GOOD news, brother dealer in metre and profe,
The world has turned buffer and coming to blows; Write good fenfe or nonjenfe, my boys it's allone, All perfons may fire when the battle's begun.

Down, down, down derry down, Our totors and fages would oftentimes fay,
"Sit emaibut bera." each dog has his day:
Queen Anne's was the era of genius 'ris known,
Arguends this day is for feribblers alone.
Down, down, &c.

Now Claston and Babcock, and Webfler and Now Claston and Baccack, and Webser and Staddard, Hall, Sellers, Childi, Loudon, Ofwold, Morton, and Gaddard, Hafraell, Green, Rufel, Thomas, Meigs, Powers

and Draper, May thank the kind flare for fuch luck to their Down, down, Sc.

Offine, Gerrifb and Holt, fing with spirits elate, Sing Dabney and Cufbing, and Allen and Wait, Nourse, Adoms, Edes, Markland, and Carter and

From New-Hamphire to Georgia, ye Printers fing all.

Come on brother foribblers, 'tis idle to lag,

The Convention has let the cat out of the bag,

Write fomething at random, you need not be

nice, Public spirit, Montesquieu and great Dr. Price. Down, down, Se. Talk of Holland and Greece, and of purfer and

Democratical mobs, and congressional lords: Tell what is fuerendered and All things weigh alike boys, we know, in a void.

Down, down, &c.

Much joy, brother Printers I the day is our own, A time, like the prefent, fur never was known. Predictions are maxing-predictions fulfil, a All nature feems proud to bring grift to our Dorum, dorum, &c.

Huge Comets once more through the fystem

Huge Comets once more will fired,
will fired,
The most, they inform us, is burnt to a coal;
Old Saturn is tembling—the Sun has a fpot,
The world and its glory are going to pot.
Down, down, &c.

All Europe, we hear, is in borrible pother,
They jocky, they bully and kill one another:
In Helland, where freedom is luftly bawling,
All fighting and swearing, and pulling and hadling.
Down, down; &c.

The Empress and Poland fresh milehicfs are Craving,
The Porte is in motion, and Ireland is flarving, While the Dey of Algiers, firs, fo haughty is

That he swears by the prophet, the world's all

In England, bleft ifland! what wonders we view, Nonre blind as a bat, Lord George Gospon Or halters or peerage on Hastings await,

And faction pro more difmembers the flate.
Down, down, &c. PRINCE Gaongs bas relinquish'd the flews for

the church,
And firuts like a trueblue in Solomon's porch :
Corruption pervades thro' both country and

And the tune of the nation is Down derry down. Down, down, &c. We bid Europe farewel, the Atlantic is pall, O freeborn Columbia, you're welcome at laft! Hail Congress, Conventions, Mobs, Shaysites

and Kings,
With Bankrupts and Know Ye's, and all-pretty things.

Down, down, &c. The States had a fall, and reveir'd a contusion, And all things are tumbled in jumbled confufion; (all round), State quacks and flate midwives are huddled Butinipite of their drugs, wego Deun derry deun, Betun, deun, See.

Write then, brother feribleis, your talents dif-

This world is a frage, and man's life is a play;
When the currain is drawn, and the ranting is
When the currain is drawn, and the ranting is
Kings, heroes, and waiters, are equal once more,
Drawn, drawn, Gre.

Old Time, with his brafs eating teeth shall con-

The works of a Homer, a Newton, a Hume;

And who, when all things are confumed by Old

Time,
Can'tell but we feriblers were writers fublime?

Down, down, down derry down.

" Powel, as I wrote you before, fet off to dry bimfelf. at four o'clock yesterday, and arrived at London Bridge ten minutes before three o'clock. He was at Depsford, on his return, at feven o'clock ; at Rochefter, at ten o'clock; and he came running into Canterbury (midft thousands of spectators) at fix minutes and a half before four o'clock, and appeared to have done his best; so that this phanomenon of nature, 53 years old, has travelled on foot rected in future to keep open his office 112 miles, in 23 hours, 53 minutes and a half, to the aftonishment of all the beholders; for nothing but occular demonfiration of fuch a feat could posible convince any rational creature. Was not a horse to bait more in proportion, than Powel did as a man, there is not fuch an persons, having accounts; relating to the annimal in the kingdom that could perform it in the time.

From the London Magazine.

SOLILOQUY on HUMAN LIFE. WHAT are life's miferies, or what its joys! We increase the former by our impatience ... and by railing our expectations too high, disappoint our-felves in the latter. Experience has taught me thefe truths, faid I, and the more I fee of the world, the more I am convinced, that man has created more wretchednefs, difeafes, and diffatisfactions for himself, than the bountiful founder of the world defigned he should encounter. What a number of diffempers have luxury, vice and pleasure brought upon the descendants of Adam ?--- How many are daily toiling, and fuffering a thousand hardfhips, in order to increase their fubstance ?-.. The good of their children is their excuse ... The love of wealth alone actuates others to put in practice a thoufand ares of deceit and chicanery, in order to obtain the prize in view. But why should we suppose that riches will give happiness to our children, when it has so often been seen to have a contrary has so often been seen to have a contrary trader, with a good and commodious D wellings effect on ourselves? Or of what value is gold to him, who has more than enough said Farm contains between thirty and forty to supply his wants, yet. Ista it, remain acres, and will be fold, cheap and symmet made untouched within his coffers? We envy those we think happier than ourselves, and by so doing increase our discontent, motice:

Water PEREZ CHAPIN.

Said Chapin requests all persons indebted to him, to make speedy payment, without further motice:

Whately, Dec. 19, 118-11. and, but why should I dwell longer on the weakness, madness and folly of others, when I myfelf am a compound of the fame materials! What is all my boafted philosophy, when I am led by others to follow their example, and trifle away moments which are too precious to be for foolifhly fquandered?

ANECDOTE AN Irishman who was desperately in love, and frequently denied his request by his cruel charmer, resolved the next day to drown himfelf, supposing that the inconstant beauty would then relent, and pity him. Accordingly he went to a pond, where another of his countrymen ftood unperceived. The desperate lover plunged into the water, but, in spite of all his efforts, could not drown himfelf, on account of its-fhallownels. He was therefore put to his wits again ; perceiving a tree at a diftance, and recollecting that his garters were long and firong, he refolved to hasg himfelf, which he did in prefence of his countryman. When he had dangled some time, the Irishman who was looking on, began to make a noise and alarm the neighbours : He told them all that he had feen him do ; being therefore called to an account why he permitted the poor man to destroy himfelf, he declared in his own defence, the Northampton, December 3, 1787.

Prom the ALBANY GAZETTE.

LONGON, October 9: pon his troth, he thought the gentleme.

The NEWS-MONGERS' SONG, Extract of a letter from Canterbury, had a mind to bathe, and then, as he we september 28.

September 28.

Weet, went to hang for a little bit, in order

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts. In the House of Representatives, No yember 22, 1787.

DESOLVED, That from and after

the passing this Resolve, the regula pay of Amaja Davis, Elq. Quater Mafte General of this Commonwealth, fhal cease and determine ... And that he be d on Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week for the purpose of receiving, and settling accounts against the Commonwealth, for fervices relating to his department, in curred during the late rebellion, und the first day of March. And that all department; be, and they are hereby di-rected, to fettle the fame before that time And the faid Quarter Mafter General is further directed, upon the completion of the taid business, to lay his account before the General Court, for allowand and payment, agreeably to law .-- And the Secretary of this Commonwealth, i hereby directed to publish this Resolve is Adams and Nourse's paper, and the pa-pers printed in Northampton, Springfield Worcester and Pittsfield, that all person concerned may take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Sent down for concurrence. JAMES WARREN, Speaker, In Senate, November 22, 1787. Read and concurred. SAMUEL ADAMS, Prefident Approved

JOHN HANCOCK JOHN Attest, jun, Secretary

FOR SALE, FARM, lying in Whately, within a few rods of the meeting house, well fituated for a tavern, tradefman of

A fresh and large Supply of Hat-Trimmings,

For Sale, confifting of different colours. Beaver, Caftor and Felt Buttons. Round Looping—Silk Braid, Shaping of all kinds—Chain Button Loops of Bo Velvet, Silk and Worfted Hat-Bindings.

Hat-Bands—Looping Needles.

Hard and foft Hatters Brufhes. Coarfe and fine Bow-firings—Jack Cards.
Blocking Line—Red Leather and Nurfe Skin.

Blocking Line—Red Leather and Nurie Skin.
Logwood, Copperas, &c. &c.

17 Cath pair for all kinds of good Shipping.
Furrs, and all kinds of other Furrs, by
GEO. CALDWELL, and Co.
Hattford, Nov. 10. 1787.

R 'UN away from the libbicarber the 27th inflant, 4n 27prentice Boy, named HENRY "HOMAS, about 17
years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well ice, shoot
list hair, dark coloured eyer, wore away a huntrent
coloured cost, black liatting breeches, checked lines shirt
took with him a hunternus coloured greac cost, and a family
in the full coloured greac cost, and came limit to the fability.

AMOS STRONG.

Middlefield, Nov. 28, 1787. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partneris, by mutual confent, diffolved.

Worthington, Dec. 22, 1787.

TRAYED from the fubliciber the 18th of Rovember 18th

1 light forrel borfe COLT, three years old coming
large of his age, has a white fleat in his face, a large
mane, not docked, a white float in his face, a large
mane, not docked, a white float on his bind of hoof, a
magual router. Whoever will taking fall havie and for
form the fubliciber, shall be well remarked.

IANUARY 1788.

T HEE NUMB 71)

## HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, APEW RODS RAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. Remarks on a publication under the figurature of Brutus, from the New-York Journal.

(Continued from our laft.)

BRUTUS next takes up the fubject of taxa-tion, and tays "the legislative power is competent to lay taxes, duties, imposts and excites: there is no limitation of this power, unless it be faid, that the clause which directs the site to which these taxes, &c. shall be apshe is to which thefe taxes, &c. find be ap-plied may be a limitation, but this is no re-famint of the power at all; for by this claufe they are to be applicated pay the debts and pro-nite for the common defence of the United-States; but the legislative have authority to con-ract debts at their difference in the way he fol-Sintes; but the legislafter have authority to con-ract dehie at their difference in they are the fole indges of what is necessary for these purposes, &c. This power to have not not not left than a power to lay and collect taxes, im-posits, &c. at their pleasure."—But why this high colouring on the delecate point of razation? Is it meant simply and honeful? "to lead the minds of the people to a wife and prudent de-minds of the people to a wife and prudent depolit, &c. at their pleasure.

polit, &c. at their pleasure.

pigh colouring on the delecate point of taxation?

Is it meant simply and hancelly "to lead the

minds of the people to a wife and prudent de
termination" on the important question? Does

not Brutus knows-does not every man know,

that debts must be contracted, and if debts are

contracted, they must be paid; and taxes, &c.

lid and collected to pay them? For all the

citizens of the United States to attend in per
for this busines is impracticable; if there
fore it must be done and cannot be avoided, it

mast be done by delegation; representatives of

the people must of netestity be empowered and

consided in to tracsfer this busines, however

important: the reason is, we have no alterna
five, no other way to do it; nay, they must of

necestity be invested with power to judge what

is necestary to answer the exigences of govern
ment; and in this wiew, to lay and, collect tax
es, imposits, &c. at their pleasure, i. e. as they

shall judge necestary and proper. The present

deranged tourning state of our fedgraf govern
ment assorted tourning state of our fedgraf

govern
ment assorted to the tourning state of the

product and tourning state of our fedgraf

govern
ment assorted to the state of the power; the

of the highest importance, may not be given

with as great safely to the federal legislature, as

to any other body: they are to be chosen and

any other could be.

Similar power is given to every state legisla
three, and constantly exercised, not to the detri
ment, but to the great advantage of the people;

with his difference however, in the federal gov
rement, it is better guarade, and given with

graver precau

and account of the receipt and expenditures of all public money fifall be published from time to time." What greater fecunity can be withed for, or the nature of the cafe admit. This writer ter observes "that the authority to lay and collect race is the most important of any power that can be granted; it is the great mean of protection, security and defence in a good govniment, and great engine of oppression and projection, &c. and necessary to that end, rely the greatness of the power (which is the only thing that Brutus here pleads) ought not to be pleaded or confidered as a reason why it

ought not to be given at all.

If it be necedity, as he himself admits, as a mean of security, protection, &c. especially when properly goarded, it must be given, there a large a reading it, unless at the risk of the general fafery.

Another remark, on the hear of laying and olecting taxes is, "that when the federal weemment begins to exercise the right of taxgreenment begins to exercife the right of tax-ation in all its parts, the legislatures of the fer-eral states will find it impossible to raise monies to support their government." Monies, plural l-pethaps intentionally to exaggerate the idea, and largest that great sums will be necessary barely for the support of state government: similar to the idea so artfully and deeply im-pressed on the minds of many of the good peo-

ple in this Commonwealth the last year, viz. must be in violation of it; but how is he contact the expenses of government, officers fees, fiftent with himself, in faying "the conflict &c. made up the burthen, at least in great meation would justify the passing almost any law," then, truder which they so blittedly grouned; then states a case as an instance which it would Etc. made up the burthen, at least in great meatime, under which they to bitterthy grounds;
but have fince had means of conviction, that
cighteen pence on the poll would be more than
further to pay the annual expence of government in this Bate; the people mult be dreamed
mear indeed should it become; impossible for
them to raise that sum. The expense of governermment, properly affelded, is but trilling and
will probably be left as from as unatural concerns
will probably be left as from as unatural concerns
with the passing almost any law,
then flates a case as an instance and before the means to influence that the conflictation warrant in that in instance. Would be bear us in
hand that it may justify the very far that it is not rendered impossible to violate it.
which it is not rendered impossible to violate it.
what renders the case full more extraordinary is, that immediately upon the very hack of

will probably the left at from as included concerns come under national management.

With respect to the judicial powers, Brutas says, I the powers given to these courts are very extensive; their jurisdiction comprehends all civil courses except such as an it extends to all cases in law and equity, ariting under this confision. Very true I yet it ought to be attended to, that it extends to almost but cases of bational and general concerns it these cases are particularly stated and defined by the confisionation is and are, all such as may arise "'in law confision to and are, all such as may arise "'in law. particularly flated and defined by the conflired flate, and reaties made or which the flate government at one firther, that flate government at one firther, and flately and maritime jurifications. Controverfies to which the United States find be a party Controverfies between the states find be a party Controverfies between a flate and citizens of another flate—Between a flate and citizens of another flate—Betwee

which the judicial power is extensed. Let the impartial reader fee and judge, whether there is great reafon to apprehend that the bufiness usually done in the state courts will be much affected or diminished; or "their power greatly abridged or their dignits eclipsed."

It ought not to be overloaded, in the mean time that both the frederal and state tribunals are erected and critabilished by the people themselves, and for their own fecurity and benefit; the one by the whole people in all the United States, to hear and decide cases that either concern the whole or come most properly to be decided by the whole; and the other by the citizens of a particular state only, to hear and dezens of a particular flate only, to hear and de-cide in cases that concern that flate or the citi-

cide in cales that concern that hast or no cartainly there for only.

This being a just representation, certainly there is in such ground of sear, as Brituin affects, of an abridgement, much less of an annihilation of the judicial power in particular states.—Had be not told us otherwise, how could we have withstood the sufficient, that he meant "annihilation in the sufficient of the people."

Permit me to add, that in whatever proportions, the federal government, citier the legislative or judicial department, shall take off business from the hands of particular states, it will, in the same proportion, lessen their expenses.

Controversity between citizens of different states, are not doubt, be decided with greater

flates, may no doubt, be decided with greater impartiality by a federal court, than by a court in either of the flates of which the parties are

citizens.

Brutur adds, "the powers given by the 8th fedion of the 1st article, are very general and comprehensive, and it may receive (not bear) a construction to justify the pating abnoth any law. It is a power to make all laws which shall be received any discrete for carrying into execuconfiruction to julify the pathing almost any to admitted as true migenerals, 1 but it in the law which this be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vessed by the consistution in the government of the United States, or any department or office thereof. And may for ought I know be exercifed in such manner as entirely to abolish the state legislatures. He next puts a case in which, he stays, the feederal legislatures may make a law, to serve their own putposes in collecting taxes, to repeat a law of a particular state, it is not meant by stating this case, to insignate that the constitution would warrant a law of this kind, or unnecessarily to alarm the sears of the people, &c." This concession clearly evineeth that he bimself did not believe that any such law could be made by victure of power given by the constitution; but

that it is not rendered impossible to violate it.
What renders the cafe full more extraordinary is, that immediately upon the very back of
this concession be has the assurance to repeat
the assurance, viz. "they may so exercise this
power" (the power given them by the constitution) "a sentirely to annihilate all the state
governments, and reduce this country into one
ningle kovernment; and if they may do it, itis pretty certain they will," &c. all this taken
roughlet amounts to thus much. and constitute together amounts to thus much, and contains a furnitary of the whole of his reasonings, viz. they may be justified by the constitution in ex-

control and the concerns of its own internal government; and how this flate power fhould be a clog on the wheels of the federal government, is not obvious; for the federal government being confined and limited to certain national objects, cannot, otherwife than in violation of the confiftention, be extended to any other object; it cannot interfere with the flate other object: it cannot interfere with the flate governments; nor have a tendency to fubvert them; nor can it be cloged by them, nor have any thing to do with them; unleft by an unconflictional fireth of power. This gives us a reiterated inflance in which the reafonings of this able writer are dependent for all their feeming force, or an infinitation, that the powers of the federal government will certainly be extended beyond conficutional limits; flould this prove true in fact, (though the probability he not greater in this than in jevery other cafe of the fame kind) yet it would prove no fault or defect in the conficunity it it is not greater in the than in jevery other cafe of the fame kind) yet it would prove no fault or defect in the conftitution itself ; becaufe the best form of government that can be devised, even by divine wisdom, may be abused and violated. What has been, may be.

"That every man and body of men invelled with power are ever disposen to increase it," may be admitted as true in generals; but it is true not without many exceptions: but the ways in which this disposition to an increase of power operates, where it has place, are various under