, is pleased to say "I have the pleasure to congratulate you, gentlemen, on the return of peace."

The next paragraph of this curious speech informs us, that the late "full and free pardon" to those men who had been condemned by the laws of the country, for the crimes of treason and rebellion, originated in "SIMILAR SENTIMENTS" to those, which actuated the legislature to except those very persons from pardon.

But the "unhappy occurrence," that is, the "insurrection," cannot be considered as a certain mark of the indignation of the people to good order and government.

fection; and if they had been continued in office, or their wife and salary measures had been adhered to and increased by their successors, we might long ere this, have contemplated ourselves on the return of a still and labelling general.

Let the friends to government and order—who who took an active part in suppressing the late rebellion, and are so unfortunate as to be situated where the temptations for an equal number, for a majority declare, whether these people are disposed to peace or not.

Much may be said about "impartial investigations" or rebellions in other countries, but paralleled in the measures which have been adopted to effect a restoration of peace, law and government in this devoted Commonwealth, cannot be produced in the "historic page."

But it seems that his Excellency's "knowledge of the great degree of intelligence which our fellow citizens possess, a sense of their own degradation, and the regard they have to their own interests and happiness, will produce a due submission to government, and a regular obedience to the laws, without a further application of military force."

But it seems that respecting disqualifying acts, regarding the rebels, and signifying that acts and things of the sort administered, which were calculated to relate them to their senses, it was in our thought the best methods to enervate the dying embers of "intelligence" a due subordination to government and an obedience to the laws!

The next paragraph of this curious speech informs us, that the late "full and free pardon" to those men who had been condemned by the laws of the country, for the crimes of treason and rebellion, originated in "SIMILAR SENTIMENTS" to those, which actuated the legislature to except those very persons from pardon.

Much has been said upon the subject of peace, peace and tranquillity through the late "these are desirable objects—but can any person in their senses, suppose that the foundation of permanent peace in this Commonwealth, should in the recent transactions of government?"

But next to these in respect of danger to your interest, are secondly, the law, disobedient and licentious, while high and wise, are to like uncontrolled and complaints against every measure proposed for the securing and fortifying your rights against the encroachments of wicked and designing men.

Manufactories, the LEADERS OF REBELLION making war to exempt themselves from punishment. If our prejudices are to follow, that we will not suppose any picture drawn by our own citizens, can be a just portrait of our character, let us give due credit to what our diversified neighbors have said of us; and however high the colouring may appear, it is but too just a representation.

We are next informed that a "tax will be necessary in the course of the year"—and if a trial is taken not to forget TRADES as the most eligible source. The writer of the present, is highly sensible that full and ample have been taxed too high—but he is an enemy to excessive, ineffectual, taxation, as the popular phrase is; for although taxes on luxuries are optional, yet government cannot be supported upon a revenue that is uncertain, or may be exhausted.

It exists on the necessities of life; if punctually collected, will amount to a much heavier burden upon the people, and eventually draw more blood from their pockets, than what are called duty taxes. The latter mode is sensible and obvious—the people know how much they pay—they keep the purse strings in their own hands, and their servants must be economical. Ineligible taxation raises an uncertain revenue; the amount is not easily known, and this mode creates innumerable offices and lucrative posts. If we had but public virtue sufficient left, we should reduce as much as possible to the good old way, as best and safest.

Upon the whole, it is greatly to be wished that the Legislature may at the present session, take such measures as shall wipe off every stain which at present clouds too fully to our public character—by repealing those detestable acts, the Tender and Subversive Laws, and by laying a permanent foundation for peace, and securing the honour of the state, by restoring to the utmost of their power the PUBLIC FAITH, and confidence in the administrations of government.

EX AMINER. County of Hampshire, Oct. 1787.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. To the PUBLIC.

My Countrymen, FOUR classes of opposers to that form of government submitted to your consideration will probably spring up among yourselves: First, your enemies of these are two sorts; the open, such as frankly profess their attachment to the interest and crown of Great Britain; these are not very numerous or dangerous, for being acquainted with their persons, their character and artifices, you will without difficulty frustrate their attempts to undermine your liberties and subvert your government; these are therefore incomparably left to be decided than you.

Secondly, those secret enemies which are privily lurking among you, under the covert of friendship to your independence and fidelity, whose craft and subtle insinuations will find an easy access to the minds of the inattentive; these influenced by that virulent spite and malignity which reigns against them, will exert their poison in dissimulating discord, uneasiness and discontent among the members, and exciting jealousy and complaints against every measure proposed for the securing and fortifying your rights against the encroachments of wicked and designing men.

Thirdly, those who are secretly in your bowels, prey upon your very vitals, and lay the foundation of your national security and happiness. You will therefore place a double guard against the defections of these isochorists, for you are exposed to more mischief and in greater hazard of ruin from the tradition of these catinists, than from any class of men whatever.

But next to these in respect of danger to your interest, are secondly, the law, disobedient and licentious, while high and wise, are to like uncontrolled and complaints against every measure proposed for the securing and fortifying your rights against the encroachments of wicked and designing men.

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