

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1788.

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

THE RAISING.

A new Song for FEDERAL MECHANICS.

COME muster, my lads, your mechanical tools,
Your files and your axes, your hammers
and files,
Bring your mallets and planes, your level and
line
And plenty of pins of American pine;
For our roof we will raise, & our song shall be,
A government firm, and our citizens free.

Come, up with the plaster, lay them firm on the
wall,
Like the people at large, they're the ground-work
of all;
Examine them well, and see that they're found,
Let no rotten parts in our building be found;
For our roof we will raise, & our song shall be,
A government firm, and our citizens free.

Now hand up the girders, lay each in his place,
Between them the joist must divide all the space;
Like assembly-men, they should lie level along;
Like girders, our senators prove loyal and strong;
For our roof we will raise, & our song shall be,
A government firm, and our citizens free.

The rafters know frame—your king-posts & braces,
And drive your pins home, to keep all in their
places;
Let wisdom and strength in the fabric combine,
And your pins be all made of American pine;
For our roof we will raise, & our song shall be,
A government firm, and our citizens free.

Our king-posts are braced—how upright they stand,
Supporting the brackets, the laws of the land—
The laws of the land, which divide right from
wrong,
And strengthen the weak, by weak'ning the
strong;

For our roof we will raise, & our song shall be,
Laws equal and just for a people that's free.

Up! Up with the rafters—each frame a state!
How nobly they rise, how firm they span, too, how great!
From the north to the south, o'er the whole they
extend,
And rest on the walls, while the walls they de-
pend!

For our roof we will raise, & our song shall be,
Combined in strength, as a citizen's free.

Now enter the parlour, and drive your pins thro',
And see that your joints are drawn home and
all true;
The parlour will bind all the rafters together,
The strength of the whole shall defy wind and
weather;

For our roof we will raise, & our song shall be,
United as states, yet as citizens free.

Come, raise up the turret—our glory and pride—
In the centre it stands, o'er the whole to preside—
The spire of Columbia shall view with delight
Its pillars, and arches, and towering height;
Our roof is now rais'd, and our song shall be,
A federal head, o'er a people free.

Huzza! my brave boys, our work is complete,
The world shall admire Columbia's fair feat;
Its strength against tempest and time shall be
proof,
And thousands shall come to dwell under our
ROOFS.

Whist you drain the deep bowl, our toast shall
be,
Our government firm, and our citizens free.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF THE DIVISION OF LABOUR.

THE effects of this division of labour
in the general business of
society, will be more easily understood by
considering in what manner it operates in
some particular manufactures.

To take an example, therefore, from a
very trifling manufacture; but one, in
which the division of labour has been very
often taken notice of, the trade of a
pin-maker; a workman not educated in
this business (which the division of labour
has rendered a distinct trade) nor ac-
quainted with the machinery employed
in it, (to the invention of which the same
division of labour has probably given oc-
casion) could scarce, perhaps, with his ut-
most industry, make one pin a day, and
certainly could not make twenty. But
in the way in which this business is now
carried on, not only the whole work is a
particular trade, but it is divided into a
number of branches, the greater part of
which are particular trades. One man
draws out the wire, another straightens it,

a third cuts it, a fourth points it, a fifth
grinds it at the top for receiving the head;
to make the head requires two or three
distinct operations; to put it on is a par-
ticular business, to whiten the pin is an-
other; it is even a trade to put them into
the paper; and the important business of
making a pin, is in this manner, divided
into about eighteen distinct operations,
which in some manufactures are only per-
formed by distinct hands, though in others
the same man will sometimes perform two
or three of them. I have seen a small
manufactory of this kind where ten men
only were employed, and where some of
them consequently performed two or three
distinct operations. But though they were
very poor, and therefore but indiffer-
ently accommodated with the necessary
machinery, they could, when they exerted
themselves, make among them about
twelve pounds of pins in a day. There
are in a pound upwards of four thousand
pins. Each person, therefore, making a
tenth part of forty-eight thousand pins,
might be considered as making four thou-
sand eight hundred pins in a day. But
if they had all wrought separately and in-
dependently, and without any of them been
educated to this peculiar business, they
certainly could not each of them have
made twenty, perhaps not one pin in a
day; that is, certainly, not the two hun-
dred and fortieth, perhaps not the four
thousand and eight hundredth part of
what they are at present capable of per-
forming, in consequence of a proper di-
vision and combination of their different
operations.

WHEREAS it is of importance that
the good people of this Common-
wealth should be informed of the reasons
which induced the Convention to assent
to and ratify the Constitution for the U-
nited States of America, it is therefore
RESOLVED, That the Hon. George
Cabot, Theophilus Parsons, Ebenezer Pier-
ce, and the Hon. Caleb Strong, Esqrs, to-
gether with the Secretary of the Convention,
be a Committee to prepare an address to
the people, stating the principles of the
said Constitution, the various objections
which were made against it, and the an-
swers they received, and explaining the
absolute necessity of adopting some ener-
getic system of federal government, for
the preservation of the union; and that
the same be published and transmitted to
every town within this Commonwealth,
one copy thereof to be for the use of each
member of this Convention.

LONDON, November 18.
Yesterday some dispatches were received
over land from Lord Cornwallis, in con-
sequence of which a council was immedi-
ately held, at the breaking up of which,
orders were sent to Lord Hood, at Port-
smouth, not to pay off any of the ships
under his Lordship's command. Similar
orders were likewise dispatched from the
Lords of the Admiralty, to the command-
ers at Plymouth and Chatham.

It is probably determined, in the lot
of empires, that the Turks are hastening to
a dissolution of their cumbersome domi-
nion. A few successive victories over them might
soon decide this; as the Turks, in their
war, like the ancient Germans, look on
the first victory as a decision of Heaven
in favour of the victor. When this hope
is gone, superstition operates to their to-
tal intimidation, unless recruited by fresh
armies. The imperial travelers did not
meet at Cherson, to consult on mere sub-
jects of curiosity. The Divan, aware of
this, and perhaps roused by information
on the part of England, anticipated the
declaration of war, by imprisoning the
Russian Ambassador and preparing for
all the realty of hostility.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.

It is agreeable to observe how many of
the same circumstances concur in favour
of the new Federal Government, which
occurred in favour of the opposition to
Great Britain, and the declaration of inde-
pendence.

The American revolution began in the
town of Boston, whose inhabitants are
now, almost to enthusiasm, in favour of
the Federal Government.

The same characters who took the lead
in each of the states in the struggle for
liberty, in the glorious years of 1775 and
1776, now take the lead in the exertions
to establish the Federal Government.

The men who manifested the most un-
equivocal attachment to liberty, by en-
during cold, hunger and nakedness in the
army, during a long and bloody war, are
(with two or three exceptions) to a man

in favour of the new government, from
the great and good General Washington
down to the lowest private that beat a
drum or blew a fife under him.

The ministers of the gospel of every
denomination (one or two excepted) are
now united, from one part of the conti-
nent to the other, in praying, with the
same zeal that they did for the preserva-
tion of our liberties in the years 1773
and 1776, for the establishment of the
new federal government.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.
The following Resolves passed the Hon. Con-
vention, during their sitting.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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the good people of this Common-
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which induced the Convention to assent
to and ratify the Constitution for the U-
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which were made against it, and the an-
swers they received, and explaining the
absolute necessity of adopting some ener-
getic system of federal government, for
the preservation of the union; and that
the same be published and transmitted to
every town within this Commonwealth,
one copy thereof to be for the use of each
member of this Convention.

And the Convention do recommend to
the General Court, that they make pro-
vision for the publication of the said ad-
dress, and give such directions for the di-
tribution thereof, as that Court shall judge
proper.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in Hatfield Square, in the county of Hampshire, that their respective shares therein after mentioned, are taxed in two distinct taxes, a town tax, and a county tax, for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

First Division.		Second Division.	
No. lots.	Acres.	No. lots.	Acres.
6	337	1	4
26	119	2	12
23	73	3	42
82	11	4	23
83	87	5	33
4	23	6	11
7	15	7	12
11	9	8	12
12	104	9	12
31	30	10	12
32	64	11	12
35	75	12	12
39	24	13	12

Unless the above taxes are paid to the collector on or before the 25th day of March next, so much of the above lands will then be sold as public vendue, as will pay said taxes together with necessary charges. Said vendue will be at the house of Joshua Shaw, in the town of Hatfield, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and will be continued from day to day until the whole is completed.

WILLIAM ROBINS, Collector.
Cummington, Feb. 21, 1788.
NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Southampton, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are affected in a town tax for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

No. lots.	Acres.
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	1
21	1
22	1
23	1
24	1
25	1
26	1
27	1
28	1
29	1
30	1
31	1
32	1
33	1
34	1
35	1
36	1
37	1
38	1
39	1
40	1
41	1
42	1
43	1
44	1
45	1
46	1
47	1
48	1
49	1
50	1

Take Notice!

All persons indebted to CLARK and PINKS for New-Papers, or ONCE more requested to make immediate payment. As said PINKS determines to stop riding the 15th of March next, he earnestly desires all who are in arrears, to discharge the same by that time. All who neglect to pay, after that time, must expect trouble and cost, without further notice.
Greenfield, February 21st 1788.
FOR S-A-L-E, at last! The First, Second and Third Part of Webster's Institute.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)
Thursday, January 24, P. M.

THE 5th sect. of art. III containing the TOWNS or CONGRESS, still under debate.

Dr. Taylor asked, why there was to be a federal reason, over which Congress is to exercise exclusive legislation?
Hon. Mr. Strong said, that every gentleman must think, that the erection of a federal town, was necessary, wherein Congress might remain protected from insult. A few years ago, said the hon. gentleman, Congress had to remove, because they were not protected by the authority of the State in which they were then sitting. He asked, whether this Convention, though convened but for a short period, did not think it necessary that they should have power to protect themselves from insult—much more so must they think it necessary to provide for Congress considering they are to be a permanent body.

Hon. Mr. Davis (Bollen) said, it was necessary that Congress should have a permanent residence, and that it was the intention of Congress under the confederation, to erect a federal town. He asked, would Massachusetts, or any other State, wish to give to New York, or the State in which Congress shall sit, the power to influence the benefits of that body which was to act for the benefit of the whole, by leaving them liable to the outrages of the citizens of such States?
Dr. Taylor asked, why it needs be ten miles square, and whether one mile square would not be sufficient?

Hon. Mr. Strong said, Congress were not to exercise jurisdiction over a district of ten miles, but over a district of ten miles square.
Rev. Mr. Stillman said, that whatever was the limits of the district, it would depend on the confidence of the legislature of one of the States.
Mr. Dench said, that he wished farther light on the subject—buried from the words, "We the people," in the first clause, ordaining this Constitution, he thought it was an actual confederation of the States—and that, if he was not mistaken, the moment it took place, a dissolution of the State governments will also take place.

Gen. Brooks (Lincolny) said, to consider the idea suggested by the gentleman last speaking, that this Constitution would produce a dissolution of the State governments, or a confederation of the whole, which, in his opinion he said, was ill founded—or rather, a loose idea. In the first place, says he, the Congress under this Constitution cannot be organized without repeated acts of the legislatures of the several States—and therefore the creating power is dissolved, the body to be created cannot exist. In the second place, says the General, it is impossible the general government can exist, unless the governments of the several States are ever existing, as the qualifications of the electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.—It was, therefore, he said, impossible that the State governments, should be annihilated to the general government; and it was he said, strongly implied from that part of the text, under debate, which gave Congress power to exercise jurisdiction over the federal town, that they should have exercise over no other place.

When we attend to the Constitution, we shall see, says the General, that the powers to be given to Congress amount only to a consolidation of the strength of the union, so that private rights are not consolidated.—The General mentioned the rights which Congress could not interfere upon; and said, that their power to do what was treason was much less than the constitution—as it was confined in the 3d sect. of art. III. to levying war, or adhering to, and assisting upon enemies only.—He mentioned the power, and compared it with the extended powers lodged in the Parliament of Great Britain, on like matters; and concluded by observing, that as the United States guarantee to each State a Republican form of government; the State governments were essentially secured, though this Constitution should never be in force.

Hon. Mr. King said, in reply to the inquiry respecting a federal town, that there was no no objection for Congress to reside in; and that it was necessary that they should have a permanent residence, where to deposit treaties—(said papers—deeds of cessions—&c.)

Hon. Mr. Singletary said, that all gentlemen had said for a bill of rights in the Constitution, was, that what is written is written—But he thought we were giving up all power—and that the States will be the towns, in this State—Towns, says he, have a right to lay taxes to raise money—and the States possibly may have the same. We have now, says he, a good republican constitution;—and we do not want it guaranteed to us—He did not understand what gentleman by Congress guaranteeing a republican form of government—He wished they would not play round the subject with their fine-flories, like a fox round a trap, but come to it—Why don't they say that Congress will guarantee our State constitution, he asked.

Gen. Thompson said, Congress only meant to guarantee a form of government.
Hon. Mr. King asked, whether if the present constitution of this State had been guaranteed by the United States, the hon. gentleman from Saratoga would not have considered it as a great defect in the proposed Constitution—as it must have precluded the State from making any alterations in it, should they see fit to do, at the time mentioned in the constitution.
(Several other gentlemen spoke, in a desultory conversation, on various parts of the Constitution of this State, and the Confederation, were read; many questions asked the hon. gentlemen who framed the Confederation, to which answers apparently satisfactory were given.)

Friday, January 25, 1788. A. M.
The 8th sect. still under debate: But the confederation still continued desultory; and much attention was paid to the inquiries of gentlemen on different parts of the Constitution, by those who were in favour of it.
Mr. Ames, in a short discourse, called on those who stood forth in 1775, to stand forth now—to have aside all interested and party views—to have pure justice, and one heart for the whole—and to consider, that as it was necessary, so was it necessary now to UNITE, or DISMEMBER.

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Hon. Mr. Singletary. Mr. President, I should not have troubled the Convention again if some gentlemen had not called upon them that were on the stage, in the beginning of our troubles, in the year 1775.—I was one of them—I have had the honor to be a member of the Court all the time, Mr. President, and I say, that if any body had proposed such a Constitution as this, in that day, it would not have been looked at. We contented with Great Britain—long said, for a three-penny duty on tea, but it was not that it was because they claimed a right to tax us and bind us in all cases whatever—and does not this Constitution do the same—does it not take all we have—all our property—does it not lay all taxes, duties, imposts and excises—and what more have we to give? They tell us Congress won't lay dry taxes upon us, but collect all the money they want by impost.—I say there has always been a difficulty about impost.—When ever the General Court was a going to lay an impost they would tell us it was more than a trade could bear, that it hurt the fair trader, and encouraged idleness;—and there will always be the same objection.—they won't be able to raise money enough by impost; and then they will lay it on the land, and take all we have got. These lawyers, and men of learning, and moaned men that talk so finely and glow over matters so (swallow down this pill)—they expect to get into Congress the ministers—they expect to be the managers of this Constitution and get all the power, and all the money into their own hands and then they will allow us all in little folks, like the great Leviticus Mr. President, yes, just as the whole Leviticus by Zerah. This is what I am afraid of—but I won't say any more at present, but refer the rest to another opportunity, on like matters, in the Parliament of Great Britain.

Hon. Mr. Smith. Mr. President, I am a plain man, and get my living by the plough. I am not used to speak in public, but I beg your leave to say a few words to my brother ploughmen, in this house. I have lived in a part of the country where I have known the worth of good government by the want of it. There was a blackbird that rose in the east last winter, and spread over the well. (Here Mr. Wedge in-

terrupted. Mr. President, I wish to know what the gentleman meant by the east.) I mean, Sir, the county of Brill—the cloud rose there and burst upon us, and produced a dreadful effect. It brought on a state of anarchy, and that leads to tyranny. I say it brought anarchy, and that leads to licentiousness, and that leads to good neighbours, got distracted, and took up arms against government. (Here Mr. King-lety called to order, and asked what had the history of last winter to do with the Constitution of several gentlemen, and among the rest the Hon. Mr. Adams, said the gentleman was in order—let him go in his own way.) I am a going, Mr. President, and you my brother Farmers, to show what are the effects of anarchy, that you may see the reason why I wish for good government. People, I say took up arms; and then if you went to speak to them you had the mischief of death presented to your breast. They would rob you of your property, threaten to burn your houses—oblige you to be on your guard night and day—alarms spread from town to town—families were broken up—the tender mother would cry, O my son is among them! What shall I do for my child. Some were taken captive—children were taken out of their schools and carried away. Then we should hear of an insurrection, and the poor prisoners were let in the front, to be killed by their own friends. How dreadful, how distressing was this! Our distresses was so great that we should have been glad to catch at any thing that looks like government for protection. Had any person, that was able to protect us, come and set up his standard we should all have cocked to it, even if it had been a serpent—and that monarch might have proved a tyrant—so that you see anarchy leads to tyranny and better have one tyrant than so many at once.

Now, Mr. President, when I saw this Constitution, I found it was a cure for these disorders. It was just such a thing as we wanted. I got a copy of it and read it over and over—I had been a member of the Convention to form our own State Constitution, and had learned something of the checks and balances of power, and I found them all here. I did not go to any lawyer, to ask his opinion—we have no lawyer in our town, and we do well enough without.—I formed my own opinion, and was pleased with this Constitution. My Hon. old Daddy, there (pointing to Mr. Singletary) won't think that I expect to be a Congress-man, and swallow up the liberties of the people. I never had any post nor do I want one, and before I have done you will think don't deserve one. But I don't think the worst of the Constitution because lawyers, and men of learning and moaned men, are fond of it. I don't suspect that they want to get into Congress and abuse their power. I am not of such a jealous make—they are as honest themselves know why our constitutions have not as good a right to be jealous of us, as we seem to be of the Congress—and I think those gentlemen who are so very suspicious, and that as soon as a man gets into power, he turns rascal, had better look at home.

We are by this Constitution allowed to send ten members to Congress. Have not we more than that number; fit to go; I dare say if we pick out ten, we shall have another left, and I hope ten times ten, and will not these be checked upon those that go? Will they go to Congress and abuse their power and do mischief, when they know they must return and look the other ten in the face, and be called to an account for their conduct? Some gentlemen think that our liberty and property is not safe in the hands of moaned men, and men of learning—I am not of that mind.

Brother Farmers, let me suppose a case now—suppose you had a farm of 50 acres, and your title was disputed, and there was a farm of 5000 acres, joined to your farm, belonged to a man of learning, and his title was involved in the difficulty—would not you be glad to have him for your friend rather than to stand alone in the difficulty? Well, these men, these lawyers, these moaned men, these men of learning, are all embarked in the same cause with us—and we must all sink or swim together—and shall we throw the Constitution over-board, because it does not please us all alike? Suppose two or three of you had been at the pains to break up a piece of rough land, and sow it with wheat—would you let it lie waste, because you could not agree what sort of a fence to make? Would it

be necessary that they should have a permanent residence, where to deposit treaties—(said papers—deeds of cessions—&c.)

Hon. Mr. Singletary said, that all gentlemen had said for a bill of rights in the Constitution, was, that what is written is written—But he thought we were giving up all power—and that the States will be the towns, in this State—Towns, says he, have a right to lay taxes to raise money—and the States possibly may have the same. We have now, says he, a good republican constitution;—and we do not want it guaranteed to us—He did not understand what gentleman by Congress guaranteeing a republican form of government—He wished they would not play round the subject with their fine-flories, like a fox round a trap, but come to it—Why don't they say that Congress will guarantee our State constitution, he asked.

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