the glibe.

6th. Botton emerging from her depressed fituation-and feeling her former importance in the general feale.

The wealthy confiding in the honour 7th. The weathy confiding in the nonutrand juffice of the government—leaning the furplus of their riches upon reasonable terms—encouraging arts, manufactures, and comperce, while rates, taxes and rents, are daily diminith-

8th. Freedom of speech, writing, publishing and printing, throughout the flares; for a Republi-can Conflictation is fastedly gauranteed to them

oth. All our courts, laws, judges, juries, cuftoni, &c. &c. confirmed by the above article.

10th. Habeas Corpus necessarily retained,
except in such cases as our own constitution

vearrants its suspension.

11th. Representatives chosen in fuch manner, 20 may enable them to reuder fubitantial fervices

to their country. Religion lefe to its guardian God--all eaths, and bamperings

Gur fellow men entirely done away.

These reasons and millions of others, evince

-fellow of the proposed constitution, and s'cordial adoption, if common fense and in houelly have not forfaken the majori-he people. TRUTH. the people.

## ANTIFEDERAL.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

Mr. Grenitar,
A speech made to the citizens of Philadelphia, and faid to be by Mr. Wilfon, appears to me to zbound with sophistry, so dangerous, as to require-resultation. If we adopt the new Conrequire retutation. It we adopt the new Con-situation, let us at least understand it. Whe-ther it deferves adoption or not, we can only determine by a full examination of it, fo as cearly to differn what it is that we are so loudly, I had almost faid, indecently, called upon to receive. Such an examination treat you to lay before the public, in answer to Mr. Wilfon, and under the fignature of-

To JAMES WILSON, Efquire.

OU have had the graciousness, fir, to come YOU have had the graciounies, in the cone
I forward as the defender and panegyrift of
the plan of a new Confirming, of which you
one of the framers. If the defence which Te thought proper to fet up, and the exfound, upon a full and fair examina-

he fallacious or inadequate; I am not it hope, that candour, of which no gen-tiomed talks more, will render you a convert to the opinion, that fame material parts of the promanfron arthreas foringing from it, min neef-furily feasition up the democratic rights of the union, and furifies the liberties of the people to the power

and dominion of a few.

If your defence of this new plan of power, If your defence of this new plan of power, has, as you fay, been marined by four mouths conflaint meditation upon it, and is yet fo yery weak, as I truft will appear, men will begin to think, that—the thing i fell is indefenible. Upon a fubject to momentous, the pable has a right to the fentiments of every individual that will reaffon: I therefore do not think any apology neceffary for appearing in print; and I hope to avoid, at least, the indifferiminate centure, which you have, with fo much candour and liberality, thrown on those who will not worthing the property of the property o and clandefline attempts" Give me leave just to fuggest, that perhaps these clandestine attempts might have been owing to the terrour of jour mub, which is nobly endeavoired to prevent all freedom of action and of speech. The reptile delete, who was employed to blow the trumpet of perfecution, would have answered the public reasonings of an opponent, by hounding on him the rage of a deluded populace.

It was to such men, and under such im-

prellions, that you made the speech which I am now to examine; no wonder then that it was received with loud and unanimous teffimonies of their approbation. They were vociferating rhrough you the panegyric of their own intern-

Por first attempt is to apologize for so obvi-I our first attempt is to applogize for so obvi-cus a defect at—he omission of a declaration of rights. This apology consists in a very ingenious discovery; that in the flate constitutions, what-ever is not referved is given about in the con-gression of the constitution, whatever is not given, is referred. Sake he more, the conjunction is grethenal continuous, whatever is not given, is referred. This has more the quaintness of a conundrum, than the dignity of an argument. The conventions that made the state and the general constitutions, sprang from the same stoomers, were delegated for the same purpose that is, for framing rulers by which we should

free the rights of America, in all quarters of the globe.

Was necessary to well in our rulers. Where then oth. Botton emerging from her depressed fitter is this distinction to be found, but in your aftumption? Is it in the powers given to the members of convention? no-1; it in the conflitation? not a word of it : And vet on this play of words, this dictum of yours, this diftrust in without a difference, you would per-fuade us to relf our most effential rights. I trust, however, that the good sense of this free people cannot be to easily imposed on by professional figurents. The confederation in its very outlets declares that what is not expressly given, is referred. This confliction makes no. fuch reference. The prefumption therefore is, that the framers of the proposed constitution, d not mean to fabject it to the fame exception.

You inflance, fir, the liberty of the preis; which you would perfuade us, is no danger, tho not fecured, because there is no express power granted, to regulate literary publications. But you furely know, fir, that where general powers you turely know, fir, that where general powers are expressly granted, the particular ones comprehended within them, must also be granted. For initiance, the proposed congress are empowered to define and punish offences against the law of nations—mark well, fir, if you please—to define and punish. Will you, will any one say, can any one even think that does not comprehend a power to define and dealers all will be approximated to the same and dealers all will be a same to define and dealers all will be a same to the same and dealers all will be a same to the same and dealers all will be a same to the same and dealers all will be a same to the same and dealers all will be a same to the same and dealers all will be a same to the same and t prehend a power to define and declare all pub-lications from the prefs against the conduct of \* prernment, in making treaties, or in any other representations, an offence spainfix the law of nations? If there should ever be an influencial president, or arbitrary senate, who do not choose that their transactions with foreign powers should be discolled or examined in the public prints, they will easily find presents to choose that their transactions with foreign powers finalld be discussed or examined in the public prints, they will easily find preexts to prevail upon the other branch to concur with them, in restraining what it may please them to call-the licentiousness of the press. And this may be, even without the concurrence of the representatives of the people; because the profident and fenate are empowered to make trea-ties, and these treaties are declared the supreme

What use they will make of this power, is not now the question. Certain it is, that such power is given, and that power is not restrained by any declaration; that the liberty of the press, which even you term, the faceed palladium of national freedom, shall be forever free and innational freedom, thall be forever free and in-violable. I have proved that the power of re-draining the prefs, is necefficially involved in the unlimited power of defining offences, or of making treaties, which are to be the tapreme law of the land. You acknowledge, that it is not expressly excepted, and confequently it is at the mercy of the powers to be created by this

law of the land

Let us suppose, then, that what has happened Let us fuppofe, then, that what has happened may happen again: that a particile printer, like Peter Zenger, thould incur the refeatment of our new rulers, by publishing to the world; transactions which they wish to conceal. If he should be prosecuted, if his judges should be as delirous of punishing him, at all events, as the judges were to punish Peter Zenger, what would his innocence or his virtue await him of the bis innocence or his virtue await him of the peter which the third was a sufficient of the property of the third was the property of the property of the property of the period of the property of the pro confirmation is for admirably trained for typinary, that, by clear confirmation, the judges might put the verdict of a jury out of the question. Among the cases in which the court is to have appellate jurisdiction, are—controversites, to which the United States are a party:—In this appellate jurishichen, the judges are to de-termine both low and full. That is, the court is this appellate juridiction, the judges are to de-termine beth low and full. That is, the court is both judge and judy. The autorney general then, would have only to move a question of law in the court below, to ground an appeal to the fu-prime judicature, and the printer would be de-termed, up to see the mercy of his judges. Peter greed up to the thereby of his judges. Telest Zinger's case will teach us, what mercy he might expect. Thus, if the president, vice-president, or any other officer or savourite of state, should e centured in print, he might effectually deprive the printer, or author, of his trial by jury, and tabled him to fomething that will probably very much refemble the—star chamber of form-er-times. The freedom of the press, the facted palladium of public liberry, would be pulled palladium of public interty, would be pulled down;—all uteful knowledge on the conduct of government would be withheld from the people, the prefs would become fubfervient to the purposes of bad and application; an imposition, not information, would be its object.

The printers would do well, to publish the the proceedings of the judges, in Peter Zinger's cafe conduct in, the king against Woodfall; -that the oublic mind may be properly warned of the confequences of agreeing to a conflitution, which provides no fecurity for the freedom of which provides no fecurity for the freedom of the prefix and Jeaves it controveral at leaft— whether in matter of libels againft suy of our intended rollers 1 the printer would even have the fecurity of trial by jury. Yet it was the jury only, that faved Zanger, it was the jury on 19, that faved Woodfall, it can only be a jury that will fave any future printer from the fangs

Had you, Mr. Wilfon, who are lo unmereilel against what you are pleased to call, the diffu-genious conduct of those who dillike the coult. tution, had you been ingenious enough to have you faid to them-gentlemen, it is true, the freedom of the press is not provided for the freedom or the preis is not provided for, by our proposed rulers; it is strue, that a printer sued for a libel, would not be tried by a jury; fued for a libel, would not be tried by a jury; all this is true, nay, worse than this is also true; but then it is all necessary to what I think, the belt form of government that has ever been of

fered to the world.

To have flated these truths, would at less have been aching like an honest man; and it is did not procure you such unanimous testimonica. of approbation, what you would have received would have been meritted.

But you choose to shew our fellow citizens, nothing but what would flatter and milled You exhibited, that by a rufh light onthem. You exhibited, that by a ruth light only, which, ro diffipate its darkness required the full force of the meridian fun. When the people are fully apprized of the chains you have prepared for them. if they choose to put them on, you have nothing to answer for. If they choose to be terrants at will of their liberite, by the new conflictuion; instead of having they frescheld in them. Secured by a decision of them. freehold in them, fecured by a declaration of rights; I can only lament it. There was a time when our fellow citizens were told, in the words of fir Edward Cooks-For a man to be tenant were then warned against those..." smooth words, with which the most dreadful delign may be glossed over." You have given us lively comment on your own text. You have varnished over the iron trap that is prepared, and bated quith same illustricus names, to catch the liberties of the people.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts.

In the House of Representatives, October 27,

WHEREAS it appears expedient to give the good beople of this Commonwealth, fome further time for payment of the taxes No.

4 and 5:
Therefore Refolved, That the time heretofore ordered for the Treasurer to if we his executions against the Collectors of rax number four be, and hereby is prolesized to the first day of Febra

And be it further Rejuless, That the time heretofore ordered for the Treasurer to iffue his executions against the Collectors of tax number five, be, and hereby is postponed to the second Wednesday of January next.

Sent up for concurrence JAMES WARREN, Speaker. In Senate, November 8, 1787. SAMUEL ADAMS, Prefident,

JOHN HANCOCK A true copy. Arreft. | IOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

N E W - Y O R K, Nov. 24-We hear that his Excellency General Walbington has confented to reprefent the county of Fairfax, in Virginia, in the State Convention of that Common wealth, which is to take into confideration the new Federal Government.

Abfirall of a letter dated Edinburgh, Sept. 26.

much terrified by the frequent infurrections of the common people, who have raifed in mohi our principal men. The chief reason assigned for this appearance of trouble, is the imposition of a tax on clothes, leather, &c, manufactured

On Monday laft, thirty-eight members of the Convention met at the state-house, Philadelphia, and adjourned till Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock. A motion was made to meet at ten o'clock, but a member observing that those persons now on their road, could not be arrived fo foon,

the motion was loft.

B O S T O N, November 30.

Saturday laft arrived here Capt. Brown, in Ireland, by whom papers are received as late as the 9th of October—by which we learn. That official dispatches from the English Ambassador. in Holland, were received at London, Octobe in animal, were received at London, October I, flating, that on the 27th Sept. the Duke of Brunfwick, with a large army, and a numerous train of artillery, well ferved arrived at the gate of Amflerdam, and immediately fent an herild furnmening the city to furrender—from a delay of form beauty in the arranged at the great of the principle of the server and the meant of the principle of the server are also at the meant of the principle of the server are also at the meant of the principle of the server are at the meant of the principle of the server are also at the server are also at the server are also at the server and the server are also at the server are al of fome hours it was expected they meant to thand a fiege; but at length an herald amounc-ing a deputation, for the purpose of fixing on the terms of giving up the city—into Duke's answer

rould be allowed for forrender-the conterence took place the 28th, (the date of the dispatches) and it was expected the next day it would fur-brider, and the Duke take policifion: That a-mong the great number of towns which had fur-rendered to the Duke, were Renterdam and Utrecht:—That the Court of Verfailles had formerly notified to the flates their total inabilitornerry mothers to the mase their total inability to afford them the defired protection and fupport; and that the King of Pruffix had determined not to evacuate Holland, usual the Durchigal pay all the expendes attending his taking the field, and the return of his army home.

Accounts respecting a French and English war

Accounts respecting a relief and a significant are various, but all tend to prove it inevitable. A London Gazette flates, that 48 Admirals have been promoted; 4, new Colonels of maintes appointed; 3 Major-Generals promoted rines appointed; 13 Major-Jeanerals promuses to Licutenant-Generals; and if Colouels to Brigadier-Generals; That Lord Howe had re-ported to Council an account of 17 fail of the line in commillion, and of 35 in the ordinaries, with their fea-flores on board, and ready for be wind their ice-tores on sourd, and ready for be-ing commissioned in 48 hours: That a squad-ron had put to sea from Portsmouth, first for the protection of the homeward bound Indiamen, 100 of which were at fea ; and next to take fte ion off Breft, to watch the motion of the French fleet : that 10,000 feamen had been impressed : That a French transport from Breft bas been That a French transport from Brell had been taken by an English fingate: that the French had really-taken possession of the Cape of Good Hope, by defire of the Dutch partiou: and that the Parliament of Paris was recalled, &c.

Estrail of a letter frem Hatifan, dated New 20.

"This day the packet from England arrived -authentic news higher is, that was between Great Britain and France had broke out.—that

two French frightes had been taken and carried onto Falmouth, three days before the failed-orders are come to fortify this place with all possible dispatch."

A correspondent gives at the following articles of intelligence, which are considered as authentic. On the 22d of October, the House of Reprefentatives, appointed a committee in the follow-ing words, "Ordered, that Dr. Jarris, Dr. Joi-ron, and Mr. Dawes, with such as the honour-"able Senate shall join, be a committee to take

"able Senate thall join, be a committee to take "into confideration the unhappy fittation of "John Sheehan," a prifiquer under featence of death in gaol, in the town of Botton, and report a commutation of this punishment."

When the rore same before the Senate, they directed the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court to give their opinion upon the question, whether the legislature had a constitutional right be commute a practifument after featence? This

whether the legislature had a constitutional right to commune a phaisment after sentence? This perhaps was done breaule in the year 1786, the Legislature afferted such right, by changing the sentence of one Gardner Gray, from death, to service on the Castle, for a term of years. The Judges answered the Senate as follows. November 3d, 1787. Having considered the question proposed to us by the hogographe the question proposed to us by the hogographe the "Senate, in their order of the 3th of Cober "last, we are all of opinion, that the General Court have not a right, agreeably tache conditioning in any case, to commune a psinthright traine, in any case, to commune a psinthright of Court passes and the senate of the senate o

"halt, we are all of opinion, that the General Court have not aright, agreeably tachy conditions any cafe, to commute a primiting the training in any cafe, to commute a primiting to fixed by law, after fentence has been given.

"Our opinion is founded upon the eighth at ticle of the first fection of the fecond Chapter of the first fection of the fecond Chapter The State of Georgia are now engaged in a work of the frame of government, which stricks a War with the Indians; and the affumed State of Council, to which power the right of community of the fermion of council, to which power the right of community of the fermion of the time of the meant to fink in oblivion the etc unhappy reballion.

Accordingly, a conditional parton was granted to Manning, that if he voluntarily should be for Manning, that if he voluntarily should be for the fermion of the unhappy reballion.

The State of Georgia are now engaged in a War with the Indians; and the affumed State of Council, to which power the right of council, the which proves the fermion of the two manning to the tent unhappy reballion.

Accordingly, a conditional parton was granted to Manning, that if he voluntarily should be for Manning, that if he volunta aright of pardoning upon condition of con-victs voluntarily fobmitting to a leffer punish-ment) is a necessary incident; and we need not die the last article in the declaration of rights, which means to keep the Legislative, Executive, and Indicial departments, as feperate and distinct as possible, in the exercise of the ref-pective powers assigned them by the constitu-

It is faid that his excellency the Covernor aid the cafe of John Sheehan before the Council, but faid Sheehan did not obtain a pardon, was executed on Thursday laft.

William Manning, was convicted at the Su-mene Judicial Court, holden in the county of erkfhire, in September, of treaton, and fentensed to be have

id to be hanged On the 15th of June last, an act of indemnity Un the 15th of June lall, an act of indemnity to all persons congerned in the late rebellion (excepting nine named in Said act) was passed. Amount these names was that of Eliha Mannag, of the eleven thousand acres, in the country of Berkhire. The Judges in their letter to the Governor, dated the 15th of Ochober, fay, "Will." lists Manning, of a place calle, the eleven thousand acres, was convicted of treason, and is supposed to be the same person that is examined in the pardon granted by the Legillature, in the last selfino of the General Court, the last selfino of the General Court, as no other Manning lived in that place, whether he is or is not the fame person, is pretty im-"material, as he never complied with the con-dition therein made, of taking the oath of al-legiance."

It was faid that the General Court excluded this perfort ( hough mitaking him by the name of Eules Manning) because he placed the priorets which the intergents took at Stockbridge, in the front of the fire in the action at Spefficid. It has however appeared to the House of Reprefeniarises, as may be onthered from their refoles hereafter cited, that there is no foundation for this report.

It is faid, that the Governor laid Manning's

petition before the Council, and requested their advice, whether a pardon should be granted, which was determined in the negative. It is faid that the reason who, the Council did not advise his Excellency to grant a pardon in this cefe was, that when the act of indemnity which was passed the 13th of June, was made, Esisto Maning was excepted, and it appearing by the nages letter that there was no other man of the name of Manning, in the place called the cleven thousand acres, it was very clear that the General Court destined this man to death, it is faid he came into the flate in the night, to take his wife and two children, and to leave the com monwealth, but was taken before day and com-mitted to praion. Perhaps his intention never to return to the state again, was the reason he by the zet.

by the 2ct.

Some days after the Governor and Council find denied Manning a pardon, the following refolution was polled. \*\*In the Houle of Representation of the Houle of Representation of the Houle of the Pollowing of a place called the elevent thousand agree, in the county of Berkhire, it has been excepted in the refolution of indemnitive, and the properties of the pro it new appears to this Court, that the informa-tion that operated with the Court or that time to produce fuch exception, was without foundations. It is therefore resolved, that the aforefaid

" refolution, fo far as it respects the faid Manning, of the eleven thoufand arres, be and hereby

"Sent up for concurrence,
"JAMES WARREN, Speaker."

In-Senale, November 22, 1787,

"SAMUEL ADAMS, Prefident." It is faid, that the in House, when the vote was taken, there were 163 Members prefent, and 120 were in favour or the question; that when it was non-concurred in the Senate, there when it was non-concurred in the Senate, there were as Members prefent, it in favour of the refolve. As the General Court had virtually excluded Manning from a pardon, the Governor could eoe perfon him, without oppoling the known intention of the Legillature, in their act of the 13th of June; but when fo large a majority of the Houfe, and cleven out of tyenty-three in the Senate, had declared; that his name was inferred in the exceptions upon information, that now appeared to have been without foundation, it might be expected, that the Supreme Executive would incline to the fide of mercy, and wife means to fink in oblivion the

with Spain.

Congress have received and recognized George
Miller, Etq. as Conful of his Britannis Majelly,
for the States of North-Carolina, South-Carofor the States of I

The town of Portland, have made choice of

The town of Portland, have made conte of Peleg Waddworth and John Fox, Eig'rs, delegates to the State Convention.

Laft Saturday, just befare funfet, a Son of Mr. Hurley, at the fouth part of the town-about nine years old, was accidentally run over by a Trucks, and had in Brains cruth d out in-NEWPORT, Nov. 15.

'A floop laden with cheefe, potatoes, ec: the produce of this northern clime, failed from Beaford for Charleston, South-Carolina, and after disposing of her cargo to the best advantage, the charges amounted to 71. 20s. more than the neat proceeds of her whole cargo. Cyder fold for 2/6, and potatoes 1/6 per barrel, cheese id half penny per pound. If dear bought experience has not already ceffity of an energetic Federal Government to controul and regulate our trade, that foreigners may not supply our markers, we shall foon be convinced of it to to the Pastoral Care of the Church in our greater injury.

NORTHAMPTON, December ... NORTHAMPTON, December 5...

The Convention for Connecticut is chof-neamong the gentlemen elected are the Hon. Rogeer Sherman, and Oliver Elevorth, Efguirea, 
thate gentlemen were membern of the Federal 
Convention) Generals Wadfworth, Parfons, 
and Ward, the Hon. Mr. Johnson, with the 
other most diffinguished characters in the flate. 
Extra I of a litter from a member of Congress, to 
bit friend in Fragina, datal Other 18.

"We have a good prospect of felling 8 or of 
millions of federal lands, for finking the domefite debt; and now it ferms quite probable that

the debt, and now it feems quite probable that the ceffion of Virginia alone will extinguish the whole of that debt, great as it is --being thirty willows of dallar." millions of dollars.

The execution of William Clark, for burglary, to-morrow, beween the hours of twelve

## Drugs & Medicines.

Levi Shephard,

Near the Brick School-house, in Northampton, has just imported from London, and now opening for fale, a fresh and gennine afor opening for fale, a fresh and gennine a dispose of upon the most reasonable. physicians and private families m

ed upon the shortest notice :--CINN AMON. Vermill Cloves. Rose P. Vermillion

Ginger. Writing Paper. Logwood. Fuffick. Allum. Ink Powder Otter. Webster's Inflirate, th, 2d and 3d part. Brimltone. Flower of ditto Hymne Lockvers do. Spirits of Turpentine. Hooper's do Godfrey's Cordial. Varnish, by ditto. Bateman's Drops, Balfam of Honey. Rofin. Putty.
Oil of Vitriol. Frauncis FemaleElix ir. Turlington's Balfam of Indigo, of a superior quality.
Copperas.
Chalk. British Oil. James's Fever Po Frown Lancets. Bell metal Morters. yrringe

White Lead.

Red do. Sprace Yellow.

anife White.

Stone june 1 Pro-Pots, Jan. 1 Pro-kles, and Bake Pors, fire.

Pruffian Blue.

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of Shipping FURRS, and BEES-WAX. Nov. 7, 1787.

HE Officers of the late American Army, belorging to the Society of the Cincinnati, who refide in the county of Hampshire, are requested to meet ac Mr. Afahel Pomeroy's, innholder in Northampton, on Tuelday the 18th day of December next, at two o'clock P. M. when buffrels of the utmost confequence to the fociety will be laid before them. JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Springfield, Nov. 20, 1787. STRAYED from his inhights the his of November Isil, a tight fourth hose Col.T, there years old coming, large of his age, has a whine fireds in his face, a large mase, not docked, a white foot co his hind off hose, a mayout notice. Wheever, with a contract which was a majorat notice. Wheever, which is the contract of the fact and in foot the fact for his form the fatferiber, shall be well rewarded, by TIMOSHT BOOT.

Northampton, December 3, 1727.

Nontrampinal, December 3, 747.

Run away from the fiberiber the tayth inflant, an appeared to the preside Esy, named HANRY THOMAS, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet to incher high, well feet, short black hair, dark coloured eyes, worse away a heartent coloured door, black haifing bereches, sheeked lines shire, task with him a hunternur relocated great cost, and a finall bandle of other clother. Whatever will ask we plack any and return him before clother. Whatever will ask we plack any and return him before the place to the place of the place AMOS STRONG.

Middlafield, Hav. 18, 1789.

convinced the Northern States of the pe- Juft Published, and a few Copies for Sale, by

Mr. ATWATER'S SER MON, at the Ordination of the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, Deerfield.