

bridge, Sarisfield, Sheffield, New Providence, Williamstown, New-Ash, Egremont, Alford, Tyrington, London, Boscawen, Pittfield, Partridgefield, Waltham, Adams, West-Stockbridge, Edgerton, Tibbury, Chilmark.

The several superintendants and muster-masters, appointed to superintend and muster men for three years, or during the war, by the resolves of December 2, 1760, and March, 1782, are called upon to make returns of all blankens delivered, with the foldiers receipts therefor.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled, "An Act to raise a public revenue by Excise."

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That to much of a clause in the act to which this is an addition, as directs the Collector or his Deputy, who may receive certificates given by persons living in another county, to transmit them to the Collector of the county, where the person giving them lives, be repealed; and that the several Collectors be, and they are hereby directed, to transmit to the Comptroller-General, all the certificates which they may receive from importers or other persons accounting with them, except such certificates as are given by persons living within their respective districts.

And be it enacted, That if any person legally authorized, to sell excised articles, shall give a certificate promising to account for the excise on the articles contained therein, and shall neglect to do it in the manner and at the times prescribed by the act to which this is an addition, such person shall pay the excise on the articles mentioned in such certificate, and 50 per centum, in addition thereto; and if any person not legally authorized as aforesaid, shall give such certificate, he shall forfeit and pay four-fold duties on the articles mentioned therein; and the Collector of the county or district, where such delinquent lives, shall demand the same; and if not paid within thirty days, he shall sue for, and recover the penalty aforesaid in any Court proper to try the same; and the Collector shall pay into the Treasury all such duties and penalties as soon as may be, after the receipt thereof, and shall account with the Comptroller-General therefor.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any licensed or permitted person shall neglect to exhibit his accounts and certificates, agreeably to the act to which this is an addition, on the first days of May and November annually, or within thirty days thereof, the collector shall put his bond in suit, and shall recover a sum not less than double the whole amount of the duties on all the excised articles which such person shall have on hand, at the settlement last made; and on all which he may have imported or given certificates to account for, since such settlement; and if after rendering such accounts, any person shall neglect to pay the excise due thereon, for forty days after the said first days of May and November respectively, the collector shall then proceed as is by law provided in case of the non-payment of the duties on wheel-carriages.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall begin to operate and be in force from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; and the Comptroller-General is hereby directed to transmit a copy of this act to the several collectors of import and excise within this commonwealth, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

In the House of Representatives, November 15, 1787.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, November 16, 1787.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK, Tell.

JOHN AVERT, jun. Secretary.

OBJECTIONS of the Hon. GEORGE MASON, Esq. one of the Delegates from the State of Virginia in the late Convention, to the new Constitution.

THERE is no declaration of rights, and of the laws of the general government being paramount to the laws and constitutions of the several States, the declaration of rights in the several States are no security. Nor are the principles of the common law, which stands here upon

no other foundation than its having been adopted by the respective acts forming the constitutions of the several States.

In the House of Representatives there is not the substance, but the shadow only of representation; which can never produce proper information in the Legislature, or inspire confidence in the people; the laws will therefore be generally made by men little concerned in, and unacquainted with their effects and consequences.

The Senate have the power of altering all money bills, and of originating appropriations of money, and the salaries of the officers of their office at the United States; although they are not the representatives of the people, or amenable to them. These, with their other great powers (viz. their powers in the appointment of Ambassadors, and all public officers, in making treaties, and in trying all impeachments) their influence upon and connection with the Supreme Executive from these causes, their duration of office, and their being a constant existing body almost continually sitting, joined with their being one complete branch of the Legislature, will destroy any balance in the government, and enable them to accomplish what usurpations they please upon the rights and liberties of the people.

The Judiciary of the United States is so constructed and extended, as to absorb and destroy the Judiciary of the several States; thereby rendering law as tedious, intricate and expensive, and justice as unattainable by a great part of the community, as in England; and enabling the rich to oppress and ruin the poor.

The President of the United States has no Constitutional Council (a thing unknown in any safe and regular government) he will therefore be unsupported by proper information and advice; and will generally be directed by minions and favourites; or he will become a tool to the Senate; or a Council of State will grow out of the principal officers of the great department; the worst and most dangerous or oppressive measure, to shelter themselves, and prevent an inquiry into their own misconduct in office. What was a constitutional council here formed (as was proposed) of six members, viz. two from the eastern, two from the middle, and two from the southern States, to be appointed by vote of the States in the House of Representatives, with the same duration and rotation of office as the Senate, the Executive would always have had safe and proper information and advice: The President of such a Council might have acted as Vice-President of the United States, and as Chief Magistrate, and long continued sessions of the Senate would in a great measure have been prevented. From this fatal defect of a constitutional council has arisen the improper power of the Senate, in the appointment of public officers, and the alarming dependence and connection between that branch of the Legislature and the Supreme Executive. Hence also springs that unnecessary and dangerous officer, the Vice-President, who for want of other employment, is made President of the Senate; thereby dangerously blending the Executive and Legislative powers; besides always giving to some one of the States an unnecessary and unjust pre-eminence over the others.

The President of the United States has the unrestrained power of granting pardons for treason, which may sometimes be exercised to screen from punishment those whom he had severely intimated to commit the crime, and thereby prevent a discovery of his own guilt. By declaring all supreme laws of the land, the Executive and the Senate have in many cases, an exclusive power of Legislation; which might have been avoided by proper distinction, with respect to treaties, and requiring the assent of the House of Representatives, where it could be done with safety. Under their own construction of the general clause at the end of the enumerated powers, the Congress may grant monopolies in trade and commerce, constitute new crimes, inflict unusual and severe punishment, and extend here power as far as they shall think proper; so that the State Legislatures have no security for the powers now presumed to remain to them; or the people for their rights. There is no declaration of any kind for preserving the liberty of the press, the trial by jury in civil causes, nor against the danger of standing armies in time of peace.

The State Legislatures are restrained from laying export duties on their own produce; the general Legislature is restrained from prohibiting the further importation of slaves for twenty odd years, though such importations render the United States weaker, more vulnerable, and less capable of defence. Both the general Legislature, and the State Legislatures, are expressly

This objection has been in some degree softened, by an amendment, often before refused, and at last passed, by an encluse, after the engraving upon parchment, of the words liberty, and inserting therein, in the 3d clause of the second section of the 1st article,

prohibited making ex post facto laws, though they never was, nor can be a Legislature, but must and public safety require them; which will hereafter be a breach of all the constitutions in the nations, and afford precedents for other innovations.

This government will commence in a moderate aristocracy, it is at present impossible to foresee whether, or it will, in its operation, produce a monarchy, or a corrupt oppressive aristocracy; it will most probably vibrate some years between the two, and then terminate in the one or the other.

Extract from the European Magazine for November, 1784, page 339, under the title—Political State of the Nation.

NORTH-AMERICA, broken off from the independent, begins to be a kind of vacuum in the system of politics; a remote region, unattended by the European power; and if Great Britain will but punish those remote colonies with a total disregard, and perfect indifference, they will soon grow up as chaff in the great scale of power and consequence among nations. Already they find a necessity of adopting the Turkish mode of negotiating peace with their

independent neighbours, by sending ambassadors to be guarded with an armed force. This may do for the Turkish empire, great and potent as it is; but for Congress, a government without substantial power, without money, and without property, it will never do long! A slippery false peace will be kept only by the Indians while the peace-makers and their warlike retinue are in fight, or within call. Even now the specious flattery, boasted to be in favour of the great empire in the world, begin, like wolves, to worry and devour one another, far want of a superintending governing power, to hold an equal regulating hand over them all; and most grievously will they lament the loss of their dependence on Great Britain.

H A G U E, September 18.

On Thursday last the Prussian army, under the command of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, passed the river at Nimeguen, and advanced from thence in the column. On their approach, the Rhinegrave of Salm evacuated Utrecht, after having nailed up 140 pieces of cannon, which he was obliged to leave behind him, and retired, as far as he was able, the powder and other stores, retiring with the Prince of Orange's troops entered the towns of Utrecht, Mookfort and the Vaart; and no opposition was made in any part of the province.

Intelligence was received at the Hague, of the Duke of Brunswick, and several officers having surrendered without bloodshed, the Duke of Brunswick. The States of Holland issued orders for breaking and disarming the Free Companies; and late this evening they passed a resolution for restoring his Serene Highness the Stadholder to all his rights and honours, with the command of this garrison; and a deputaion is appointed to the Duke of Brunswick, and a letter sent off to invite the Prince of Orange to return to his residence here.

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) Nov. 8.

Last week was committed to goal in Richmond, James M. Connel-Fox, of Washington county, for the murder of a son of Mr. Russell, who was returning home from a mill in the neighbourhood, where he had been sent on some business by his father. The prisoner met the youth, and with one blow of a club knocked him off his horse, then taking his pen-knife out of his pocket, cut his throat from ear to ear, mounted his horse and rode off with him. He was taken with the horse in his possession. On his way down he made two attempts to murder the sheriff. The unhappy wretch is about 22 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and about four years ago came into Greenbrier county, where he married a young woman of a tolerable easy fortune, which he made away with in a few months.

His Excellency Edmund Randolph, Esq. is re-elected Governor of this Commonwealth for the year ensuing.

BALTIMORE, November 15.

On the 25th of last month, the house of delegates in the General Assembly of Virginia, now sitting at Richmond, resolved, that the proceedings of the federal convention be submitted to a convention of the people, for their full and free investigation, discussion and decision; and that the elections for delegates to the convention be held in the month of March next, on the first day of the court to be held for each county, city or corporation respectively, and that the persons elected (agreeable to the resolutions of delegates above mentioned) shall assemble at the State house in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in June next.

WILMINGTON, October 31.

On Monday, the 22d inst. agreeable to law, the General Assembly of this State met at Dover, but a sufficient number of the members not attending, the house adjourned from day to day till Wednesday, when a quorum being assembled, the house of assembly proceeded to business, and elected Thomas Rodney, Esq. clerk. They then ordered a convention to be called for taking into consideration the plan of government recommended by the late federal convention; the election to be held at the usual place in each county, on the third Monday in November; and the convention to meet at Dover the next Monday after.

TRENTON, October 30.

It is with real pleasure we announce, that the report of the Convention meets with the greatest approbation in this State. All ranks are highly animated with the pleasing hope, that this glorious structure, supported by thirteen pillars, will speedily be completed. The patriots who have assisted in the above work, have delighted with all of their country, their names shall brighten the annals of America, and their memory be forever revered, not as the lords and peers, but as the PATRIOTS of AMERICA.

N. W. HAVEN, November 24.

In the house of delegates for Virginia, on the question for appointing a state convention, Col. Mason declared, that from the east of New-Hampshire to the south of Georgia, no man was more federal than himself, and that he considered the perfect union of the States as the only rule of our political salvation.

A piece called the CENTINEL is circulating with great industry in this State, in the same covered, secret and insidious manner as British proclamations, pardons and manifestoes were in the days of yore. The writer is said to be a certain superannuated George Bryan, of Pennsylvania. He abounds in florid quotations, and says General WASHINGTON is a Fool from habit, and Dr. FRANKLIN is a Fool from age and infirmity. Their pieces are sent in large packets from a neighbouring State which is draining us of 35000l. annually by her impost.

The Gentlemen who is so kind as to favour Connecticut with this mischievous publication, is either afraid or ashamed to subscribe his name to the letters accompanying them, but from the hand-writing it is conjectured that he enjoys a comfortable salary in the State alluded to, and has been so furious and violent against all federal measures for many years, that he foresees the ceasing and determination of that salary whenever our commerce is properly regulated.

PORTSMOUTH, November 9.

The Hon. General Court, is to meet at the State-house in this town, on Wednesday the 5th day of December next, by proclamation from his excellency the President, for the purpose of appointing a State convention, agreeable to the proposed new constitution.

R. O. S. T. O. N., November 22.

A letter from Holland of the 18th September, to a gentleman in this town (brought by the last mail from New-York) advises, that a body of Prussian troops, to the amount of about 30,000, are on their march towards Amsterdam, the gates of which city are shut, the bridges leading to it broken up, and that the people are in the utmost consternation.

By Capt. Lewis, in the brig Tybalt, arrived here on Tuesday last, in 37 days from Lisbon, Portugal, we learn, that the Prussian army had taken the city of Amsterdam—that twenty feet of the line of France, were under sailing orders; their destination unknown—and that the commotions which have long agitated Europe, were likely to produce a general war.

Five States have agreed to the appointment of conventions for the purpose of considering the proposed plan of government, viz. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Last Tuesday evening a bill for regulating the practice of the law, was debated and finally rejected in the House of Representatives.

WORCESTER, November 22.

On Thursday last week, as Mr. Abiel Chase of Sutton, was working on a scaffold, at a house in this town, some of the boards were blown off by the violence of the wind, and forced against him, which precipitated his fall to the ground, and occasioned his death in a few minutes.

WINDSOR, (Perman) November 5.

At the General Election of Vermont, holden at Newbury, in the county of Orange, on the second Thursday of October, 1787, the following persons were returned elected to the office annexed to their respective names, viz.

His Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDON, Esquire, Governor.

His Honour JOSEPH MARSH, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honourable SAMUEL MATTOCKS, Esquire, Treasurer.

COUNCELLORS.

The Honourable Samuel Safford, John Sireng, Thomas Potter, Thomas Mordeat, Jacob Bayly, Timothy Brownson, Joseph Fay, Esquire, Secretary of Council.

Officers appointed by the General Assembly, Gideon Olin, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Dr. Roswell Hopkins, Clerk of the Assembly.

Magab Townsend, Esq. Secretary of State.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Honourable Major Robinson, Esq. Chief Judge.

The Honourable Paul Spooner, and Nathaniel Niles, Esquires, Side Judges.

Agents of Congress.

The Honourable Ira Allen, Isaac Tichenor, and Noah Smith, Esquires.

James Whiteley, Esquire, Surveyor-General.

Esija Clark, Esq. of Timmouthe, Paymaster General.

Officers of Accounts.

Roswell Hopkins and Isaac Tichenor, Esquires.

Commissioners for adjusting claims respecting Grants made by this State.

Gideon Olin, Samuel Knight, Paul Brigham, Eleazer Marvin, Samuel Matlack, Alexander Howley, and Levanul Chipman, Esquires.

NORTHAMPTON, November 28.

ON Thursday last, the inhabitants of this town and the district of Eastampton, in legal town meeting assembled, made choice of the Hon. CALEB STRONG, Esq. and Mr. BENJAMIN SHELDON, to represent them in Convention, for the purpose of ratifying the reported Federal Constitution.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare an address to their delegates, and they reported the following, which was unanimously voted (excepting one dissentient only)—viz.

To the Hon. CALEB STRONG, Esq. and Mr. BENJAMIN SHELDON, Gentlemen.

IN conformity to a resolution of the General Assembly, passed the 25th of October last, we have delegated you to meet in State Convention on the second Wednesday of January next, for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the reported Constitution for the United States of America.

The object of your mission, Gentlemen, is of the highest magnitude in human affairs.—Every step we take in the progress of our examination, evinces, that it is too important, complicated and extensive, to be hastily decided upon.—Much time and unwearied application are requisite in order thoroughly to investigate it: The civil dignity and prosperity of this State; of the United States; and, perhaps, of humanity, are suspended on the decision of this momentous question; and we wish you, Gentlemen, patiently to hear, and attentively to examine every argument that shall be offered for and against its adoption.—Be not unduly influenced by any local considerations.—Let your minds be impressed with the necessity of having an equal, energetic, federal Government.—Let the welfare and dignity of the union, as well as of Massachusetts that you are to consult.—And while you are tenacious of the rights and privileges of the PEOPLE, be not afraid to delegate the federal government such powers as are absolutely necessary for advancing and maintaining our national honour and happiness.

But, Gentlemen, we mean not to give you positive instructions relative to your voting for or against the reported constitution. When assembled you will have the collected wisdom of the State before you, and will hear all that can be said on the subject, and consequently be able to form a judicious opinion.—And, having the fullest confidence in your political wisdom, integrity and patriotism, we cheerfully, in our decision.—And we beseech the all-wise Governor of the world to take the Convention under his holy influence, that so the result may be THE BEST GOOD OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A true copy.—Attest.

ELIJAH HUNT, Town-Clerk.

We are informed from good authority, that the

OHIO Company have agreed to admit officers and soldiers of the late Continental Army to draw lands, to which they were entitled, in common with said Company, which will be greatly to the advantage of those that apply for, and that one of the Agents will be Mr. Abel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on the 12th of next month to explain the matter to such as will then attend.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the State of Franklin, to his friend in New-York, dated October 4.

Our Assembly, by a special warrant from the governor and council, met the first inst.—The principal business laid before this assembly, by our general assembly, chiefly concerned the happy labours of Jos. C. Johnson towards the good citizens of this State in particular, and the other western States in general.—Our assembly, therefore, as the father of the people, have thought it their indispensible duty to put a stop to all further depositions: To this end, both Houses have passed a law, which provides that a body of troops to be immediately raised, to consist of 1500 men, who are to be enlisted as regular soldiers for three years. They are to be embarked in one legion and commanded by a General of experience, who will be joined by 500 men from the Cumberland settlements. This body of troops will be ready to march in November, and mean, (by the divine blessing) to throff these perfidious Chisholms into a letter canal towards the subjects of the United States. Their arms, ammunition, &c. came from Charleston before the late war made to raise this corps.

On the 21st instant, the Rev. PRESERVED SMITH, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry at Rowe.—The solemn services were performed as follows, viz.—The Rev. Mr. Williams of Leicester made the introductory prayer.—Rev. Mr. Hubbard of Shelburne, preached a fervent sermon in the evening, from 1. of Timothy, iv. 16. Rev. Mr. Emlen of Concord, made the ordaining prayer.—Rev. Mr. Newton of Greenfield, gave the charge.—Rev. Mr. Taylor of Deerfield, gave the right hand of fellowship.—The Rev. Mr. Newton made the concluding prayer.—All was performed with decency, and propriety—and a hymn closed the solemnities.

All Persons indebted to the Printer bereof, for Papers the last year—and those also who are indebted for Advertisements, are requested, ONCE MORE, to make payment.

TAPPAN & FOWLE,

Have lately received, at their Store opposite the Court-House in Northampton,

A fresh Assortment of English

GOODS,

Containing almost every article enquired for; which they will dispose of on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased at any Store in the county, for Cash or most kinds of country Produce.

November 28, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Smeetham, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list of 1786, as follows, viz.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Dues, Rights, and Tax. Includes John Adams, Joseph Tice, Esq., and others.

Whampton, Nov. 21, 1787. RUFUS LYMAN.