

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. THE MOBBERS Confession and boast.

THE Old Republican, with Seniors lungs, Against Conventions pours his acid gall, And down the precipice he would then plunge, And flame himself on their disastrous fall.

ing tree crushed him among its boughs, and he winged his flight to the place of the reward of virtue. Here every face gathered sadness, the lowest centinel joined with the exalted General in the general sigh.

The grateful and pining State, voided me the rewards promised by all the plighted faith of an invaded and struggling country. I retired to calm my sorrows, by a double exertion to combat the double care now devolved upon me, in the education of my little flock, consisting of a son, who wears the name of an exalted perisage at the head of a State; a little girl, and an infant then at my breast, who bears the name and image of his father.

bled and died, and may you at last meet the rewards of the brave, the generous, and the just in Heaven.

To be SOLD, A N. excellent lot of LAND, lying in Athfield, two miles and three-quarters South of the meeting-house. Containing fifty acres, twenty of which are under good improvement.

LL Cover this season in 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 ever was imported, and that his colts exceed any that was ever raised in the parts where he has been kept or even in New-England, and is very fast.



Copy of a Letter said to have been written to General WASHINGTON, by the Widow of a late American Officer.

PARDON a woman in an address most important, very unwillingly doth she undertake an epistle which must excite the sympathy and awaken the manly virtues of all.

On the first of hostilities commencing in the late war, he immediately abandoned a peaceable employment, and a conspicuous station, where he taught the American youth the paths to virtue and science, and met with the reward of a very elegant living.

Several years have now rolled on since the melancholy death of my valued friend and husband your officer. Every day employs my reflection on his virtue, his patriotism, heroism, and the important services he rendered his distressed country.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the year 1788, as follows, viz:

Table with columns: Name, State tax, County tax, Total tax. Lists names like Daniel Alden, Jonathan Dickinson, Jonas Alden, Seth Davenport, Jacob Parsons, John Elwell, Ebenezer Baldwin, William Deane, Ebenezer Whisman, etc.

THIS Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, having appointed the said Commissioners to adjust the claims on the Estate of Solomon Kendrick late of Beletown, deceased, represented in person by his next of kin, the said Commissioners, on the third Monday of the month of March, next, from one to seven o'clock, P. M. at which an account will be allowed.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1788. NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW ROADS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION. (Continued from our last.) TUESDAY, February 5, A. M.

The general Question in debate. B. Barrel, of York, Awd in the presence of this august assembly—conscious of my inability to express my mind fully on this important occasion—and sensible how little I must appear in the eyes of those giants in rhetoric, who have exhibited such a pompous display of declamation.

Because, Sir, as it now stands, Congress will be vested with more extensive powers than ever Great-Britain exercised over us—too great in my opinion to control with any class of men, let their talents or virtues be ever so conspicuous, even though composed of such exalted amiable characters as the Great Washington.

Because, Sir, I think that six years is too long a term for any set of men to be at the helm of government—for in that time they may get so firmly rooted, and their influence be so great as to continue themselves for life.

Because, Sir, I am not certain we are able to support the additional expence of such a government. Because, Sir, I think a continental collector will not be so likely to do us justice in collecting the taxes, as collectors of our own.

Because, Sir, I do not think this will produce the efficient government we are in pursuit of. Because, Sir, they fix their own salaries without allowing any control. And because, Sir, I think such a government may be disagreeable to men with the high notions of liberty, we Americans have.

after all, there are some yet remain on my mind, enough to convince me, excellent as this system is, in some respects it needs alterations; therefore I think it becomes us as wise men, as the faithful guardians of the people's rights, and as we wish well to posterity, to propose such amendments as will secure to us and ours that liberty without which life is a burthen.

Thus Sir, have I ventured to deliver my sentiments, in which is involved those of my constituents, on this important subject, cautiously avoiding every thing like metaphysical reasoning, lest I should invade the prerogative of those respectable gentlemen of the law, who have so copiously displayed their talents on this occasion.

Dr. Taylor examined the observations of several gentlemen, who had said, that had the constitution been so predicated as to require a bill of rights to be annexed to it, it would have been the weak of a year, and could not be continued but in volumes. This, if true, he said, was an argument in favour of one being annexed.

Mr. Parsons demonstrated the impracticability of forming a bill, in a national confederation, for securing individual rights, and drew the inutility of the measure, from the idea that no power was given to Congress to infringe on any one of the natural rights of the people by this constitution—and should they attempt it without constitutional authority, the act would be a nullity, and could not be enforced.

Several other gentlemen spoke in a disflatory conversation on the amendments—it was urged, again and again, on one side, that it was uncertain whether they ever would be interwoven in the constitution—and that therefore they could not vote for it on that precarious condition.

A motion was made by Mr. Dench, for the Convention to adjourn to a future day, which after being debated, was put and negatived. For the motion, 115 Against it, 214

Wednesday, February 6, A. M. General Question in debate. Rev. Mr. Sillman, Mr. President, I rise, with deference to gentlemen of superior abilities, to give my opinion on the all important national question, and the reasons on which it is founded.

But my present situation, Sir, is to me extremely affecting. To be called by the voice of my fellow-citizens to give my vote for, or against a constitution of government, that will involve the happiness or misery of millions of my countrymen, is of so solemn a nature as to have colored the most painful anxiety.

I have no interest to influence me to accept this Constitution of government, distinct from the interest of my country at large. We are all embarked in one bottom, and must sink or swim together.

Besides, Sir, Heaven has fixed me in a line of duty, that precludes every prospect of the honour and the emoluments of office. Let who will govern, I will obey. Nor would I exchange the pulpit for the highest honours my country can confer. I too have personal liberties to secure, as dear to me as any gentlemen in the Convention, and as numerous a family, probably, to engage my attention.

Before my departure for the (federal) Convention, says he, I believed that the Confederation was not so eminently defective as it had been supposed. But after I had entered into a free conversation with those who were best informed of the condition and interest of each State; after I had compared the intelligence derived from them, with the properties that ought to characterize the government of our union, I became persuaded, that the Confederation was destitute of every energy which a Constitution of the United States ought to possess.

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