unil Congress can agree upon alterations, until Congress can agree upon alterations.

Mr. Wedgery, infilted that we had a right to have a power which they could abuse. The 4th sect. ought to have agone further—it ought to have had the provision in it mentioged by Mr. Bishop—there would then be a mutual than the first wided it to be further excheck, and he frilt withed it to be further ex-

fays he, there is nothing left. Suppose the focus greek should fay, that none should be elections but those worth 500 and 100 lefterling, cannot they doit. Yes, fays he, they can, and if any lawyer (allucing to Mr. Parsons) can best me out of it. I will give him to guineas.

Col. Jones (of Bristol) thought, by this power to regulate elections, Congress might keep themselves in to all duration.

The Rev. Mr. Perley wished. Mr. Gerry might be riked some questions on this section.—But Mr. Cerry was not in the hoose.

Mr. Jones (of Bosson) faid it was not right to argue the pression of the sound fail of the was not right to argue the pressions of the sound fail of the same straight to acque the pression of the fays he, is a needfary power—ir will provide against negligenee and dengerout shesport. The Senators and Representatives of this state, Mr. President, are now chosen by a small grow equally as needlegen of ortified a left clones of, Sir, a state may refuse the first of the sir of the

ture was crecked; the right was inherent in the people; it was unalienable in its nature, and it could not be defired without prefumers, morals and recklinde, power in subsert the confluction of which this was the principle; and by recuring to the Ought not we, then, to put all checks and ing a power to invertibe continuing of which this was the principle; and by recurring to the card feet; it would appear that "reprefentative that the continuing and the continuing and the continuing and the continuing and the continuing to their respective number; "I requally appeared that 30,000 inhab from graning fuch as muf he abused if exertinative were entitled to fend a representative, the continuing t trants were entitled to fend a representative, and wherever this number was found they would have a right to be represented in the federal legislature: High was urged that Congress might shufe their powers, and by varying the places of election, dittres the people, it could only be observed, their since a wanton abuse could not be supposed. But if it could go to the annihilation of the right, he contended the people would not follow:

Constitution as an elective democracy, in which the fovereignity fill relied in the people and the by no means could believe that this article was so alarming in its nature, or daugerous in which the fovereignity fill relied in the people, and the dangers to which the fovereignity fill relied in the people of the United States; but I cannot prevail on myself to adopt a government, and the dangers to which this dear country is reduced, as much as was so alarming in its nature, or daugerous in which wares the face of power without examining the tendenty, as many gentlemen had supposed.

Mr. Holmes, in reply to Dr. Jarvis, said, the

worthy gentleman's superstructure must fall to press his liberty in all rations been wrested free the ground; for the Constitution does not prothe ground; for the Conflictation does not pro-vide, that every 30,000 final fend a reprefenta-tive; but that it hall not exceed one for every 30,000. (Adjourned.)

Thursday, January 17, A. M.
The 4th section still under deliberation.
Hon. Mr. Turner. Mr. Prefident, I simpleased with the ingenuity of some gentlemen defence of this section. I am so supressed with the love of our liberty to dearly bought, with the love or our interty to dearly buggin; that I heartily acquiefce in compuliory lawerard I with to know whether fach a power is not contained in this feel. 2 I think it is. I move proceed, Si; to the confideration of an idea, that Congrels may alter the place of chooling repreferatives in the general Congrels; they may order that it be at the extremity of the mad his their influence may been preferred and his their influence may been premay order that it be at the catterial. Or a flate, and by their influence, may there prevail that persons may be chosen who otherwise would not, by reason that part of the qualified voters in part of the state, would be so incommoded thereby, as to be debated from their right as much as it they were bound at home. If so, such a circumstance would militate acheck, and he frill withed it to be further explained.

The Hon. Mr. White faid we ought to be jealous of rulers. All the godly men we read to vote. Altering the place will put it fo far to the state of the conficiency, which allows every man to vote. Altering the place will put it fo far to the pole of the failed—nay, he would not trult a time to be the true and general facts of Modeles. If we give up this feet, congrefs, thould fary, that mone thould be electronic they doit. Yes, fars he, they can, and if any lawyer [allucing to Mr. Parfons) can best me out of it, I will give him to guineas.

Col. Jones (of Brifto) thought, by this power to regulate electronic many themselves in ro all duration. great law of leit-prefervation, with prevail. It true, they might, one time in an hundred, provide for a friend, but most commonly for themselves. But, however honourable the Convention may be who, proposed this article, I think it is a genuine power for Congress to percurate themselves; a power that cannor be unexceptionably exercised in any case whatever: Knowing the numerous arts that deligning men are prone to fecure their election, and
perpetuate themfelves, it is my hearry with that
a rotation may be provided for. I reflect and
revere the Convention who pagoped this confliction. In order that the power given to
Congrefs may be more palatable, four gentlemen are pleafed to hold up the idea, that we
may be bleffed with fober, folid apright men
in Concrete. I will that we may be forused ver : Knowing the numerous arts that deligncontent by a limit of the content of

greea has liberty in all mations been wrelled frast the hairds of the people. I know great powing are needflay to be given to Congres, but I will they may be well guarded.

Judge Sumner, remarked on Gen. Thomp fon's frequent exclamation of "O' my comfry" experied from an apprehension that the confittion would be adopted, faid, that experied in the proceeded to demonstrate the needflay of the 4th feet.—the absurding of the feet.—the absurding of the places of election to remote parts of the States of combined the interest of the feet.—the absurding of the specific of the states of election to remote parts of the States of election to remote parts of the States of combined the december of the states of the st

for luch lelections nectitary to be hodged in the general Congress?

Mr. Vecdery denied the statement of Dr. Javis (statevery 3,000 persons can eled one representifye) to be just, as the constitution provides, that the number field not exceed one to every 30,000 it did not follow, he thought, that the 30,000 field elect one. But admitting that they have a right to choose one—we will dispose Congress (nonle order a short of those Congress (nonle order as a lection of the state of th suppose Congrete should order an election me be in Boston in January, and from the frarcity of money, &c. not a fourth part could attend. would not three quarters of the people be de-(Continued in the first Page of the Paper.)

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-refident provine met of land to the town of Bernardhon and difficill of Leyden, (formerly known by the name of Barnardhon Gore), in the county of Hampublics, were cared in a famulation and minister rare, in the year 1/81, the following families gainst their lost, win. 

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CALEB HANNIM,)
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PURCHES CAPEN,) rn, December 24, 1787.

ORSALE, at the Printing-Office in Northampton The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

or the Sunted States, Prin

FEBRUARY 1788.

## HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, AFEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts: PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION

Continued from our lost.

Monday, Industry 21st. P. M.

The 5 h feet being read,

DR. Taylor wished to know the meaning of the words "from time to time" in the 3d paragraph, does it mean, fays he, from year to year, from year to mean, fays he, from year to year, from year to mean, for from day to day?

The Hon. Wr. King rose, and explained the term.

Mr. Widgers read the paragraph, and faid by

Mir. Widgely read the paragraph, and laid by the words: "Jexcept fuch pitts as may require fectery." Quiggrefs might withhold the whole formals widder this presence—and thereby the prople be kept in ignorance is their doing... Hon Mr. Gobban explicit the abfurdity of my public body publishing all their proceedings. Many things in great bodies are to be kept feece —and records much be brought to maturity the fore published; In case of treaties with foreign axions, would it be pulicy to infrare the world of the extent left the power to be veltecking our Ambalfactour, and thus vive our rements opport. Ambaffadour, and thus give our enemies oppor-

of the extent of the power to be velletin our afhabiation; and thus give our enemies opportantly to defeat our negociation;? There is my proviling in the condition in on at this flate, or of Great-Britain, for any publication of the kind: And yet the people fuffer no inconveniency. The printers, no doobt, will be interefted to obtain the journals as foon as possible for publication, and they will be published in a book, by Congress, at the end of every feltion.

Rev. Mr. Perley deferibed the alarms and innerty of the people at the commencement of the ar-when the whole country, he faid, cried with one voice "why don't Gen. Washington mach into Boston, and drive our the tyrants" But, task he, Heaven gave us a commander who knew better than to do this: The rev gentleman faid, he was acquainted with the Roman billory, and the Grecian too, and he believed there never was, fince the creation of the world, greate general than Washington—except, ingreater general than Washington—except, in-deed, Joshua, who was inspired by the Lord of Hots, the God of the armies of firacl. Would it, he afted, have been pruden) for that excellent man, Grn. W. previous to the American army's taking poffelion of Dorchefter heights, to pub-lish to the world his intentions of fo doing? No.

fays he, it would not.

The 1R paragraph of the 6th feet, read.

Dr. Taylor. Mr. Prefident, it has beitherto. Dr. Taylor. Mr. Prefident, it has beither to-been cuffonary for the gentlemen of Congrefs, the flate treatury: As no flate has beither to fulled paying its delegates, why floud we leave the good old path? Before the revolution it was confidered as a grievance that the Govern-ours, &c. received their pay from Great-Britain. They could nor, in that case, feel their depend-rece on the people, when they received their absolutions, and slaries from the ecown. I know not why we should not pay them now as

and not why we manuscribe strength as heretofore.

Gen. Porter. Have not delegates been remined from Congress, which is virtually recelling
heat, becarfe they have not been paid? Has
the she she shall charge throughout on the first of the grant of the grant of the del-ion at the rest of the payment of the del-ion, as there is in this flare for the payment the members of this Convention, met for the eral good? Is it not advantageous to the peoat large, that the delegates to this Conven-u are paid our of the public treafury? If any i onvenience, however, can be thewn to flow this plan. I thould be glad to hear it.

d opinion of his fellow countrymen, go home the continuents after having robbed them by lag himfelf en exorbitant falary? This princisill be a mon powerful check-and in rethis fect. will be more advantageous to the peo- thereof-Two or three of the Provinces never

Gen. Brooks faid, this article contained more matter than any one yet read; and he wished to know, whether there is not to be fome general relitricitions to the general articles.

Hon. Mr. King. Mr. President, it is painful to me, to obtrude my sentiments on the Convenium, for frequently. However, eft, I-confole myself with the idea that my motives are as good as those of more able gentlemen, who have transitied silent. Sir, this is a very important clause, and of the highest consequence to the fourte fortune of the neonle of America. It is not ture fortune of the people of America. It is not my intention to go into any elaborate difcussion of the subject—I shall only offer those considernee on the people, when they received their pointment, and falaries from the crown. I also which have influenced my mind in favour now why we should use pay them now as relias hereinfore.

Gen. Porter. Have not delegates been resident, becarfe they have not been paid? Has becarfe they have not been paid? Has we have confidered the confirmation of the gentlement of the property of the twick of the label only offer in may continue the confirmation of the gentlement of the property of the twick which have influenced my mind in favour of the graduate. The may continue the may conti we have confidered the confirmation of the gen-eral government—we now come; fir, to the con-fideration of the powers with which that govern-ment thall be clothed. The introduction to this confliumion, is in these words. "We the people, &c."—The language of the confideration, is We the facts, '&c." The latter in a more fideral government of states: Those, therefore, that is established in the theory of the states confeder-ated: And the attempts to make laws to apply to the individuals of the states confeder-ated: And the attempts to make laws for coltonsenience, however, can be thewn to flow to ship plan. I thould be glad to hear it.

It. Mr. Mr. Sedgwick hoped genelemen would under that the federal officers of government that the federal federal government that he federal government this has been a principal defect when the contrary bave they made it extremely inconfiderable? The officers of Great-Britain, he faid, have the federal federal government this has been a principal defect has been confidered that the federal federal government this has been a principal defect has been confidered that the federal federal government this has been a principal defect has been confidered that the federal federal government this has been a principal defect has been confidered that the federal fed power, never paid any thing. During 40 years of their was with Spain, the Province of Holland to economy, the power lodged as it is in paid 3B parts of an hundred, of all the expenses

this fed. will be more advantageous to the people, than if retained by the flate legislatures. Let us fee what the legislature of Mulfachicits have done—they vote the falaries to the delegates to Congrefs—and they have voted them floth as have enabled them to live in Ryle fuited, to the dignity of a respectable flate, but they have four times as much, for the same time, as they seer voted themselves. Therefore, concluded the floor, gentleman, if left to themselves to provide the their own payment, as long as they wilk for more obtained of merkins, they will fair no more obtained of merkins, they will fair no more obtained of merkins, they will fair no more obtained of merkins as more faitured to their fervices.

How Mr. King isid, if the struments on the fair of a significant of the significant of th that no dependence can be passed of the definitions. What method then can we devife to compel the delinquent dates to pay their quotas—Sir, I know of none. Laws to be effective, therefore, must not be laid on states, but upon individuals. Sir, it has been objected to the proposed constitution, that the power is too greaf—and by this conflictation is to be facred.—But if the wart of nower is a defect in the old constitution in the state of the wart of nower is a defect in the old constitution. if the want of power is a delect in the old con-

The Hon. Mr. White faid, in giving this pow-er we give up every thing, and Congress with the purse-firings in their hands, will use the

the puric-firings in their hands, will use the food with a winted.

Mr. Dawes said, he thought the powers in the paragraph under cebate should be fully vested in Congrese. We have suffered, said he, for want of such authority in the federal bead. This will be evident if we take a short view of our agriculture, commerce and manufactures. Our sgriculture has not been encouraged by the imposition of national duties on rivol product; Nor. can it be, fo long as the feveral flates may make

the Conflitution, that waves are fo numerous in the louthern flares, fliavid m.

Gentlemen, It must afford the highest fatisfaction -

ing Paper and Blanks.