

blood, he said, the amendments generally with-
for; as they were not of a local nature, but
extended to every part of the union, if they
were recommended to be adopted by this Convention,
it was very probable that two-thirds of the Congress
would concur in proposing them; or that two-
thirds of the legislatures of the several States
would apply for the call of a Convention to con-
sider them, agreeably to the mode pointed out in
the Constitution; and that he did not think that
gentlemen would wish to reject the whole of the
system, because some part of it did not please
them. He then went into a consideration of the
advantages which would ensue from its adoption,
to the United States—to the individual States,
and to the several classes of citizens; and con-
cluded by representing in a lively manner, the
evils to the whole continent, and to the north-
west in particular, which must be the inevi-
table attendant on the present system of gen-
eral government.

Mr. Bufford rose, he said, with diffidence, to of-
fer his sentiments on the subject in debate; but
he could not, he said, forbear to give his com-
ments on the advantage which he apprehended
would result from the adoption of the proposed
amendment, to this State, and to the United States,
in the advancement of their commerce. Mr. B.
said, he believed it had always been the policy
of trading nations, to secure to themselves the
advantages of their carrying trade; he observed,
how renoussant France, Holland and England,
were in this particular, and how beneficial it had
proved to them: He then went into an accurate
and interesting statement of the quantities of
produce, which were exported from the several
States; and shewed the ability of the States, to
furnish from among themselves, shipping fully
sufficient for the transportation of this produce;
which, he observed, if confined by the general
government to American vessels, while the
restriction would not increase the rates of freightage,
to the southern States, as the northern and mid-
dle States could produce a surplusage of shipping,
and a spirit of competition would call forth re-
sources; would greatly increase our navigation
—furnish us with a great nursery of seamen—
give employment not only to mechanics, in con-
structing the vessels, and the trades dependent
thereon; but to the husbandman, in cutting down
trees for timber, and transporting them to the
places of building; increase the demand for the
products of the land, and for our beef, our pork,
our butter, &c. and give fresh life and spirit to com-
merce, as would extend to all the nations of the
world. These, he said, were some of the
benefits to be anticipated from the adoption of the
federal Constitution—and to convince was he
of its utility and necessity, that, while he with-
drew from the crowd, he would be glad to see
it extended to his hands in favour of it,
and he concluded if his left hand was unwilling
to be extended with his right, in this impor-
tant decision, he would cut it off, as unworthy
of him—and left it should infect his whole body.

Several gentlemen said a few words each,
on the proposition of amendments—
which it was acceded to, by gentlemen
opposed to the Constitution, was good—but that
it was not probable it would be caterwom in
the Constitution—gentlemen on the other side
said there was a great probability, that it would
find its nature, he also recommended by the
several Conventions, which have not yet con-
vened.

Saturday February 2, 1788.

The Hon. Mr. Strong, went into a particular
discussion of the several amendments recom-
mended in the proposition submitted by his Excel-
lency—each of which he considered with much at-
tention; he anticipated the good effect it must
have in conciliating the various sentiments of
gentlemen on the subject, and expressed his firm
belief, that it would be recommended by the Con-
vention, it would be inserted in the Constitution.

Gen. Thompson said, we have no right to
make amendments; it was not, he said, the busi-
ness we were sent for; he was glad, he said,
that gentlemen were now convinced it was not a
perfect system, and that it wanted amendments;
this, he said, was different from the language
they had formerly held.—However, as to the
amendments, he could not say Amen to them;
but they might be voted for by some men—he did
not say Jaques.

Mr. P. ions, Col. Orne, Hon. Mr. Phillips,
the Rev. Mr. Nyles and several other gentlemen,
spoke in favour of the proposition, as a concilia-
tory measure, and the probability of its amend-
ment being agreed to. Mr. Nathan, Dr. Taylor,
Mr. Thomas, Middleburgh and others, though
in sentiment with gentlemen on the propriety of
their being admitted into the constitution, did
not think it was probable they would be inserted.
Before the Convention adjourned, Gen. Whit-
ney moved, that a committee, consisting of two
from each county should be raised to consider of the
amendments, or any other that might be propo-
sed and report thereon. Hon. Mr. Sedgwick, se-
cured the motion.

Hon. Mr. D. Hon. Mr. President, I am not
opposed to the motion; but Sir, that gentlemen
may not again say, as has been the case
this day, that the gentleman who advocated the

measure of the proposition, were now convinced
that amendments to the constitution are indis-
pensable: I, Sir, in my place, say, that I am wil-
ling to accept the constitution as it stands, and I am
in favour of the motion of proposing amendments,
only as it is of a conciliating nature, and not as a
concession that amendments are necessary.

The motion was put and carried unanimously
—on which the committee was raised, and the
Convention adjourned to three o'clock on Mon-
day, to give time to the committee to deliberate.

(To be continued.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WHO wouldst laugh, Mr. Printer? It is
better to laugh than be always fretting
and tearing at people's noses. You can't
mend the matter. Folks will do as they please.
If they will get into the swamp, 'twill let them
get out when they can. Don't you know that lib-
erty is all in all; and a man had better be dead, than
alive, if he can't have his way? Why should you
and I vex ourselves, if they will play the fool and
trick themselves in the hands of rogues and
blackheads? how can we help it? What busi-
ness have we with their liberty? Don't you know
that every man is born free, and has an equal
right to rule and be a great man? Why the turn
of liberty is to be equally represented, and if the
greater half are in love with fraud and igno-
rance, why should they not choose their rulers
out of their own body? I don't signify, Mr.
Printer; for you to be always prating in your
paper about wise & honest rulers—men of know-
ledge and integrity—of fidelity and patriotism—
people won't mind you.—This is dry talk now-a-
days.—It would have done well enough if you
had been a printer fifty years ago. Folks are
not equally represented. They have got new
principles and notions about government. They
have found out, that jealousy is the only support
of a republican government; and that envy is the
richest ornament and highest felicity of people
in common life. Liberty of sentiment, candour
and objection for its sake, tranquility and the
enjoyment, safety and happiness, have been
as busy as a bee, as I possibly could be, by
the political pot was kept boiling, by the
white chance I might get uppermost, and for this
purpose I have been indefatigable in informing
that wife men were fools.—that men of a
known integrity were knaves. I have noted
all companies to find out the general sentiment.
When I have been with men friendly to govern-
ment, I have been with them for it as any man
when among the insurgents and anti-federalists,
I have cursed all governments—in fact, I think
I have done all in my power to deceive both parties,
and to make men believe, that the most pious
and most pious among the most credulous, who
most likely to be imposed on, and in this I
have been tolerably successful. My purpose is
and I want some employment; if I should
succeed, none would endeavour more to sup-
port the ancient character of his ancestors, than
your devoted servant.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

As the subscriber wishes to propagate his feelings
in the cause of the injured, he begs leave to
insert the following, which he makes no doubt
to be of some use.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

EVER since brewing has been submitted to
public reasoning, it has been a source of
conduct—justice for justice—truth for truth—
anarchy and confusion for peace, tranquility
and the enjoyment, safety and happiness, have
been as busy as a bee, as I possibly could be,
by the political pot was kept boiling, by the
white chance I might get uppermost, and for this
purpose I have been indefatigable in informing
that wife men were fools.—that men of a
known integrity were knaves. I have noted
all companies to find out the general sentiment.
When I have been with men friendly to govern-
ment, I have been with them for it as any man
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I have done all in my power to deceive both parties,
and to make men believe, that the most pious
and most pious among the most credulous, who
most likely to be imposed on, and in this I
have been tolerably successful. My purpose is
and I want some employment; if I should
succeed, none would endeavour more to sup-
port the ancient character of his ancestors, than
your devoted servant.

JUDAS ISCARIOT, junr.

LONDON, December 6.
Every thing is tolerably quiet at the Hague
and Rotterdam; but in the other towns through-
out the seven provinces, neither the property
nor the lives of the hapless inhabitants are so
secure; the most barbarous outrages, have been
recently committed in several, particularly in
Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Bois-le-Duc, and
near by the following.

Extract of a letter from Bois-le-Duc, Nov. 15.

Language can give but a feeble idea of the
rages and disorders that have prevailed here
from Thursday the 8th to the following Sunday.
Drums were beating incessantly to arms,
and guns firing, with the most lamentable
cries and tumultuous shouts, which greatly
alarmed the burghers. Vast numbers of the
troops ran in the utmost disorder through the
streets with their bare sabres, intent on plunder.
In fact the bell houses in the town were taken,
not excepting those of the magistrates, and
suffered in a smaller or greater degree. The
houses of the Stadtholders, were not excepted
from ravage; the only distinction made be-
tween them and the patriots was, that the prop-
erty of the latter were violated, while the prop-
erty only of the others was in danger.—The
ungovernable tumult continued till some car-
riage were dispatched by the Stadtholder, with
order to repress all disorder. They arrived about noon
on Saturday, and were obliged to fire on the
rioters, and kill some of them, before they could
restore tranquillity. On the following day, we
were busily employed in loading carts with
goods that had been carried out of the houses
of their respective owners, and put in hiding
places till they could be conveniently carried
away. In the garden, the hedges, and the walls,
money and jewels were found, which have been
returned to their several proprietors, who were
partly, and that the most valuable of the property
has been carried off by the rioters.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Nov. 23.

"The appearance of winter is to be lamented
over in the north parts of Europe; to the present
Holland excepted, which is become a most
lacking scene of pillage and devastation. The

lands of their patriots are fled into the Austrian
Netherlands, many half-naked and in want of
bread; they precipitately fly from the Prussians,
who carry fire and sword before them, exclud-
ing every other precaution and care of subsistence,
for the saving their lives. The streets of Brus-
sels, Antwerp, &c. are crowded with these poor
wretches, of all ages and sexes, whose condition
makes every heart bleed; they are, indeed, re-
ceived with every consolation that humanity
dictates, and many of them will probably feel
here for the future."

The French ambassador to the States general is
still at Antwerp, where he may possibly remain
for a long time. The reason assigned for his not
proceeding to the Hague is, that he cannot con-
sider the States general as a free and sovereign
assembly, while a foreign prince has an army in
the heart of their country, and governs it as he
pleases. He waits therefore till the Prussians
shall have evacuated the Dutch territories, when
he expects that all the Duke of Brunswick's army
has been hitherto destroyed, will be completely
undone, in less than a month's time.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 29.

All the soldiers of the French artillery, who
were made prisoners at Utrecht, and went to
Amsterdam after the defection of the Prince
of Salm, are returned to France. They
were at Paris to be presented to-morrow to count
Bonneville. Their number amounts to 55, includ-
ing officers. They declare they served the
Dutch patriots courageously, and add, that Am-
sterdam, favoured by sea, might have main-
tained a siege of 18 months, if the parts of the city
habitants had not been abandoned. They
deplore, that in the short defence they helped to
make, they drowned a number of Prussians, and
that assisted by those of Amsterdam, they would
have swept off many more. The city having
speculated, their pay ceased, and they were re-
duced to such a condition, that had it not been
for the French consul, they must have been
died with hunger; in vain they implored the
assistance of the French minister, who told them
to get away as well as they could, as he could
not assist them in Holland; one of the officers
went to the duke of Brunswick, who received
him very civilly, said he knew their distress, and
would restore all their baggage taken at Utrecht;
and in fact all their property though lawfully
taken, was restored to them; they now deplore
the sad fortune of their companions, prisoners
at Westel. All those who have returned are in
the same dress they went out in, not having been
clothed at Utrecht.

Extract of a letter from Naples, Dec. 1.

"Two nights ago, a considerable part of the
top of our tremendous Mount Vesuvius was
fairly swallowed up in the mouth of the Volca-
no; and to-day, to our astonishment, as well as
terror, we beheld immense quantities of smoke,
blended with a pale-coloured electrical flame,
issuing with an incredible reverberating violence,
to the summit of the mountain again. During the
whole of this stupendous phenomenon, the sky
seemed to blaze with myriads of meteors; and
long will it be before our apprehensions shall sub-
side about the effects; in all probability to be ex-
pected from this uncommon eruption."

A few days ago, a man went into an inn at
Alton, Hants, and called for a pint of beer,
some dispute arising between him and Mr. C.
the landlord, they at length went to blows, and
the landlord proving victorious, the other relin-
quished to him, and having noticed 20 oaths sworn
by Mr. C. in the course of the quarrel, he sum-
moned him before the Rev. St. John's, a justice
of the peace for the county? This worthy mag-
istrate being determined that such offenders of
the laws of God and man, should be punished to
their credit, asked Mr. C. If he swore like a
gentleman, or a poor man? To which he an-
swered, "Like a gentleman, your worship!"

"Then you shall pay like a gentleman," says
the magistrate, and instantly ordered £10.
being five shillings for every oath.

A woman, whose son was named Isaac, and
whose husband Abraham, conceived the prepos-
terous idea, that, for the expiation of her sins,
she excelled an indispensable obligation upon
her to sacrifice her son. This sacrifice she actually
performed in her bed-chamber, upon her
son, a boy of two years old, in the presence of
her husband, whom she persuaded that she was
performing a good and meritorious action. They
were both apprehended and imprisoned, but
excepting the circumstance of their religious fan-
aticism, they did not either of them appear at
all different in their intellects.

A duel in joke, had a short time since, in
Dublin, like to have turned out a duel in earnest.
Two gentlemen, over a bottle, having a
quarrel about a Dalaine, agreed to determine
it by pistols at a Dalaine, agreed to determine
it by pistols at her lodgings; however, in their
way there, they had a light about a woman.
They went to her lodgings, and from the opera-
tion of another bottle, were made mad from the
nature of the intended wit. She caught in
Dublin, and told them they were two pal-
trons if they did not fight for her. Having
brought pistols with them, they whispered and
agreed to fire powder only. They charged,

but girls suspending their design, by a quick
manoeuvre, while they were removing the
tables and chairs, slipped a bodkin into one pistol,
and a pocket-book pair of scissors into the other.
The heroes intently faced each other, and
fired, but the scissors having unfortunately smote
one of them in the cheek, made a dilapidation,
that required the immediate attendance of a sur-
geon, of which this mock duellist will certainly
carry the mark to his grave.

BOSTON, March 27.

In a revenue bill which passed the Honorable
Legislature on Saturday last, the clause in the
Act relative to the duties on ADVER-
TISEMENTS, Writs and Executions, not re-
specting the six months, were repealed.

At a meeting of the Hon. House of Representatives
convened on a week of the 15th inst. for mak-
ing a report on the petition presented to this
Honorable House, for the relief of the
inhabitants of the State, and for the relief of
the State, in respect to the duties on
all paid in, and for the remainder of the bill,
the following resolutions were passed, to wit:
Resolved, That the said bill be put on
Publick Debt, on a regular publick sitting.

NORTHAMPTON, April 2.

The Cumberland Gazette, printed at Port-
land, relates the following tragical circumstance:
"On Friday the 15th of February was
discovered in Bristol, in the county of Lincoln,
State of Massachusetts, a most horrid and
barbarous murder perpetrated on the body of Michael
Cleary, who came passenger from Ireland to Bos-
ton, with Capt. William Nickells, 24 years ago,
and then left a wife and one daughter, in Mir-
cheltown county of Cork.

The deceased owned a pretty little interest
in land and cattle, and lived by himself. About
five weeks ago he took in John Ouel out of
charity, who was one of the convicts, that were
landed last summer at Machias, instead of New-
foundland. After some time Mr. Cleary ex-
pressed fears that his neighbor should be had taken
in a bad man; and for two nights previous to the
murder went and lodged with a neighbour. Mr.
Cleary had two half-boys and some dollars in his
pocket, his neighbour told him that if the fellow
saw that money he would perhaps murder him
for it; but he said he was not afraid of him by
day-light.—Wednesday morning the 13th, Mr.
Cleary was seen going home to his house. Shortly
after a person went in and saw a shovel lay
on the hearth; and left Mr. Cleary out Ouel in
a dispute about a silver button. In about an
hour after, Ouel passed by on Mr. Cleary's
horse—went ten miles off, and told one Poor,
that Mr. Cleary was sick and would not live
long—layed all night, and told the people he
could not close his eyes to sleep. Thursday the
14th Ouel returned. In the evening a negro
lad went in and spent two hours with him,
after for Mr. Cleary. Ouel said he was gone
to take care of his horse. It is supposed when
the boy left him, he washed the wound of the
deceased, and laid him out.—Then went in the
night to the house, ten miles off, told Mr. Poor
that Mr. Cleary was dead, and had left him
by deed of gift, all he had.—Ouel came back,
and the neighbours went in.—The jury of in-
quest, on examining found five wounds on the
head, the neck broke, the left arm beat black,
supposed by fending off the blows. Ouel had
the deceased's money and silver buckles in his
pocket. The jury brought in their verdict
first murder, with robbery. Ouel is committed
to Pownall's goal, in order for trial at the
next Superior Court; when it is supposed he
will meet his just reward."

MR. BUTLER.

Last Saturday, as I was riding through the town
of Ware, I saw in the road something that look-
ed like a letter—I got off and took it up, but
the superscription was so defaced, that I could
not tell to whom it was directed—E therefore
broke it open, and the contents were as fol-
lows, viz. "Boston, March 26th, 1788.
"DEAR SIR,
"I wrote you the 15th inst. that those of us in
federal constitution, had agreed to make every
exertion in favour of Mr. Gerry, for Governor,
and Gen. Warren, for Lieutenant-Governor.
And also that the members from the county of
Hampshire had agreed to use their influence,
that Phinias Stebbins, Col. Wm. Lyman, Wm.
Baldwin, and your old friend, poor D. C. should
be chosen Senators for our county. But since I
wrote that letter, we have agreed in an alteration
of Senators—and the list now is, the Hon. Oliver
Phillips, Esq. for the first, and I am our branch friend
Samuel Fowler, Esq. Samuel Field, and poor
D. C. is still kept in. I hope this will arrive
safe and in time.—Spare no pains to let the altera-
tion be known to all our friends. We have
sent letters to all parts of the county, in order to
prevent a division.—General Warren lay if the
landed interest are busy up in the several lists
that we have sent into the different counties, we
shall have a government another year that will
take care of the people. We consult him in all
we do—and he is equal to the devil in cunning &

intrigue. Indeed he has so much of it that I be-
lieve to be afraid of him—but we must try him.
The Court will be up next week, and then we
will join you with all our forces.
"Your old friend, D. C."
As I live in the State of New-York, Mr. Print-
er, I shall make do comment on the above letter
—but I should copy it and send it to you, as
it seemed to belong to your part of the State—and
you may burn it or print it as you please.

A TRAVELLER.

The Partnership of BRECK, SHEPARD
and CLARK, being mutually dissolved
—Said Shepard has opened at his medical
Store, and now for sale, a very general assort-
ment of European and India GOODS—
amongst which are included, almost all kinds of
GROCERIES—such as Sugar, Tea, Coffee,
Pepper, Ginger, Rice, Raisins, &c.—Alfo,
Writing-Paper, Paper-Pulp, Ivory, Ink-Pow-
der, Van's Plums and Hym's, best of
West-India and New-England Rum, Liffon,
Malaga, and Port Wine, &c. &c.—and in this
assortment every article that is best fitted to the com-
fort and convenience of every family.
Northampton, April 2, 1788.

To be SOLD,

AN excellent lot of LAND, lying in
Athfield, two miles and three quar-
ters south of the meeting house, contain-
ing fifty acres, twenty of which are under
good improvement. Said lot is well
watered, and lays on a country road
leading from Northampton through Ath-
field, and may be had on reasonable terms.
For particular enquiry of the subscriber;
living in Conway, or Capt. Robert Man-
ton living near the premises.
FRANCIS MANTON.
N. B. There is good conveniences on
the above mentioned lot for a clothier or
tanner, both of which are very much
wanted.
Conway, March 25, 1788.

WILL Cover this season

at the stable of the
subscriber, in Conway, two
Horses, viz. one known by
the name of BLACK
DREAD, the other a DAPPLE
GREY. The Dread is an imported
horse, full blooded, of a good size and
lofty carriage; said by the best judges
to be as complete a horse, perhaps, as e-
ver was imported, and that his colts ex-
ceed any that was ever raised in the parts
where he has been kept or even in New-
England, and is very pure. The Dapple
Grey was brought from Canada last win-
ter, said to be part English and part
French; is good for the saddle, and very
excellent for the draught; he is a nervous,
firm, strong, well built horse. Said horses
will be kept for the above purpose and let
on very reasonable terms. Good pastur-
ing for mares may be had, and good at-
tendance will be given.
Conway, April 1, 1788.

SAMUEL WARE, junr.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors
of unimproved land lying in Colrain, in the county of
Hampshire, that their several lots herein after mentioned,
are taxed in a State, Town and County tax, for the year
1788, as follows, viz.

No. lots.	Acres.	State tax.	Town and county tax.
35	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
36	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
37	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
Third Division.			
38	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
39	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
40	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
41	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
42	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
43	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
44	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
45	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
46	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
47	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
48	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
49	200	4. 2.	0. 6.
50	200	4. 2.	0. 6.

The farm lately owned by Samuel Shaw, late tax, &c. sold

town and county tax, &c. The farm lately owned by Sam-
uel Shaw, deceased, lies in the 3d. sd. Town, &c. in
Colrain, and is divided into the following lots, and before
the 15th day of April next, to much of said land will be sold
at public vendue, at the house of Robert Miller, im-
holder in Colrain, at 10 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient
to discharge the same, with interest and charges.
JONATHAN N'GEE, Collector.
Colrain, March 27, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the 15th day of April next, at one o'clock
P. M. at the house of Capt. E. Dickson, in Conway,
of the real ESTATE of Elijah Wells, late of said
Conway, deceased, as will be sufficient to discharge the
same, with interest and charges.
ETHAN BILLINGS, Executor.
Conway, March 27, 1788.