Will it relieve afflictions to compare? A fad companion in thy grief I'll join!

Alas! 'tis thine to have a poignant fhare;

To wipe the melting, pearly tear be mine.

Beneath that lofty pine, on yonder hill, Peaceful in death's embrace, a brother lies!
Oh! cruel fate-but 'cwas the Almighty will;
.His guardian angel call'd him to the fates. And DELIA," lovelieft of the virgin train, Friend and companion of my early youth ; Whole tender accents footh'd the bed of pain

Whole language guided in the way of truth. De ta, the beautions fair one, is no more! O could I wander mornful, near her grave, Pd echo murmurs to the fouthern thore,

And fwell my bosom with the rising wave. At dusk of evining, by the friendly aid Of glimm'ring flarlight, or the friendlier moon, My devious steps thould seek thee, sweetest maid And plaintive cry, why didft thou die fo foon?

'Tho' Heaven was pleas'd to place us diftant far, My thoughts have wing'd in swiftest slight to thee ;: With anxious heart have call'd on Heaven to spare

The patient fair one to the world and me. While mem'ry brings thy image to my view, How can my forgows ever bave an end? Each daily feene of death fhall but renew, That here I lell a brother ... there a friend !

Nor can my heart reprefa the rifing groan For thee, Maria, torn from ev'ry joy? To gentle fair, 'to foir emotions prone,' Let pity now your gen'rous hearts employ.

Maria, ah ! the fcenes of fweet delight, That once engag'd--the dance, the gay attire,
Are path, like vibonary dreams of night,
And now with thought alert no more infeire!

No more thy offspring feel a father's care! The endearing name of hufband is no more! 'Tis yours t'advice the tender, helplefs fair, And theirs to count his many tirenes o'er.

Unlike what mortals vainly now purfue; To earthly treatures he'd but finall regard: Heaven was his object which he had in view, And doubtlefs he enjoys the bleft reward.

Then know ' is vain 't' indulge the pang of grief. Tis vain to drop the melancholly tear: Can tears or fighs afford the least relief? Let friendlier reason dictate to forbear. Too cruel Death ! inferiore tyrant -thou,

Whole haughty firide makes ev'n the proud to fice, The great, the fmall, at thy dread presence bow,

But conquering time at length shall conquer thee!

• A Lady who died in Charleson, S. Carelina.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The LANDHOLDER, No 10. To the CITIZENS of New Hampshire. HE opposition in your State to the new Constitution, is an event furprifing to your New England Brethren, vet we are not dispoled to criminate a people which made fuch gallant efforts in the establishment of the American empire. It is the prerogative of freemen to determine their own form of government, and if this Constitution is not addressed to your interest; if it is not calculated to your interest; it it is not calculated to and unhappy. There are certain criftical pe. ny of them without a rag of clothes to copreferve your freedom, and make you gloriods in which nations as well as indivi... ver their nakedoess, and were taken of rious, we wish you not to accept it. We have faught by your fide; we have long been connected in intereft, and with many of you by confanguinity, and wish that your may there with us in all the benefits differ in opinions how a common interest to expect Heaven will repeat it. -The of a great and free empire. Brethren who may be best governed, ought to deliberate with coolnels, and not wantonly accuse each other, either of folly or defign. Mat the reconcilement of jarring interests and fachusetts and Connecticut have decidedly opposing claims between the several states, judged the new government well calculated, not only for the whole, but for the northern States. Either you or thefe States have judged wrong. Your interests are fimilar to theirs, and cannot be separated from them without counteracting nature. If there be any one flate more interest than the others in the adoption of this lystem, it is New Hampibire, I Your local fituation, which can never be altered, is a folemn argument in its favour. Tho?

at no less price than the blood of your of the imagination by no means favour. braveft fons---you border en her domin- ble to liberty. If you would be free and ons. She is our enemy, and withes no- happy, a power must be created to prothing more than your submission to her tell your persons and properties; other, laws, and to the will of her proud fervants. Her force may be easily pointed through your whole territory, and a few regiments truths, and will not fail by their emitte would effectually banish refistance. New ries to seminate such jealouses as favon Hampshire, though growing in popula- their own defigns --- To prophety evil is tion, and among the first states in person- an ungrateful business; but forgive me al bravery, cannot yet frand alone. Should a difunion of the flates tempt Britain to make another effort for recovering her of faving the greatest part of your state former greatness, you will be the first to from becoming an appendage of Canada fall under her (way. In fuch case you or Nova Scotia. -- In some future paper I will have nothing to expect from the o- shall assign other reasons why New-Hamb. ther flates ... Difperited with, a fruitles at- fhire more than any other flate is intereft. tempt to unite in some plan of general ed in this event. government and protection, they will fay, let the diffenting states abide the confequences of their own falle opinions. Tho fuch a reply might not be wife; it would be exactly conformable to what we have the 19th ult. has the following paragraph, ever found in humar nature; and nature "On the 3d inflant Captain Thomas

will have its course; let policy be what it Thompson, in the floop Sally, beating up may. You are the northern barrier of the from southwest point of Heneaga for Wa. United States, and by your lituation, must tering Bay, saw a white flag hoisted on first meet any hostile animosity from that the shore; he immediately boisted out his quarter, designed against any part of them. yawl and went to the place, where he It is certainly for the interest of a barrier country, to have a general government on in a most distressed figuation : They infuch efficient principles, as can point the formed him that they had been paffengers force of the whole for its relief when at- on board the brig Chance; commanded by tacked ... The old Conflitution could nor John Stafford, from Dunlary in Ireland, do this; that now under confideration, if bound for Charlestown and Baltimore, in accepted, we trust will produce a circula. North America; that after being three tion of riches, and the powers of protec, months out, and having been for fix weeks tion, to the most extreme parts of the bo- on short allowance, they were landed on dy.—On these principles it has generally that desolate sland, in the evening of the been said, that New Hampshire and 30th of December: That the Captain, Georgia would be among the first in adopt - previous to his putting them on shore. ing Georgia has done it, not perhaps because they are more wife than New- dad, in which there were three towns and Hampshire, but being preffed with a dan- many fettlements, and that they might eagerous war in the very moment of deci- fily get from thence to any part of Amefion, they felt its necessity, and feeling is rica: That on being landed, and not find an argument that none can resist. Trust ing neither inhabitants nor fettlements, not to any complaifance of those British they determined to return on board, but provinces on your northern borders, or on approaching the boat, a musker was hofe artful men who govern them, who fired at them, which killed one of their were felected on purpose to beguile your number. They also mentioned that 32 politics, and divide and weaken the union. persons had died on the passage. Capt. When the hour for a permanent connec- Thompson arrived here on Saturday, with

opposed to the system as honest and brave lainny; he took them in at Dublin-mi as any part of the community, and can ny of them paid him feven guineas, partinot suspect them of any design against A- cular a watch maker, whom he promised merican independence; but such persons a cabin passage, but as soon as they were ought to confider what will be the confe. to fea, he turned them all into the hold. quence of their diffent; and whether this On their paffage he fearched and plunderis not the only hour in which this coun- ed them of all their money, watches and try can be faved from a condition, which clothes. They had been on shore four is on all hands allowed to he dangerous days, without victuals or drink, and maduals, who have fallen into perplexity, by the in a most miserable condition, exposed a wife exertion may fave themseives and to fun, rain, and swarms of musketoes. be glorious.—Such is the prefent zera in Several of the women were far advanced American policy, but if we do not fee the in pregnancy." hour of our falvation, there is no realon. unexpected harmony of the federal Convention-their mutual condescention in appearance, and at the fame time, so well left to pay, offer that time. All who rag, appearance against an oppression of the sub-cost, without further notice. ject the concurring feotiments of a valt-majority through the United States, of those persons who have been most experienced in policy and most eminent in wif-

To be jealous for our liberties is law-

wife you are flaves to all mankind. You British neighbours have long known these ries to feminate fuch jealoufies as favour when I predie, that the adoption of this Constitution, is the only probable means fhall affign other reasons why New-Hamp

A LANDHOLDER

NEW-YORK, March 4

A Naffau (New-Providence) paper of found 23 women and 53 men and boys, informed them that the island was Trinition between the states is past, the teeth of 56 of these unhappy people; 20 of them the Lion will be again made bare, and you were landed on Long Hand."

must either be devoured or become his "It feeint that a Mr. Connor, super Jackall to hunt for prey in the other states, cargo, or captain's commander, was the We believe those among you who are thief actor in this inhuman piece of vil-

Take Notice!

A LL perfons indebted to CLARK and PINIS for News Papers, are ONGE more equiled to make immediate payment. As fail PINIS determines to flop riding the vath of March peri, they carnefly defire all substance in arrears, it dis-

Granfield, Rebruser notice.

Granfield, Rebruser 25th 1788.

N. B. These who have received the Hampshite Chronicle, may, if they sheafe, receive the Hampshire Vizient, on the fame terms.

rienced in policy and more events which must dom and virtue, are events which must be attributed to the special influence of Printing business, an affive fleady Boy, about Exercise at this Office. Erquire at 1bis Office. 14 years of age.

Property of the second second

## HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1788.

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

FRIDAY. February 1, 1788.

R. Bowdoin, (e Derebellersohfersed that he could not but expect his hearity approbation afthe propolitions made by his Excellency, as they would have a tendency to relieve the fears, and quiet the apprehensions of some very respectable and worthy gentlemen, who had expected, their doubts, whether some explanation of certain clastes in the Conditution, and some additional refinitions upon Congress similar to those proposed by his Excellency, were not necessary. But he said, as the propositions were incorporated with the great, and important question. Whether this Convention will adopt, and ratify the Conditution; he conceived himself in order, and would with the permission of the Convention concerns a few general observations, upon the FRIDAY. February 1, 1788.

non, rake a few general observations upon the fobject; which were as follow:

It was an answer of Solon's, when he was It was an antiwer of Solon's, when he was sked what kind of a Conflictation he had confunction for the Athenians, that he had prepared as good a Conflictation of government as the people would bear 3 Clearly informating that a Conflictation of government, thould be relative to the habits, manners, and genius of the people, insended to be government, thould be relative to the government, are relative to the manners, and genius of the inhabitants of each flate; founding of the principles of all the governments—for without this affemblage of the principle, the general government will not infinciply, the general government will not infinciply, the general government will not infinciply and therefore by its meeting, in its operation, with a continual opposition, through this circumstance it must necessarily fail in its execution; I because agreeably to the idea of blan, tion; Because, agreeably to the idea of Solon, the people would not bear it.

It may not, therefore, be improper to examine shether the federal Conflitution proposed, has likeness to the different State Constitutions, and fuch a one, as to give the fpirit, and features of the particular governments. For Baron Mon-tiquieu observes, That all governments ought be relative to the particular principles; and that " a confederate government ought to be composed of States of the same nature, especial-ly of the republican kind :" And instances, that ly of the republican kind." And inflances, that as "the fpirit of monarchy is war, and enlargement of dominion; Peace, and moderation, the furit of a republick; thefe two kinds of governments, carnot naturally fablift in a confederate republick."

From hence it follows, that all the govern ent of the States in the union, ought to be of the fame nature, of the republican kind, and lat the general government ought to be an af-mblage of the spirit, and principles of them all.

fembage of the figure, and principles of them all. A thort comparition, pointing out the likeness of the general, to the particular Conflictations, may fusficiently claridate the fubject.

All the Conflictations of the States, consist of three branches, except as to the legislative powers of fovernment; are feparated in all, and munilly the each other. These are laid down as fundamental principles, in the federal Conflictions. All power is derived either mediately, or immediately from the people in all the Conflictations, this is the case with the federal Conflictions. The electors of representatives to the State governments, are electors of representatives to the federal corrections. tives to the federal government : The repreratives to the federal government: The epir-fernatives are chosen for, two years, so are the representatives to the affemblies of some of the States. The equality of representation is de-tectained in nearly all the States, by numbers, some finance of the constraints.

of the federal Confliction.

The second branch of legislature, in some of the States, is similar to the federal Senate, havus blares, is limited to the teerral pennic, have we not only legislative but executive powers; leng a legislating, and at the same time, an ad-ling body, to the executive. Such are the fullants of Rhode-Hand, and Connecticut, and councils of New-Jerley, and Georgia. The en for four years, and to eiccled, that a continu-al manion is eltablished, by which one quarter of their respective (epaces, is annually elected; and by which, (as one of the Conflictations ob-

A, A CONTRACTOR

All Persons indebted to the Pentons indebted to make payment.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION (Continued from our last).

(Continued from our last).

aborementioned, that one third of the fenare is are not confined to mere fafety, from within, or to be chofen-every two years.

'The Frendent, and Vice-Prefident, answer to offices of the frame name in fome of the States; each individual of the States, but even to the interest of and to the office of Governor and Licitenant.

The manner in which the States have fuffered Governor and Licitenant of the states have fuffered its of the turnoft importance, the manner of fo notorious, that little need be fail upon the choosing, for the better fecturity of the interests fubject, to prove that the continent has been of the uniton, is to be by delegates, to be expresse. ly cholen; for the purpole, in such manner, as if the evil from the not regularity it, is nor the different legislatures may dired: The method of the ling; was probably taken from the masner of chooling tenators, under the Conflicter of the masner of chooling tenators, under the Conflicter.

produces of the executive, and to preferve a uniformity in the laws, which are commuted to them, to execute.

The executive powers of the Prefident, are very fimillar to thore of the feveral States, except in those points, which relate more particularly to the union; and respect amballadours, public ministers and confuls.

If the genius of the people of the State, as expressed by their distreant Coulitutions of government—if the similarity of each, and the general spirit of all the governments, concer to point out the policy of a confederate government; by comparing the sederal Constitution with those of the several States, can we expect one more applicable to the people, to the distretion of it; on the success of travel, depends one in States, and to the purposes off the union, than the one proposed? Unless it should be contended that a union was unnecessary.

"If a republic it is finally faye Baron Montequier, it is destroyed by a foreign force;—it is large, it is a ruined by an internal imperfect."

Salary of the our country, and opening new four case should not relate has large suited by a subject to the section, and their value, our takes have leading reducing, and our resources a lamost such their value, our takes, and weakelts of their administration of their relations of the people will long continue their allegiance to tystem of government, whether allegiance to tystem of government, and the government, whether allegiance to the expect of the internal point of its of the careful has been during the section of the search of th very fimilis to these of the feweral States, except in those points, which relate more particularly to the union; and respect ambassadours, public ministers and consuls.

If the genius of the people of the States, as experied by their different Constitutions of government—if the similarity of each, and the general spirit of all the governments, concur to point out the policy of a considerate government, by comparing the sederal Constitution with those of the several States, can we expect one more annicable to the people, to the difference more annicable to the people. with those of the feveral States, can we expect one more applicable to the people, to the different States, and to the purposes of the union, that the one proposed? Unless it should be contended that a union was unnecessary.

"If a republick is small, says Baron Montelquies, it is destroyed by a foreign force; "if it large, it is ruined by an internal imperfection." "Foto Patentic survival sonforcast tenulty and the same states of the same states

tion: Fato Potentie (with inkers) imperfections. Shall we then let cardete jealoufies arile, and diffrate four Councils.—Hall we let partial views and local prejudices, influence our decisions; that has all the internal advantages of a republican, and the external force of a monarchial government, they would probably have always lived under the tyranay of a feet of the council o can, and the external force of a monarchial government, they would probably have always lived under the tyranny of a fingle perion. Admitting this principle of Baron Montelquieus, the fevral States are either too finall to be defended againft a foreign enemy, or too large, for republican conflictions of government. If we apply the first position to the different States, which reason, and the experience of the late war point out too be true, a confederate government is necessary. But if we admit the latter position, then the several government, being in littir own nature imperied, will be needfarily destroyed, from their being too extensive for republican governments.

delitroyed, from their being too extende for republican governments.

From whence it follows, it the foregoing principles are true, that we ought to adopt a confederation, prefuning the different States well
calculated for republican governments: For if
they are not, their corruption will work their
own defruction feparately, and if they are deflined for defruction, from their natural imcases are in well-accounts to more advangeous perfection, it will certainly be more advanageous to have them deftroyed collectively, than feparately, as in that case, we should fall under one,

great, national government.

But if the advantages of a confederacy, admining the principles of it to be good, are duly confidered:—That it will give fecurity and permanency to the feveral States, not only against foreign invasion, but against interfal disputes, and were with one another; if the wars in Englishment of the state and were with one another; if the wars in Enrope, anting from jarring, and opposing interefts, are a public calamity, —If it is for the beneft of ourielves, and future generations, to prevent its horrid devalations on this continent.
To fecure the States against fisch cala stiffies, it
will be necessfury to eltabolih a general government, to adjust the disputes, and to fertle the
differences between State and State.——For
without a confideracy, the feveral States, being
distinct fovereignies, would be in a start of mature; with respect to each other; and the law
of nature, which is the right of the strongest,
would eltermine the disputes which might a
rife. To prevent the operation of so unjust a
title; to afford protection to the weakest State,

maner of chooling fenators, under the Conditive people, or the independence of the States, will tion of Maryland.

The legislative powers of the Prefident, are precifely those of the Governors of this State and inflication of New-York; rather negative, than positive infliend of relieving, incresse their perplexities, of New-York; rather negative, than positive infliend of improving the natural advantage pendence of the executive, and to prefer very unique of weath, and to prefer very unique of of weath, our lands their fails.

thereby confirm the liberty, the latery, and the welfare of our country.

I might go on, Sir, and point out the fatal confequences of rejected the Couldination, but as I have already intruded roo much upon the time, and patience of the Convention, I thall for the prefent, foibear any further observations, requesting the candour of the Convention, for those I have already made.

The following observations on the article subich provider for the future amendment of the proposed Constitution, founds have been inserted under.

Thursday, January 31, A. M.

After the 5th art. was read, at the table, The How Mr. King, observed, that he believed gen-tlemen had not, in their objections to the Con-fitution, recollected that this article was a part of it, for many of the arguments of gentlemen or it; for many of the signature of sentences were founded on this dea of future amendments being impracticable.—The Hon. Geniteman observed on the fuperious excellence of the propoled Continuation, in this particular, and called

poted Continuion, in this particular, and called upon gendemen to produce an infrance in any other national confirmation, where the people had fo fair an opportunity to correct any abuse which might fake place in the future administration of the government under it.

Dr. Jarvis. Mr. Prefident—I cannot fuffer the prefens article to be paffed, without rifing to experfs my entire and perfect approbation of it.—Whatever may have been my private opinion of any other part, or whatever fault or imperfections I have remarked, or fancied I have feen, of any other part, or whatever faults or imperfections I have remarked, or fancical I have feen,
in any other inflance, here. Sir, I have found
complete fatisfication—this has been a refing
place, on which I have reposed mytelf in the
fulled fecurity, whenever, a doubt has occured,
in confidering any other passage in the proposed
Conflictation. The bon gentleman last fpe-king, has called upon those persons who are opposed to our receiving the prefent tystem, to
show another government in which such a wife
precaution has been taken, to secure to the people the right of making such alterations and amendments in apeaceable way, as experience shall
have proved to be necessary.—Allow me to say,