

contradictory laws. This has induced our farmers to raise, only what they wanted to consume in their own families; I mean, however, after raising enough to pay their taxes: For I insist, that upon the old plan, the hand has borne the burden. For as Congress could not make laws whereby they could obtain a revenue, in their own way, from import or excise, they multiplied their requisitions on the several States. When a State was thus called on, it would perhaps impose new duties on its own trade, to procure money for paying its quota of federal demands. This would drive the trade to such neighbouring States as made no such new impositions: Thus the revenue would be lost with the trade, and the only resort would be a direct tax.

As to commerce, it is well known that the different States now pursue different systems of duties in regard to each other. By this and for want of general laws of prohibition, through the union, we have not secured even our own domestic traffic, that passes from State to State. This is contrary to the policy of every nation on earth. Some nations have no other commerce. The Great and flourishing empire of China has but little commerce beyond her own territories; and no country is better circumstanced than we for an exclusive traffic from State to State: Yet even in this we are rivaled by foreigners—by those foreigners to whom we are the least indebted. A vessel from Rofsaway, or Halifax finds as hearty a welcome with its fish and whale-bone to the southern ports, as though it was built, navigated and freighted from Salem or Boston. And this must be the case, until we have laws comprehending and embracing alike all the States in the Union.

But it is not only our coasting trade, our whole commerce is going to ruin. Congress has not had power to make even a trade law, which shall confine the importation of foreign goods to the ships of the producing or the consuming country: If we had such a law, we should not go to England for the goods of other nations; nor would British vessels be the carriers of American produce from our sister States. In the rice produce from our sister States, it is agreed, that three fourths of the returns are made in British bottoms. It is said, that for exporting lumber one half the property goes to the carrier, and of the produce in general, it has been computed, that when it is shipped for London from a southern State, to the value of one million of dollars, the British merchant draws from that sum three hundred thousand dollars, under the names of freight and charges. This is money which belongs to the New England States, because we can furnish the ships as well as, and much better than the British. Our sister States are willing we should receive these benefits, and that they should be secured to us by national laws; but until that is done, their private merchants will, no doubt, for the sake of long credit, or some other such temporary advantage, prefer the ships of foreigners: And yet we have suffered these ignominious burthens, rather than trust our own representatives with power to help us; and we call ourselves free and independent States.

We are independent of each other, but we are slaves to Europe. We have no uniformity in duties, imposts, excises or prohibitions. Congress has no authority to obtain advantages from foreigners in order to obtain advantages from them. By the right of the old articles, Congress may enter into treaties and alliances, under certain provisions, but Congress cannot pledge, that a single State shall not render the whole treaty of commerce a nullity. Our manufactures are another great subject, which has received no encouragement by national duties on foreign manufactures, and they never can by any authority in the old Confederation. It has been said, that no country can produce manufactures until it be overstocked with inhabitants. It is true, the United States have employment, except in the winter, for their citizens in agriculture—the most respectable employment under heaven: But it is now to be remembered, that since the old confederation there is a great emigration of foreign artisans hither, some of whom are left here by the armies of the last war, and others, who have more lately sought the new world, from hopes of mending their condition—these will not change their employments. Besides this, the very face of our country leads to manufactures. Our numerous falls of water, and places for mills, where paper, flax, gun powder, iron works, and numerous other articles are prepared—these will live us immensely if we have money, that otherwise we go to Europe. It is money, that otherwise we have been encouraged? Has question in hand, these have been encouraged? Has Congress been able, by national laws, to prevent the importation of such foreign commodities as are made from such raw materials as we ourselves have? It is alleged, that the citizens of the United States have contracted debts within the last three years, to the amount of near six million dollars, for the amount of near six million dollars, and that consequently our lands are mortgaged for that sum. So Congress was once mortgaged to the Genoese merchants, for articles which her inhabitants did not want, and she was afterwards

fold to a foreign power. If we wish to encourage our own manufactures—to preserve our own commerce—to raise the value of our own lands, we must give congress the powers in question. The hon. Gentleman from Norton last speaking, says, that if congress have the power of levying and collecting taxes, they will use the power of the sword. I hold the reverse to be true. The doctrine of requisitions or of demands upon a whole State, implies such a power: For surely a whole State, a whole community, can be compelled only by an army; but taxes upon an individual imply only the use of a collector of taxes. That Congress, however, will not apply to the power of direct taxation, unless in cases of emergency, is plain; because, if thirty thousand inhabitants will elect a representative, eight tenths of which electors perhaps are yeomen, and the holders of farms, it will be their own fault if they are not represented by such men as will never permit the land to be injured by unnecessary taxes.

Mr. Bodman said, if congress possessed the power of levying direct taxes, &c. it was to him a power unlimited. He granted that power was necessary to be delegated to congress; but they may do hurt, to do good, he contended that the sovereignty should remain in the States, and that they alone should lay direct taxes;—his reason was, that if the requisitions of congress were not complied with, and they should send a power to collect them—there would be no sovereignty left in the States;—and that we ought never to give up this essential point: He was jealous of the liberties of the people—it was right to be, for without jealousy no republican government ever could exist: Without a better definition of these powers was given, than what he had heard, he never could vote for the federal head.

Hon. Mr. Sedgwick, said if he believed the adoption of the proposed constitution would interfere with the State legislatures, he would be the last to vote for it; but he thought all the sources of revenue, ought to be put into the hands of government, and in cases of emergency the power of levying taxes had been always unlimited. Congress would necessarily take that which was easiest to the people; the first would be impost, the next excise, and the last a direct tax, which is hard money: Let us suppose, continues Mr. S. that we are attacked by a foreign enemy, that in this dilemma our treasury was exhausted, our credit gone, and our enemy on our borders; and that there was no possible method of raising impost or excise: In this case, the only remedy would be to a direct tax. Could therefore, this power being vested in congress, lessen the many advantages which may be drawn from it.

Mr. Singletary, thought no more power could be given to a despot, than to give up the pursifrights of the people. Col. Porter, asked if a better rule of yielding power could be given than in the constitution; for what we do not give, said he, we retain. (To be continued.)

BOSTON, February 8. Ratification of the Federal Constitution by Massachusetts.

With the highest satisfaction we announce to the public, that the Convention of this Commonwealth, on Wednesday last, at five o'clock, P. M. ASSENTED TO THE CONSTITUTION. On proposed by the late federal Convention. On this pleasing event, we do heartily congratulate the public, and do express our sincere wishes, that the general joy which it has diffused thro' all ranks of citizens, may be an auspicious omen of the superior advantages which will undoubtedly result from the establishment of such a federal government as this constitution provides. Immediately on the news of this joyful decision being announced, the bells in every public building in this metropolis began to ring, and continued to sound the glad tidings for two hours. At five o'clock the convention adjourned: after which, a multitude of people, from all quarters, moved into State-street, where they manifested the joy they felt from this event, by incessant tokens of approbation, and loud huzzas.—The bells of the north church continued to chime harmoniously: peals of gratulations the whole night and part of the next day. Illuminations were made, and other insignia of joy exhibited.

The yeas and nays, on the question of adoption, being taken, agreeably to the order of the day, were as follows, viz.

Y E A S.
His Excellency John Hancock, Esq. President.
Hon. James Bowdoin, hon. Samuel Adams, hon. William Phillips, hon. Caleb Davis, Charles Jarvis, Esq. John C. Jones, Esq. John Winthrop, Esq. Thomas Dawes, jun. Esq. rev. Samuel Silliman, Thomas Russell, Esq. Christopher Gore, Esq. hon. William Heath, hon. Increase Sumner, James Bowdoin, jun. Esq. Ebenezer Ware, Esq. rev. Nathaniel Robbins, hon. Richard Cranch, rev. Anthony Wibird, hon. Cotton Tutin, Esq. Benjamin Lincoln, rev. Daniel Shute, Esq. Jos. Jackson, rev. Thomas Thatcher, Esq. John Baxter, Esq. col. William M. Ingham, Esq. Thomas Mann, jun. hon. Elijah Dunbar, Esq. Thomas Mann, jun. George Payson, hon. J. Fisher, Mr. Thomas

Jones, rev. Phillips Payton, Mr. Ebenezer Warren, Richard Manning, Esq. Edward Pulling, Esq. Mr. William Gray, jun. Mr. Francis Cabot, hon. Michael Farley, J. Chase, Esq. Daniel Noyes, Esq. Jonathan Cogwell, Esq. Tritram Davis, Esq. Enoch Sawyer, Esq. E. March, Esq. hon. Rufus King, hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, Theophilus Parsons, Esq. hon. Jonathan Tinscomb, hon. G. Cabot, Mr. Joseph Wood, capt. Isaac Thordike, Isaac Mansfield, Esq. Jonathan Glover, Esq. hon. Azor Orne, John Glover, Esq. Daniel Rogers, Esq. John Low, Esq. Esq. W. Pearson. John Carnes, Esq. capt. John Burnham, Mr. William Symmer, jun. Bailey Bartlett, Esq. capt. Nathaniel March, Mr. Isaac Clark, Dr. Samuel Luce, Mr. Enoch Jackson, capt. Benjamin Norry, Mr. Willis Patten, Daniel Thurston, Esq. Mr. Jacob Herrick, Mr. Simeon Thayer, hon. Francis Dana, Stephen Dana, Esq. hon. Nathaniel Gorham, hon. Joseph Hooper, hon. A. Fuller, Esq. Lawton Buckmaster, Benjamin Brown, Esq. Daniel Whitney, Esq. capt. Ashel Wheeler, Esq. Benjamin Blaney, Esq. Abraham Bigelow, Major-General J. Brooks, Dr. Charles Whitman, Leonard Williams, Esq. hon. J. B. Varnum, hon. J. Pitts, hon. E. Brooks, Esq. William Pryncheon, Esq. hon. Caleb Strong, Mr. Benjamin Sheldon, Esq. Lemuel Pomeroy, brig. gen. Eliza Porter, hon. Noah Goodman, hon. J. Hallings, John Ingersoll, Esq. Mr. Ebenezer Jant, Abner Morgan, Esq. capt. David Shepherd, Mr. Jedd Reed, Nahum Egner, Esq. col. Benjamin Bown, Major Thomas J. Douglas, Mr. Aaron Fisher, Esq. Edmund Langell, Esq. Thompson Maxwell, Mr. Eliza Colton, Joshua Thomas, Esq. Mr. Thomas Davis, Mr. John Davis, hon. William Cushing, hon. Nathan Cushing, hon. Charles Turner, hon. George Partridge, rev. William Shaw, Daniel Howard, Esq. Mr. Hezekiah Hooper, Esq. Eliza Mitchell, Mr. Daniel Howard, jun. rev. Isaac Backus, Isaac Thompson, Esq. capt. John Turner, Mr. Josiah Smith, William Sever, jun. Esq. hon. Joseph Cushing, rev. Samuel Niles, Mr. Freeman Waterman, col. Israel Fearing, Esq. Sheahub Boun, Esq. David Thatcher, Esq. capt. Jonathan Howe, hon. Solomon Freeman, Esq. Kimball Clark, Esq. Levi Wiman, Esq. Joseph Palmer, James Williams, Esq. hon. Eliza May, capt. Moses Willmarth, col. Silvester Richmond, hon. William Baylies, hon. Thomas Durfee, Israel Washburn, Esq. hon. Walter Spooner, rev. Samuel West, Mr. William Almy, Nathaniel Barrell, Esq. rev. Moses Hemmenway, hon. Nathaniel Wells, Thomas Cutts, Esq. Jacob Bradbury, Esq. capt. John Low, Mr. William Mayhew, Mr. Cornelius Dunkley, hon. John Sprague, Esq. David Newton, hon. Samuel Baker, Esq. David Willard, Mr. Matthew Patrick, Mr. Josiah Goodard, capt. Ephraim Wilder, John K. Smith, Esq. Mr. John Fox, Esq. Joseph M. Lellan, Dr. Mitchell, Esq. Samuel Merrill, Esq. William Thompson, Esq. capt. John Dunlap, Esq. Isaac Seagr, Mr. Julius Dyer, rev. Samuel Parley, Thomas Rice, Esq. Mr. David Sylvester, Mr. Nathaniel Wyman, Mr. David Gilmore, William M' Cobb, Esq. capt. Samuel Grant, Moses Davis, Esq. David Fales, Esq. Dummer Sewal, Esq. John Athley, jun. Esq. hon. Elijah Dwight, hon. Theodore Sedgwick, hon. Jonathan Smith, hon. Thompson J. Skinner, Mr. Eliza Carpenter, Esq. D. Taylor. 187.

N A T S.

Capt. Jedediah Southworth, Mr. Nathan Curstock, Mr. Benjamin Randall, Mr. M. Richardson, jun. rev. Noah Alden, hon. Isaac Hutchinson, Esq. Peter Osgood, jun. Dr. Thomas Kinsley, Esq. Thomas Mighill, hon. Aaron Wood, Esq. Ebenezer Carlton, Dr. Marshall Spring, capt. Timothy Winn, Mr. William Flint, Mr. Peter Emlerton, Mr. Jonas Morse, Major Benjamin Sawin, William Thompson, Esq. Major John Minor, Esq. Gilbert Dench, Mr. Jonathan Keep, Esq. Benjamin Moric, Jos. Sheple, Esq. Mr. Oba. Swallow, Mr. Daniel Rilk, capt. Daniel Adams, Esq. John Webber, capt. S. Chamberlain, Mr. A. P. Paine, Capt. J. Haraden, Mr. Newman Scarler, Mr. Samuel Reed, Mr. Benjamin Green, Mr. Phineas Gleason, col. Benjamin Ely, capt. John Williston, Esq. Phil. Stebbins, Mr. Daniel Cooley, Mr. Benjamin Eastman, Mr. Josiah Allis, Mr. William Bedman, Esq. Samuel Field, Mr. Moses Balcom, Mr. Robert Wilson, capt. Conifer Arms, Mr. Malachi Mearns, capt. Zachus Crocker, Mr. Moses Severance, capt. Asa Fisk, Mr. Phineas Merrick, Mr. Abel Clark, capt. Nathaniel Whitecomb, Mr. Timothy Blair, Mr. Aaron Merrick, Mr. John Hamilton, Mr. Clark Cooley, Mr. John Chamberlain, Mr. James Dwyght, Mr. Samuel Eddy, Mr. Isaac Pepp, capt. John Goddard, capt. Agrippa Wells, Esq. Ephraim Williams, Mr. Asa Powers, capt. H. Fowler, Mr. John Jennings, Mr. Jonathan Hubbard, Mr. Benjamin Thomas, Mr. Isaac South, Mr. Nathaniel Hammond, Mr. Abraham Holman, Esq. Francis Shirriff, Mr. Elijah Bilbee, jun. Esq. James Smith, Mr. Thomas Nye, col. Nathan Leonard, Mr. Aaron Pratt, capt. Phineas Dill, Major Frederick Drown, William Winslow, Mr. Christopher Mason, Mr. David Brown, Mr. Holder Slocum, Mr. Melancthon Habersham, Mr. James White, capt. Ebenezer Tiffell, Esq. John Pratt, Esq. Elias Prentiss, Mr. Mark Adams, James Neal, capt. Elijah Hayes, Esq. Nathaniel Low, Mr. Richard Foxwell, Esq. Cutts, Mr. Dyer

M. Wentworth, Major Samuel Nason, Mr. Moses Ames, Mr. Jeremiah Emery, rev. Peletiah Tingley, Mr. David Bigelow, Edward Thompson, Esq. Mr. Daniel Forbes, Mr. N. Jenks, Esq. Jeremiah Learned, Mr. Caleb Curtis, Mr. Ezra M'Intire, Mr. David Harwood, hon. Amos Singletary, col. Samuel Denny, Mr. James Hathub, Mr. Alphon Bellard, capt. John Black, capt. John Woods, Esq. Benjamin Jolly, capt. Stephen Maynard, Esq. Art. Brigham, capt. Isaac Harrington, capt. John Felner, Mr. Daniel Putnam, Esq. Samuel Willard, Thomas Whitney Esq. Mr. Jonathan Dyer, Esq. John M. Baker, capt. Timothy Parker, Major Martin Kingley, rev. Joseph Davis, hon. John Taylor, Esq. Joseph Wood, Jonathan Groat, Esq. capt. Samuel Peckham, John Frye, Esq. Mr. Stephen Holden, capt. Joel Fletcher, Timothy Fuller, Mr. Jacob Willard, Mr. James Hale, capt. Josiah Wood, Mr. Joseph Stone, Mr. David Stearns, Mr. Jonas Temple, Daniel Mills, Esq. Mr. S. Longfellow, jun. Mr. William Vearey, Esq. capt. David Murry, hon. Samuel Thompson, Mr. Jonah Croley, Mr. Zachus Seal, William Jones, Esq. capt. James Carr, Mr. Joshua Beaton, Mr. Valentine Rathbun, Mr. Comfort Betts, Mr. Lemuel Collins, Capt. Jeremiah Pierce, Ephraim Leitch, Esq. Major Thomas Lusk, Mr. John Hurlbert, Esq. Eszrael Herrick, Mr. Joshua Lawton, Mr. Timothy Mafin, Ebenezer Pierce, Esq. Mr. David Vaughan, capt. Jesse Bradley, Mr. Zenas Noble, Mr. John Pickett, jun. 168.

The open, manly and honourable conduct of the gentlemen who composed the minority in the great question yesterday taken in the House of Representatives, was very different from the turbulent opposers of the Constitution in Pennsylvania, who, not content with their declamatory and violent protest against its adoption, are now endeavouring to involve their country in all the horrors of a civil war, by exciting tumult and insurrection. On the vote of ratification being declared, Hon. Mr. White, rose and said, that notwithstanding he had opposed the adoption of the Constitution, upon the idea that it would endanger the liberties of his country, yet as a majority had seen fit to adopt it, he should use his utmost exertions to induce his constituents to live in peace and cheerfully submit to it.

He was followed by Mr. Wedgery, who said, that he should return to his constituents, and inform them, that he had opposed the adoption of this Constitution—but that he had been overruled, and that it had been carried by a majority of wife and unfeeling men, so that he should endeavour to sow the seeds of union and peace among the people he represented, and that he hoped, and believed, that no person would wish for, or suggest the measure of a PROTEST; for, said he, we must consider that this body is as full a representation of the people, as can be conceived. After expressing his thanks for the civility which the inhabitants of this town have shown to the convention, and declaring, as his opinion, that they had not in the least influenced the decision—he concluded by saying, that he should support as much as in him lay, the Constitution, and that he believed, as this State had adopted it, that not only so, but the whole is would come into the measure.

Gen. Whitney said, that though he had been opposed to the Constitution, he should support it as much as he had voted for it.

Mr. Cooley, (Smith's) said, that he endeavoured to govern himself by the principles of reason—that he was directed to vote against the adoption of the Constitution, and that in so doing, he had not only complied with his duty, but had acted according to the dictates of his own conscience; but as it had been agreed by a majority, he should endeavour to convince his constituents of the propriety of its adoption.

Dr. Taylor, also said, he had uniformly opposed the Constitution, that he found himself fairly beat, and expressed his determination to go home, and endeavour to infuse a spirit of harmony and love, among the people.

Other gentlemen expressed their inclination to speak, but it growing late, the convention adjourned to this morning, ten o'clock.

Let it be told to the honour of Massachusetts; to the reputation of her citizens, as men willing to acquiesce in that great Republican principle, of submitting to the decision of a majority.

Tuesday 13th in convention, a motion was made by Mr. Deuch, of Hopkinton, for adjourning that hon. body to a future day. The question being put, there appeared in favour of the motion 115—against it, 214—majority against adjourning, 99.

The following is the form of the ratification of the Constitution for the United States, by the Convention of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

the United States of America, and submitted to us by a resolution of the General Court of the said Commonwealth, passed the twenty-fifth day of October last past; and acknowledging with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Supreme rules of the universe, in affording the people of the United States, in the course of his Providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or surprise, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by agreeing to and ratifying a new constitution, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity—DO, in the name and behalf of the PEOPLE of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, ASSENT TO and RATIFY the said CONSTITUTION, for the United States of America.

And it is the opinion of this convention, that certain amendments and alterations in the said constitution, would remove the fears, and quiet the apprehensions of many of the good people of this Commonwealth, and more effectually guard against an undue administration of the federal government, the convention do therefore recommend, that the following alterations and amendments, be introduced into the said constitution.

First. That it be explicitly declared, that all powers, not expressly delegated by the aforesaid constitution, are reserved to the several States, to be by them exercised.

Secondly. That there shall be one representative to every thirty thousand persons, according to the census mentioned in the constitution, until the whole number of the representatives amounts to two hundred.

Thirdly. That Congress do not exercise the powers vested in them by the 4th sect. of the 1st art. but in case when a State neglect or refuse to make regulations therein mentioned, or shall make regulations subversive of the rights of the people, to a free and equal representation in congress, agreeably to the constitution.

Fourthly. That congress do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies arising from the impost and excise are insufficient for the public exigencies; nor then, until congress shall have first made a requisition upon the States, to satisfy the same, and pay their respective proportions of such requisitions, agreeably to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such manner as the legislature of any State shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then Congress may assess and levy such State's proportion, together with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time of payment prescribed in such requisition.

Sixthly. That no person shall be tried for any crime by which he may incur an infamous punishment, or loss of life, until he be first indicted by a grand jury; except in such cases as may arise in the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

Seventhly. The supreme judicial federal court shall have no jurisdiction of causes between citizens of different States, unless the matter in dispute, whether it concerns the reality or personality, be of the value of three thousand dollars, at the least: Nor shall the federal judicial powers extend to any actions in dispute, whether it concerns the reality or personality, of less than the value of fifteen hundred dollars, at the least.

Eighthly. In civil actions, between the citizens of different States, every issue of fact, arising in such actions, shall be tried by a jury, if the parties, or either of them, request it.

Ninthly. Congress shall, at no time, consent, that any person, holding an office of trust or profit, under the United States, shall accept of a title of nobility, or any other title or office, from any King, prince or foreign State.

And the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, enjoin it upon their representatives in congress, at all times, until the alterations and provisions aforesaid have been considered, agreeably to the fifth articles of the said constitution, to exert all their influence, and use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the said alterations and provisions in such manner as is provided in the said article.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
By his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the General Court of this Commonwealth, begun and held at Boston, on Wednesday the 30th day of May last, stands adjourned to the 20th day of February instants; and whereas no inconveniences will arise in consequence of the Court's not sitting on that day, and the Convention now sitting in Boston, consists of many of the members of said General Court, who will naturally continue to reside in their respective places of abode, and return by the time to which the said Court stands adjourned: I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, by and with the advice of Council, to adjourn the General Court: And the said Court be accordingly adjourned to Wednesday the 17th day of February instants, at ten o'clock in the morning, then to meet at the State-house in Boston: Whereof all the members of said Court are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.
Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1788, in the twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.
By his Excellency's command, JOHN HANCOCK, with the advice and consent of Council.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 13.
On Wednesday the 30th ult. the Rev. Isaac Clinton was ordained at Southwick. The Rev. Messrs. Jesse Ives made the introductory prayer; Nehemiah Pruden preached a sermon well adapted to the occasion, from Isaiah xlii. 5; Joseph Lathrop made the ordaining prayer; Ebenezer Gay gave the charge; Noah Atwater gave the right hand of fellowship, and Sylvanus Childs read the concluding prayer. The interesting proceedings of the day were attended to by the audience with decency, seriousness and solemnity.

The Legislature of the State of South-Carolina have directed, that writs should be issued for holding elections on the 22d and 23d days of February, for delegates to meet in convention the fourth day of March next, in Charleston, to consider the proposed federal constitution. Mr. Lowndes stood alone in disapprobation of the measure.

His Excellency President Sullivan, in his message to the General Court of New-Hampshire, speaking of the federal constitution, says, "I have carefully considered the plan, and endeavoured to weigh the objections which have been raised against it—and have not, as yet, been able to discover any of more weight than might be urged against the most perfect system which has been offered to mankind; or, perhaps, might be alleged against any, which human wisdom may ever contrive."

These gentlemen within this town, who have served as militia officers since the year 1775, and all others who have any receipts for bounties, or any other kind of vouchers for money paid for living men during the late war, are desired to meet the Selectmen at the house of Mr. Asabel Pomery, on Monday next, at one o'clock, P. M.

The Subscribers for this Paper in the town of Shelburne, are called upon immediately to forward their pay for the year, which expires soon, to Lieutenant Ranlow, inn-holder in said town. JOHN LOWE.

N. B. As it is more convenient transporting produce at this season of the year than at any other, it is preferred none will fail to comply.

The Subscribers for this paper in the town of Charlestown, Heath and Buckland, are requested immediately to forward their pay to Col. Obadiah Taylor, in Charlestown, as the term for which they engaged expires the 17th instant.

HUGH MAXWELL.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Wendell, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in State, Town and County tax for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

Name	State tax	Town & County tax
Lo. M. 15	4 6	3 6
Dixon, 77	0 6	0 6
Jonathan Jackson, Esq. 4 11	0 2	0 2
Thomas Fairweather, 5	7 1	0 2
Dixon, 1	0 7	0 2
Ethan Westchester, 0 2	0 2	0 2
Dr. Pynchon's heirs, 0 3	0 3	0 3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Tuesday the 26th day of February instants, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of John Needham, innholder in said Wendell, at ten o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.
NATHANIEL JOHNSON, jun. Collector.
Wendell, Feb. 7, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Wendell, that their lands are taxed in a town and highway tax for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

Name	Town tax	Highway tax
Ethan Westchester, 2 11	0	4 9
Lo. M. 25	1 0	0 2
Dixon, 1	2 9	3 1
Dixon, 77	2 9	3 1
Dixon, 1	2 9	3 1
Dixon, 1	2 9	3 1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Tuesday the 26th instants, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of John Needham, innholder in said Wendell, at ten o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.
NATHANIEL JOHNSON, jun. Collector.
Wendell, Feb. 7, 1788.