

The following lines were wrote long time ago on an Indian Warrior, condemned to be tortured by the Spaniards in South-America, which have been lately set to music, and are much admired.

THE sun sets at night and the stars shon the day,  
But glory remains when the light fades away;  
Begin ye mortals, your throats are in vain,  
For the son of Alknoack shall never complain.

Remember your chief's by his hatchet laid low,  
Remember the arrows he shot from his bow;  
Why so slow do you wait till I think from my pain,  
For the son of Alknoack shall never complain.

Remember the woods where in ambush we lay,  
The scalp which we bore from your nation away;  
Now the flame rises high, you exult in my pain,  
Yet the son of Alknoack shall never complain.

I'll go to the land where my father has gone,  
His ghost shall rejoice in the fame of his son;  
Death comes like a friend to relieve me from pain,  
But the son of Alknoack shall never complain.

### BOSTON, February 9.

THE citizens of Boston have ever shown themselves advocates for freedom; therefore, when a motion had obtained, one of the greatest objects of which is, "to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity," they could not resist the strong impulse they must have had, publicly to testify their gratitude for the pleasing event: Nor have they. On the decision being declared, the bells in the several public buildings communicated the happy intelligence to every part of the town, by a peal which lasted several hours; and which has been continued, with short intervals ever since. The discharge of cannon, and other demonstrations of joy, took place on Wednesday and Thursday, but it was left to yesterday to produce an exhibition, to which America has never before witnessed an equal; and which exceeded any thing of the kind Europe can boast of.

The committee of tradesmen met on Thursday, and by public advertisements, requested the attendance of the mechanics and artisans of every description, in town, at Faneuil Hall, at 9 o'clock, yesterday, in order to form and proceed in grand procession therefrom, to testify their approbation of the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the Convention of this Commonwealth, on the 9th inst. and deputed their Chairman to request their assistance the husbands of the adjacent towns, to join them; who, thro' the notice was very short, accordingly appeared in town at 9 o'clock; when the several grades being met, at 11 o'clock, in real GRAND PROCESSION, the whole moved from the Hall, and the following was the

ORDER of the PROCESSION.  
Sixteen Foresters, with axes, and brush scythes.  
Musick.

A PLOUGH,  
Drawn by two horses, and two yokes of oxen, with a person holding it, and others clearing away the obstructions.  
The sons of Freedom venerate the plough!  
Three sowers, with baskets, sowing grain—and smoothing their pipes.

A brush harrow, drawn by a horse,  
A large roller, drawn by a horse, and pair of oxen,  
Four reapers, with sickles, &c.  
Four mowers, with scythes, followed by 18 hay makers, with rakes, &c.

Eight husbandmen, with ho's, spades and other farming utensils,  
A cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen, with flax dressers at work, and in working-dresses,  
A yoke of fat cattle, with killers, properly equipped,  
A cart loaded with beef, followed by 8 smaller butchers, in clean frocks.

(The above were our worthy brethren of Roxbury.)

**BLACKSMITHS,**  
Preceded by Mr. Baker,  
To the number of 73, carrying implements of their craft, decorated with ribbons, &c.  
**SHIPWRIGHTS,**  
Preceded by Deacon Sharp,  
To the number of 43, with tools decorated, &c.  
**ROPE MAKERS,**  
Preceded by Mr. William McNeil,  
To the number of 75, their waifs encircled with hemp, with a cable-fid, drawn by workmen, decorated with colours, and attended with martial music.  
**MAST MAKERS,**  
Preceded by Mr. S. Harris,  
To the number of 30, with tools decorated, &c.

**SAIL MAKERS,**  
Preceded by Deacon Barret,  
To the number of 30, with their tools:  
**SHIP JOINERS,**  
Preceded by Mr. T. Uran,  
To the number of 34, with their tools decorated.

**BLOCK MAKERS,**  
Preceded by Mr. Balf,  
To the number of 30, with their tools, &c.  
**MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,**  
To the number of 6, with instruments, &c.  
**COOPERS,**  
Preceded by Mr. Avers,  
To the number of 23, with tools decorated, &c.

**BOAT BUILDERS,**  
Preceded by Mr. Hitchborn,  
To the number of 20, with tools, &c.  
**PAINTERS,**  
To the number of 20, with pallets, &c. decorated.  
**CARVERS,**  
Preceded by Mr. Skillings,  
With tools, &c. decorated, to the number of 12.

**RIGERS,**  
To the number of 18, with tools, &c.  
**GLAZIERS and PLUMBERS,**  
Preceded by Capt. Norton Brautford,  
To the number of 16, with diamonds, &c.  
**BAKERS,**  
Preceded by Mr. J. White,  
To the number of 40, with their tools, &c.

**TANNERS and CURRIERS,**  
Preceded by Mr. S. Balf,  
To the number of 28, with tools, &c.  
**SHOE MAKERS,**  
Preceded by Mr. S. Bangs,  
To the number of 50, with lasts, &c. decorated.

**TAYLORS,**  
To the number of 56, with their tools, meassurs, &c.  
**HATTERS,**  
Preceded by Major Steward,  
To the number of 26, with their bows, furs, &c.

**TALLOW CHANDLERS,**  
To the number of 8, with a miniature press, molds, &c.  
Mr. Vose on horseback,  
Ship FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,  
On runners, drawn by 13 horses,  
John Foster Williams, Esq. Commander,  
Lieut. Weeks,  
Lieut. Adams, Manned by thirteen  
Mr. La Moine, thirteen seamen and  
Master, fifteen mariners,  
Mr. E. Sigourney, Purser,

With full colours flying, followed by Captains of vessels, 85 seamen, dressed in ribbons, and about 50 of the principal merchants in town.

**SHIP BUILDERS,**  
To the number of 20, with a work yard, drawn by 13 horses, in which were 7 or 8 vessels, on the stocks, with the men at work.

**CARPENTERS,**  
Preceded by Mr. Crafts,  
To the number of 136, with tools of every sort, decorated.  
**MASONS,**  
Preceded by Major Bell,  
To the number of 70, with trowels, &c.; as at work.

**CABINET and COACH MAKERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, &c.**  
To the number of 30, with the insignia of their crafts.  
**PRINTERS,**  
Preceded by Mr. B. Eder,  
To the number of 15, with a stand, drawn on a sled, and compositors at work.

**SADDLERS,**  
To the number of 12, with tools decorated, &c.  
**GOLDSMITHS,**  
To the number of 15, with hammers, &c.;  
**LEATHER DRESSERS,**  
Preceded by Major W. Dawes,  
on horseback,  
(dressed in skins)

To the number of 20, with skins and working tools.  
**CARD MAKERS,**  
To the number of 12, with wire, &c.  
**THE COMMITTEE of TRADESMEN** in a sleigh, drawn by four horses,  
**THE REPUBLICAN VOLUNTEERS** commanded by Captain Gray, closed the Procession.

In this order the whole proceeded by the houses of the several gentlemen who represent this town in Convention, and testified their approbation of their conduct by three huzzas, and salutes from the ship, and volunteer company. About 4 o'clock the Procession arrived at the Hall, where refreshment was liberally provided, at which as many as could find admittance, partook; but though the Hall will hold 1500 men, not above one third of the procession could get in. However, we were happy that our country friends were accommodated to their wishes.

We have not time to give a full account of this beautiful parade. We can only say, that the perfect order and urbanity, the dignity and solemnity that marked the Procession through the whole day, was such as had a most interesting effect upon the numerous spectators, which a scene to august and novel collected together.

At two o'clock, when the Procession passed by the State House, Captain Johnson's company of artillery honoured them with a salute of 13 guns.

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 a State Tax and County tax for the year 1825, as follows:

State Tax	Town & County Tax
Lot No. 35, L. T. 4	3 6
Ditto, 7, L. T. 4	3 6
Jonathan Jackson, Esq., L. T. 4	3 6
Thomas Fairweather, L. T. 4	3 6
Ditto, L. T. 4	3 6
Edw. Weatherbee, L. T. 4	3 6
Dr. Pynchon's heirs, L. T. 4	3 6
Ditto, L. T. 4	3 6

Notice said taxes are paid on or before Tuesday the 24th day of February instant; so much of said taxes will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of John Needham, in Wendell, in the county of Hampshire, on the 24th day of February instant, at 10 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interesting charges.

NATHANIEL JOHNSON, Jun. Collector.  
Wendell, Feb. 3, 1825.

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 1825, as follows, viz:

Town Tax	Highway Tax
Edw. Weatherbee, L. T. 4	4 9
Lot No. 35, L. T. 4	4 9
Ditto, 7, L. T. 4	4 9
Ditto, 2, L. T. 4	4 9
Ditto, 2, L. T. 4	4 9
Ditto, 2, L. T. 4	4 9
Ditto, 2, L. T. 4	4 9

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NATHANIEL JOHNSON, Collector.  
Wendell, Feb. 3, 1825.

FOR S. L. E. at this Office,  
The First, Second and Third Part of  
Webster's Institute.

# FEBRUARY 1825 HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. NUMBER 78.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1825.  
NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)  
WEDNESDAY, January 23, A. M.

The Subject of Jan. 18 still under consideration. Mr. Pierce rose, he said, to make a few observations on the powers of Congress, in this respect. He said, in different parts of the debate, had agreed that Congress will not pay taxes except in cases of war; for that to defray the exigencies of peace, the impost and excise would be sufficient; and as that mode of taxation would be the most expedient and productive, it would undoubtedly be adopted, and he observed, it was allowed, that the commoner pays the tax. If this power of levying direct taxes, he said, is lodged in the general government, and a majority of the States should be willing to levy an impost; he asked, whether we should not first consider, if we should have a direct tax to pay the foreign debt? And, says he, when we consider, that the southern States are interested in commerce; and the free States are equally represented in the federal court; with larger ones—and have an equal vote (Rhode Island, says he, for instance) they will not surely agree to regulations for the impost; and will resort to direct taxes, as less burdensome on the individuals. Mr. P. objected to the term for which the Senate were to be chosen, for, said he, confiding they are to operate as a check on the democratic branch of the federal legislature, they ought not to be chosen for a longer period than the representatives. In respect to the consolidation of the Union, continued Mr. P. several gentlemen (he mentioned the Hon. Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Adams) had intimated that it was to be a consolidation of the strength and power of the confederacy, not of the States—and that if it went to the latter, they would be the last to vote for it. But he said, he could not conceive, if the individual States are to retain the sovereignty; how a foreign power could exert within the sovereignty, and that he wished the doubts on his mind might be settled.

Col. Varum, in answer to an inquiry, why a bill of rights was not annexed to this Constitution, said that by the Constitution of Massachusetts, the legislature have a right to make all laws more repugnant to the Constitution. Now, says he, if there is such a clause in the Constitution under consideration, then there would be a necessity for a bill of rights. In the fact under debate, Congress have an expressed power to levy taxes, &c. and to make laws to carry their requisitions into execution. This he said, was expressed and required no bill of rights. After that the difference between delegated power—and the grant of all power, except in certain cases, the Colonel proceeded to controvert the idea, that this Constitution went to a consolidation of the States;—and that it was apparent, Congress had no right to alter the internal regulations of a State. His design in amending the Constitution, he said, was to remedy its defects. It was the mischief of the whole to confederate against a foreign enemy—and each was bound to exert its utmost ability to oppose that enemy; but it had become one of our expense in a great measure—and there was no way to provide for a remedy; because Congress had not the power to call forth the resources of every State—nor to coerce delinquent States. But, under the proposed government, those States will not comply with their requisitions, with be coerced—and this, he said, is a glorious provision. In the late war, said the Colonel, the States of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, for two or three years had in the held of the continental army, under Gen. Washington. Who paid these troops? The State which raised them, were called on to pay them. How, unless Congress have a power to levy taxes, can they make the States pay their proportion? In order that this and some other States may not again be obliged to pay eight or ten times their proportion of the public expenses, he said, this power is highly necessary to be delegated to the federal head. He shewed the necessity of Congress being enabled to prepare against the attacks of a foreign enemy; and he called upon the gentleman from Andover, (Mr. Symonds), or any other gentleman to propose an instance, where any government, consisting of three branches, elected by

the people, and having checks on each other, as this has, abused the power delegated to them.

Mr. Choate, said, that this clause gives power to Congress to levy duties, excises, imposts, &c. Considering the trust delegated to Congress, that they are to provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, &c.—If this is to be the object of their delegation, the next question is, whether they shall not be vested with powers to prosecute it? And this can be no other than an unlimited power of taxation, if that defence requires it. Mr. C. contended that it was the power of the people concentrated to a point—that as all power is lodged in them, that this power ought to be supreme.—He shewed the necessity of its being so, not only for our common defence, but for our advantage in settling commercial treaties.—Do we wish to make a treaty with any power of Europe, we have no ability, as a nation.—As Congress must provide for the common defence, shall they, asked Mr. C. be confined to the impost and excise? They alone are the judges, whether five or one per cent. is necessary or convenient. It has been the practice of all nations to anticipate their requirements by loans.—This will be the case of the United States in war—and he asked, if our resources are competent and well established, and that no doubt remained of them, whether in that case the individuals who have property, will not cheerfully offer it for the general defence.—After addressing to the idea of loans, Mr. Choate concluded, by a brief display of the federal checks contained, and securities for the people to be found in this system.

Gen. Thompson, said the question is, whether Congress shall have power. Some say that if this fell out, the whole would fall to the ground—I think too—as it is all of a piece. We are now fixing a national consolidation. This fell: I look upon it, is big with mischief. Congress will have power to keep standing armies. The great Mr. Pitt says, standing armies are dangerous—keep your militia in order—we don't want standing armies. A gentleman said, we are a rich State—I say to too: Then why shall we not wait five or six months, and see what our sister States will do? We are able to stand our own ground against a foreign power—they cannot stare us out—they cannot bring their ships off the land—we are a nation of healthy strong men—our land is fertile, and we are increasing in numbers. It is safe for us not paying any money to the interest. Don't let us go too fast. Shall we Mr. Sedgwick be a mediator. It depends on the may be one of the four dissenting States; then we shall be on our old ground, and shall not act unconstitutionally. Some people cry, it will be a great charge; but it will be a greater charge, and be more dangerous, to make a new one. Let us amend the old confederation. Why not give Congress power only to regulate trade? Some say, that those we owe will fall upon us; but it is no such thing. The balance of power in the old confederation will not permit it—the other nations will protect us.—Besides, we are a brave and a happy people. Let us be cautious how we divide the States.—By using we stand by dividing we fall—we are in our childhood yet; don't let us grow too fast, lest we grow out of shape. If I have proved that we are a respectable people in possession of liberty, property, and virtue, and none in a better situation to defend themselves, why all this racket? Gentlemen say we are undone, if we cannot pay up the Thames. But Mr. President, it shall be found that we are not the secret to pick the subjects' pockets, without their knowledge of it.—That's the very thing Congress is afraid of. Gentlemen say this fell as clear as the sun, and that all power is retained which is not given. But where is the bill of rights which shall check the power of this Congress, which shall say, this far shall we go, and no farther.—The safety of the people depends on a bill of rights.—If we build on a sandy foundation it is likely we shall stand. I apply to the feelings of the Convention. There are some parts of this Constitution which I cannot digest; and Sir, shall we swallow a large bone for the sake of a little meat? Some say, swallow the whole now, and pick out the bone afterwards. But I say, let us pick out the meat and throw the bone away.

This sect. Sir, takes the parts, brings them from the people. England has been quoted for their fidelity—but did their constitution ever give such a power as is contained in this Constitution? Did they ever allow Parliament to vote an army but for one year? But here we are giving Congress power to vote an army for two years—tax us without limitation—no one to restrain them, and no inquiry yearly, as in Britain.—Therefore, if this Constitution is got down, we shall alter the system entirely, and have no checks on Congress.

The Rev. Mr. Niles wished the hon. gentleman would point out the limits to be prescribed to the powers given by this section.  
Hon. Mr. BOWDOIN, Mr. President. On the subject of government, which admits of so great a variety in its parts and combinations, a diversity of opinions is to be expected: And it was natural to suppose, that in this Convention, respectable for its numbers, but much more for the characters which compose it, there would be a like diversity concerning the federal Constitution that it now the subject of our consideration.

In considering it, every gentleman will reflect, how inadequate to the purposes of the union, the confederation has been. When the plan of the Confederation was formed, the enemy were invading us; and this inspired the several States with such a spirit of union, and mutual defence, that a mere requisition or recommendation of Congress was sufficient to procure the needed aid, without any power of coercion.—And for that reason, among others, no such power was given by the confederation. But since that reason has ceased, and the idea of danger been removed by the peace, the requisitions of congress, have in most of the States been little regarded: Notwithstanding they solemnly pledged their faith to comply with them.

This non-compliance has compelled Congress to create the foreign debt of the union, by procuring further loans, to pay the interest and instalments due on former loans; and in that way to preserve the public faith, which had been pledged to foreign powers. It has compelled them in order to prevent the consequences of a breach of faith, as relative to those powers, to enter repeatedly into those ruinous negotiations, by which "the United States jointly, and each of them in particular, together with all their lands, charters, revenues and products, and also the imposts and taxes already laid and raised in the same, or in time to come, to be laid and raised, are for the whole" mortgaged for the repayment of those loans by instalments, and for payment of the interest on them annually. These debts must be paid bona fide according to contract; or be further increased by procuring, if procurable, further loans: which, inasmuch as the measure is, must be continued, unless the States empower Congress to raise money for the discharging those debts. It will not be in the power of the United States, and I am sure it will not be in their inclination, to rid themselves of those debts in the same base and ignominious manner in which a fiction, in one of them, are endeavouring to get rid of their's. To the late endeavouring to get rid of their's. To the late endeavours (a non-compliance with Congressional requisitions) are owing the repeated but necessary breaches of the federal domestic debt.—And hence as relative to the joint consolidated debt, the inefficiency of the public finances, and the bankrupt state of the federal treasury; which can never be remedied without empowering Congress to levy adequate duties and taxes. Without such a power, the accumulating debt will never be paid, but by a forcible collection, which our foreign creditors know how, and are able to apply, if unhappy it should be necessary. The federal loans, which by contract are to be paid by instalments, with in case of the failure of any of the stipulated payments, become the whole of them, immediately payable; and any of the property of any of the States, whether public or private, that can be mortgaged to the State, will in that case be seized and applied for that purpose.

This mode of reimbursement or relief will be upon the trade and navigation of the United States; and in proportion as our's of this State may be larger and more extensive, than the trade and navigation of other States, we shall be the greatest sufferers. This ruin of our trade involve in it, not only the ruin of the mercantile