Upon thee may Fortune e'er fmile,
And her brightest enjoyments be yours;
Yer think what I fuffer the while, Ah! think what thy Delia endures.

Remov'd from a far diftant thore, Some happier maiden to prove; What Delia must hope for no mon Thy render embraces and love.

Tho' fairer her form to the eye, Her portion more iplended and great, be Her rendernels never can vie With mine, tho' forbidden by fate,

For Damon alone I admire, Independent of wealth, and of power a Pure love have kindled the lire, Twill burn until life's latest hour-

With him e'en a dafart will fmile, Nor ought of its horrors appear ; What now can the hours beguile Since Damon, my world, is not here ?

O'Memory! awakener of woe! Recall not the hours that are pair; Unless to remark as they flow,
The pretent, tho fad, cannot last.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts. In the rear of our Lord ene shouland from hundred and eight-seenn.

An Act authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to license the Refreshulations, in General Court, assembled,

es in the act mentioned.

bulbands ablent themselves from longer. this Commonwealth, and abandon their wives, not makeing fofficient provision for ny execution shall be levied in pursuance their support, who may be thereby re. of the act aforefaig the appraigness that be compositioned the duced to great distress, not being able to chosen in the following manner, and not in towa tases of matter, are functions. make any valid contracts, or dispute of otherwise : .. The creditor shall choose

all such cales where any married man choose the third; any thing in the aforefent himselt from this Commonwealth, Provided bowever, That, in case the cial Court are he eby authorifed, at any shall appoint a third person. of the terms of the faid Court, upon the In the House of Representatives, Nov. and enable her, during the ablence of this bill having had three feveral readher helband from this Commonwealth, ings, paffed to be enacted . and no longer, is her own name, to make and execute any contract, either under feal, or otherwise, and bysecod to fell and convey any cleare, real or personal, of which at the time of such sale, the shall be leized or polfessed in her own right, and to commence, profecute and defend and to commence, projectic and detending any fuit is law or equity, to final judgment and execution, in the fame manner, as fully, and to all intents and purpoles, agreed to diffur their parmerling, armelly as if the was fole and unmarried; or the request all Persons indebted to them/or either as if the was fole and unmarried; or the faid Juffices may grant to any wife, any or all the powers above described, according as they shall judge the circumstances of such wife shall require.

And be it further enalled buthe authority oforefaid, That if any fuch hulband should return into this Commonwealth, while any contract made by his wife, pursuant to the powers aforefaid, should remain undischarged, the same remedy shall lie against such husbands, as if the contract had been made by her before the marriage

and no foit pending, wherein his wife

finall be a party, pursuant to the faid
powers, thall abate by his return into
the Commonwealth.

And be it furiber enalided by the authority
aforefaid, That when application shall be
powers aforefaid, the Justices of the faid
Court, shall, previous to their granting
any of the powers aforefaid, canse such
public notice of the Isid application to
be given, as by law they are directed in

CALUE MANNIMAL. be given, as by law they are directed in cafe of any libel filed by any married woman for a divorce.

In the House of Representatives, Nov. 21, 1787.

This bill having had three feveral readings paffed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker. In Senate, Nov. 21, 1787. This bill having had two feveral readings, paffed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Prefident. Approved JOHN HANCOCK,
True copy. Atteit,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maffachuletts. In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hun-dred and eighty-seven.

An Act for the continuance of, and in addition to an act, entitled, " An act addition to an act, entities, an act for fulpending the laws for the collect.

Notice is bridge to the fallowing not include tion of private debts under certain limcounty of Hamphire, that their laws are cred in the lifeitations.

'for the year 178 and 1781, as follows vir.

Aires. F. d. o.

Aires. F. d. o.

VI AEREAS the time limited for the duration of the faid act, is near

tale of real effate by married women, and by the authority of the fame, That the in certain cases, and for other purpos, aforelaid act thall conitinue and be in force, until the 3d Wednelday of the HEREAS is forestime happens that next fitting of the General Court, and no

And be it further enelled, That when aany estate of their own: For temedy one, and the debtor one; but if the debt-whereof, of shall neglect or refore to chuse as afore-Be it enailed by the Senate and House of faid, the other party shall choose one of Representatives, in General Court essential, the other party shall choose one of the appraiser. And in either case, the and by the authority of the same, That in two appraises chosen as aforesaid, shall

abando his wife, and not make fufficient two appraizers chosen as aforefaid, shall provision for her support and mainten- not agree on a third-appraizer, the Julance, the Justices of the Supreme Judi- tice before whom they shall be sworn,

JAMES WARREN, Speaker. In Senate, Nov. 15, 1787. This bill having had two feveral read-

ings, passed to be enacted. SAMUEL ADAMS, Prefiden. True copy. Attelt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secrety.

request all Persons indebted to them for either of them, to make immediate payme, or their Notes and accounts will be put in oil by the fift of February next, without of their notice.

December 24th, 1487.

FOR SAAE,

at the Printing-Office in forthampton,

The First, Second and And Part of

YALLO 2 TO The second and the printing of the second and t

Webster's listitute.

STRONGS's and BUKERSTAFF's ALMANACK, For the Yea 1788.

CALEB HANNIM,) AMON TANKON ;

AMON TANKON ;

AMON TANKON ;

EUSEN BARTON;

FURCH'S CAPEN;

Elchertown, December 24, 727.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-relident proprietyre of land in the town of leverer, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are tasted in a new land of the state of the

Naham Fairbanks.	Acres.	L d.
	100	I 9
Joseph Pary,	to to	0 10
Major Leyes,	160	6 3
Thomas Thamas,	70	1 6
David Wood,	260	Let of Car
Maj. Keyes,		SAP W
Thomas Thomas.	170	3 8
Jonathan Gipts.	120	3.0
Daniel Hubbard, Big. 1'		725-11:4
Unlefe faid taxes are pai		law the a
day of February rest, fo	much offerd land	

fold 2 public vendor, a tuch boute of the full-friber, in faid Levereu, a ro "flock P. M. as will be full-friber, in faid Levereu, a to "flock P. M. as will be full-frient or ditherge the fame, with ingervening charges.

Levereu, Jan. z. 1788.

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Acres.	-1. C.	Q.	SCHOOL STREET, SALES	MANUEL STATE
Naham Fairbanks	too	T 4	0	LOWS TATE.	EE.
Elijah Deadman,	200	1.5		contin. tax,N	0 2
Maj Keyes,	Ifo.		2	do.	do.
Naham Fairbanks,	40	2 II	0	do.	do.
Benj. Fairbanks	50	6 5	0	clafs rotes.	212
Thomas Burger.	Jap	7 0	10	do.	
Martin Kellogg,	Ino	7 0	1		12.5
Elijah Johnson,	100	6 6	2	de.	Mer.
Unleis faid cages	are paid	on or be	for	Monday the	rick

days of February next, fo much of Eard Jand will be then fold at public yendue, at the house of Mr. Moffer Field, in fail Levrette, at a o'clock P. M. as will be fufficient to discharge the fame, with intervening charges. NAHAM WARD, Colleger.

Time Keeping talled		min. tax. No. T.	Gitto, No. 1
	f. d.	f. day	f. d.
David Hedge	5, I 7	South Sandar	
ditto,	o Io		With the state of
dine,	7 10		
Δπο,	0 . 9		
AlaNoble, W		7 3	
ditto.	0.10		10025 1996
diren.	The Paris		
Richard Falle	7. 2 .		
W-RE-IJ A			

Weshield) ditte, 15 3 Unite said and before the 18th day of Unite said areas are paid on or before the 18th day of Pehruary next, so much of faid land will then be faid at public vession, at the hoofe of the substrate. Inholest is Cheffer, at one o'clock P. M. at with the sufficient to diffe charge the same, with intervening learges.

"John Keije, Collector, Cheffer, January 4, 1888."

Cheffet, January 4, 1882.

No ICE/1 hereby given in the following non-reflect IV projectory of land I3 ing in Grashy, in the county of Hampalbye, that Citer 1903 are tased in trate bills committee the mystake that Citer 1903 are tased in trate bills committee the mystake into Citer 1903 1905; 178 as follows, viz.

1882, 1983, 1983, 1980 1990 1991, 1992, 1993, 1983

Nothen Smith, jun.
Nathan Smith, jun.
Simeon Moedy,
Jamet Prefton,
Jard Smith,
Granby, Jan. 2, 1722. Conflables. JANUARY 1788.

NUMB 74.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1788.

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

this venerable differnily, I diffirult extremely myown feelings, as well as my competency to profecule this enquiry. With the hope of an indialgent hearing, I will attempt to proceed. I am femble, fir, that the doftine of frequent
elections, has been fanctified by autiquity; and
is fill more endeared to us by our recent experence, and uniform babits of thinking.—Gentlemen have experied their zealous partiality
for it. They confider this as a leading queltion
in the debate, and that the merits of meny other
ours of the confirmition are involved in the destemen have experied their zealous partiality for it. They confider this as a leeding quedion in the debate, and that the merits of many other parts of the conflictution are involved in the decision. It confeits, fir, and I declare that my zeal for frequent effections, is not inferior to their own. I conflider it as one of the first fections for popular liberty, in which its very effence may be supposed to reinde. But how shall we make the best fue of this pledge and informent of our fafety? A right principle, earnied to an extreme, becomes uscless? It happarent that a delegation for a very short term, as for a single day, would defeat the defign of representation. The election in that case would not seem to be pooled to be of any importance, and the person elected would think as lightly of his appaintment. The other extreme is equally to be avoided. An election for a very long term of years, or so it leeds in for a yery long term of years, or so it lies, would remove the member too far from the controul of the people, would be dangerous to liberty, and in facture-pugnant in the purposes of the delegation. The truth, as usual, is placed somewhere between the extremes, and I believe is included in this preposition: The term of election must be to long, that the representative may understand that the representative may understand that the representative may understand that his fadelity may be fectured by idequation.

Before I proceed to the application of this much, I cannot sorber to premise some imperied; that the representative may understand that has been faid about the people designed. Which has been faid about the people directly ing themselves of powers, when they delegate it to representatives; and that all representation is to their disadvantage, because it is but in image, a copy, statute and more imperied; than the original, the people, in whom the light of power is primary and unborrowed, which the people is fornething more than the people of the ended of the people with the people who may affemble in

that we do not enjoy that, which another may take from us. But civil liberty cannot be taken from us, when any one may pleafe to invace it:

For we have the frength of the fociety of our fide.

Thope, fir, that thefe reflections, will have formet endearcy to remove the ill-imprelions which are made by proposing to direct the peof their power.

That they may never be directed of it, I repeat that I am in favour of frequent elections. They who commend annual elections, are fired to confider, that the question if, when the biennial elections are a defect in the confituention; For it does not follow, because annual elections are fafe, that biennial are dangerous: for both may be good. Nor is there any found, agiton for the fears of those, who fay that if we have been accustomed to chuse for one year only, now extend it to two, the next firide will be to five, or feven years, and the next for term of life; For this article, with all its supposed defects, is in favour of liberty. Being inferted will be impossible if they are too for one year only in the people of the two branches, will be defects, is in favour of liberty. Being inferted will be impossible if they are too for one year only live of the first of the strictle, with all its supposed defects, is in favour of liberty. Being inferted will be impossible if they are too for one year only live and the first will be decided by law. We are fure that it is the world of the good.

of the case.

It is affence against ambitious encroachments, too high and too firong to be passed: In this respect, we have greatly the advantage of the people of England, and of all the world. The law which limits their parliaments, is liable to be repeated.

be repealed.

I will not defend this article, by faying that it was a matter of compromife in the federal convention: It has my entire approbation as it flands. I think that we ought to prefer, in this article, bienfield elections to annual, and my reasons for this opinion, are drawn from these forces.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our left)

On Biempial Elections:

Tuesday January 15:

R. AMES, I do not regret, Mr. Prefigure 15:

I though a continued from our left produce an orthogonal to their ringles.

I the most impediment in our way to the discovery of runh. In order that we may think alike upon this feligible and on the color of the color of the principles upon which the decline of representation is grounded.

Without premeditation, in a stuation is now, and awed by the respect which I feel for this venerable disembly, I distribute extremely myon freelings, as well as my competency to professional and the second of the color of the profession, and carry defolution in their way. The special table to their ringles.

This is declamation against matter that we divest our feels the means of acquiring power. A democracy is a volcation of its the first ringles.

I know, fir, that people talk about the liberty of nature, and affert that we divest our of fall. We find the color of the weight of the color of the the color of the transport of its, when we enter into society. This is declamation against matter of fall. We find the color of the converted the color of the converted the color of the converted the color of the

will be impossible if they are chosen for one year only.

Will the people then blind the eyes of their own watchmen? Will they hind the hands which are to hold the fword for their defence? Will they impair their own power, by an unreasonable jealously of themselves?

For these reasons, I am clearly of opinion, that the article is entitled to our approbation as it stands; and as it has been demanded, why annual cleditions are not preferred to bicannial, permit me to retort the question, and to enquire in my turn, what reason can be given why, if annual elections are good, bicannial elections are not better?

annual elections are good, biennial elections are not better I.

The enquiry in the latter part of Mr Ames's freech, being directed to the Hon. Mr. Adams—that gentletman faid, be only made the enquiry for information, and that he had heard furficient to failisty himfelf of its propriety.

Mr. Denuh faid his objections to biennial elections were removed. But he withed to recur to the 4th fection, and to enquire, whether that the thin and to enquire, whether that eletion was freured, as by this fection, Congress has power to regulate the time, place, and manner of holding it.

The enquiry in the latter part of Mr Ames's process, being directed to the Hon. Mr. Adams (peech, being directed to the Hon. Mr. Dench faid his objections to biennial elections, and the major passed to the Ohio, and the shore of Lake Superior, onglishing to have a longer term in office, than the delegates of a single state, in their own legislature. It is not by riding pest to and from congress, that a man can acquire a just knowledge of the true interests of the union. This term of elections, is inapplicable to the state of a country, as large as Germany, or as the Romen Empire in the zenith of its power.

If we consider the objects of their delegation, bittle doubt will remain. It is admitted that an anal cections may be highly fit for the state. But the business of the facter a goven up with a knowledge of the local circumstances of the state. But the business of the scale and the propriety of amount elections, it is an another to the state and interest of state. But the business of the scale and the propriety of amount elections, it is an another to the state and interest of state. But the business of the scale and the scale a mapplicable to the great country, we inhabit. It may be of some use in this argument, however, to consider, that it would be very burden, some the policy of some use in this argument, however, to consider, that it would be very burden, some fully the solution of the serventy bodies is to be the principal to the solution of the serventy bodies is to be the principal to the solution of the serventy bodies is to be the principal to the solution of the serventy bodies is to be the principal to the solution of the serventy bodies is to be the principal to the solution of the serventy bodies is to be the principal two years in office will be necessary to enable a period; as in some of the system is two years in office will be necessary to enable a period; as in some of the system is now to serve five. The time, I hope, will furnish who had gone before him in the debate, had solution to adopt the advice. It think in will not be defined, that the people are gainers by the popular governments are destroyed.

We need not talk of the power of an articaracy. If they were to be a diffined body, then the cheered out of them. They nourish faltions on laws nor levy any taxes, but those to which