

be deferred by no government but the tyranny of hell, and perhaps a few similar forms on earth. A government of that complexion, in the present enlightened age, could never enter the heart of man; and if it could, and impudence enough were found to propose it, nay if it should be accepted, I affirm, Sir, that in America, it would never operate a moment. I should glory in debating on my grounds for this assertion, but who will dare to question the truth of it?

Mr. President, to amply have been the arguments drawn from our national distress, the weakness of the present confederation, the danger of instant dissolution, and perhaps some other topics included in these, that a man must be obtinate indeed to say at this period, that a new government is needless. One is proposed. Shall we reject it totally, or shall we amend it? Let any man recollect or peruse the debates in this assembly—and I venture to say he shall not be a moment, if he loves his country, in making his election. He would contemplate the idea of rejection with horror and detestation. But, Sir, it has been alleged that the necessary amendments cannot be obtained in the way your Excellency has proposed. This matter has been largely debated. I beg a moment to consider it.—Our committee, Sir, were pretty well agreed on the amendments necessary to be made, and in their report it appears that these amendments are equally beneficial to all the citizens of America. There is nothing local in them. Shall we then totally reject the Constitution because we are only morally certain that they will be adopted? Shall we cause certain misery in one way, when we have the best human prospect of enjoying our most sanguine wishes in another? God forbid!

But, Sir, a great deal has been said about the amendments. Here again I refer to the debates. Such has been said to have been the past prevalence of the northern States in Congress, the greatness of interest, in a majority of the States, and their necessary adhesion to each other, that I think there can be no reasonable doubt of the success of any amendment proposed by Massachusetts. Sir, we have we do, and we shall in a great measure give birth to all events, and hold the balance among the United States.

The Hon. gentleman, my respected friend from the Senate, has so fully entered into the expediency of ratifying the Constitution upon the basis of the report, and so ably stated the unanswerable reasons he finds for giving his sanction to it, notwithstanding his former different opinion, that I may, decently have a task, I could not half so well perform.

Upon the whole Mr. President, approving the amendments, and firmly believing that they will be adopted, I recall my former opposition, such as it was, to this Constitution, and shall, especially as the amendments are to be a standing instruction to our delegates until they are obtained, give it my unreserved assent.

In so doing, I stand acquired to my own conscience, I hope and trust, I shall to my constituents, and (laying his hand on his breast) I know I shall before my God.

The time agreed upon for taking the question being arrived, and the same being called for from every quarter,

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, rose, and addressed the Hon. Convention, as follows:

GENTLEMEN,
Being now called upon to bring the subject under debate, by bringing forward the question, I beg your indulgence to close the business with a few words. I am happy that my health has been so far restored, that I am rendered able to enter my fellow citizens, as represented in this Convention. I should have considered it as one of the most distressing misfortunes of my life, to be deprived of giving my aid and support to a system, which if amended, (as I feel assured it will be) according to your proposals, cannot fail to give the people of the United States, a greater degree of political freedom, and eventually as much national dignity as falls to the lot of any nation on earth. I have not since I had the honour to be in this place, said much on the important subject before us: All the ideas appertaining to the system, as well those which are against as for it, have been debated upon with so much learning and ability, that the subject is quite exhausted.

But you will permit me, Gentlemen, to close the whole with one or two general observations. This I request, not expecting to throw any new light upon the subject, but because it may possibly prevent needless and discordance, from taking place amongst us and amongst our constituents.

That a general system of government is indispensably necessary to save our country from ruin is agreed upon by all who are not so foolish as to be decided upon has its defects all agree; but when we consider the variety of interests, and the different habits of the men it is intended for, it would be very singular to have an entire union of sentiment respecting it. Were the people

of the United States to delegate the powers proposed to be given, to men who were not disposed to them frequently for elections, to men whose interests either from rank, or title, would differ from that of their fellow citizens in common, the task of delegating authority would be vastly more difficult; but as the matter now stands the powers reposed by the people render them secure, and until they themselves become corrupt, they will always have upright and able rulers. I give my assent to the Constitution in full confidence that the amendments proposed will soon become a part of the system, these amendments being in no wise local but calculated to give security and ease alike to all the States, I think that all will agree to them.

Suffer me to add, that let the question be decided as it may, there can be no triumph on the one side, or chagrin on the other. Should there be a great division, every good man, every one who loves his country, will be so far from exhibiting extraordinary marks of joy, that he will sincerely lament the want of unanimity, and strenuously endeavour to cultivate a spirit of conciliation, both in Convention, and at home. The people of this Commonwealth are a people of great light, of great intelligence in public business; they know that we have none of us an interest separate from theirs; that it must be our happiness to conduce to theirs, and that we must all rise or fall together: They will never, therefore, forsake the first principle of society, that of being governed by the voice of the majority; and should it be that the proposed form of government should be rejected, they will zealously attempt another. Should it by the voice now to be taken be ratified, they will quietly acquiesce, and where they see a want of quietness in it, endeavour in a constitutional way to have it amended.

The question, now before you is such as no nation on earth, without the Union of America, have ever had the privilege of deciding upon. As the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to bestow upon this glorious opportunity, let us decide it, appealing to him for the rectitude of our intentions, and in humble confidence that he will yet continue to bless and save our country.

The question was then put, for accepting the Proposition, as submitted by the President, and amended by the Committee and the yeas and nays being taken thereon, there were,

Yeas 187.
Nays 168.

Majority, 19
CONCLUDED.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,
For the information of the public, I wish you to publish the following well authenticated ANECDOTE.

AT the last session of the General Court, the honourable Senate judging their time and services would be well employed in retrieving every unnecessary expense of government, and relieving as far as possible the burdens of their constituents; and having carefully considered the Governor's salary, and being satisfied the same as established by law is greater than the people, under their present burdens, can well pay, and that the legislature could, without any infringement of our Constitution, lessen the same for the year coming, passed an act for that purpose to lower said salary down to 8000, which was sent down to the House, where it was non-concurred.

The Senate next proceeded to an inquiry into the income of the Lieut. Governor, who is Captain of the Castle, &c. and found it to amount to about the sum of 5000, which is double to what had been commonly supposed to be the profits of that office;—this appeared to the Senate very exorbitant pay for the services done by the Lieut. Governor;—they therefore formed a bill, granting to the Lieut. Governor a certain sum of 2000 or 1500, instead of his former pay and perquisites. This bill was sent down to the House, and was by them non-concurred.

The Hon. Senate, in pursuance of their plan, then took into consideration the expense of supporting and paying the garrison at Castle-Island, which they found amounted to the sum of 5000 per year. The greater part thereof might be saved by calling in the pensioners (i. e. those who have been in some degree disabled in the war, yet fully sufficient to do garrison duty, and who yearly receive a support out of our treasury) to keep garrison, and who upon refusal are, by a resolve of Congress to be struck off the pension list. The Senate formed a bill for this purpose, wherein it was provided, that as soon as a sufficient number of pensioners appeared, the present garrison should be discharged. This was sent down to the House, where it was non-concurred.—All which retrenchment would have saved us at least 10000. per year.

An ancient patriotic Senator, surprised at the conduct, soon after fell in company with another leading member in the House, and said to him, why it was, that when the House were apparently engaged to relieve the people from their burdens, and the general voice of the community was to retrench all unnecessary expense, the House would not concur with the Senate in measures (meaning the above) for that purpose. To which the spirited Representative, with a clenched fist waving, replied, *Yes, unless you know you can non-concur your votes as well as you can cure.*

Permit me, my fellow-citizens, to all, in a House of Representatives, composed of free members, a safe body to trust our property with. Is it a matter of indifference whether our legislature be made up of honest, upright, public spirited men, or of designing, selfish and unprincipled ones.

I have been hoping from year to year that the public affairs would be conducted more to general satisfaction, and that the times would grow better, but think they rather grow worse. The great expectations of the present year, but the hopes are disappointed. What my friends have done this year? Certainly the public expenses are much greater than any year since the peace took place—the last session of the General Court has been spent principally in laying plans to get themselves chosen the ensuing year, and appears by the letter published in your paper, signed by D. C. which by many was supposed defunct, but is now owned by a member of the present House of Representatives.

O my fellow citizens, are we so inattentive to our liberties and most invaluable privileges, as tamely to suffer such an infamous attempt to deprive us of them to go unopposed? Shall members of our Legislature, who endeavour to control or influence us in our elections, notice? How disgraceful the conduct in making interest for one's self?

I find, my friends, I am growing warmer, but becomes an old man, for an old man has less of little consequence to me, who am just entering this stage of action, how our public affairs are conducted; however, permit me to say, probable the last opportunity I shall have, to make one short prayer. Great Governor of the world, in those infinite mercy, open the eyes and enlighten the understanding of this thy people, that they may see and know the things that belong to their peace, safety and happiness, and be too late; grant them grace and wisdom, make a right use and improvement of the inalienable privileges, which through divine mercy, goodness and distinguishing mercy, they are beyond any other nation in the world. **A CITIZEN.**

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

AN ACT in addition to an act, passed March sixteenth, in the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, intituled "an act for the choice and appointment of collectors of rates and taxes, and for securing their power and duty."

WHEREAS it often happens that persons named in public and other assessor's accounts, not having paid their rates and taxes, which means the said taxes are frequently lost, and no provision being made, in the said act, to remedy thereof.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That when a person duly named in any assessment as aforesaid, hath absconded or shall hereafter abscond; not having paid the rates and taxes, and hath concealed or shall conceal his goods and estate, in every such case the collectors and constables, to whom the said rates and taxes are committed to collect, shall immediately remedy against their agents, factors or trustees, for the recovery of the same, as by the laws of this Commonwealth, other creditors lawfully for the recovery of their debts.

(This act passed March 26, 1788.)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

AN ACT in addition to an act, intituled "an act in addition to an act, providing for the payment of costs in criminal suits."

WHEREAS in the aforesaid acts, no provision is made for the payment of costs in criminal suits; and it is often necessary to arise in the prosecution of criminal offenders: **Be it therefore enacted by the senate and house of representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That** in cases where costs have already arisen or may necessarily arise in the prosecution of criminal offenders, and no provision has already been made by law for the payment thereof; in every such case the Justices of the several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, in the respective counties in

Commonwealth, may examine and allow accounts of such necessary costs, as have arisen or may arise within their respective counties, for any offence committed by any person, who is a witness, officer and others concerned in such prosecution, as the case shall appear to require, not exceeding the fees that are or may be lawfully made, except in cases otherwise provided for by law. And such accounts when so allowed shall be paid in the manner directed and ordered in the before recited act.

(This act passed March 18, 1788.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

On Sunday the 26th inst. a most violent gale, little short of a West-Indian hurricane, was felt along the North-west coast of France, from Dieppe to Brest, a space of near fifty leagues. In the height of this tremendous storm, which was from four in the afternoon till eleven the same night, thunder shook the whole atmosphere, while broad and vivid lightning illuminated land and sea for many miles. The towns of Dieppe, Cherbourg, Havre, and St. Valery, were in the utmost consternation. Many in despair ran like mad people about the streets; the clergy, to quiet their minds, went in solemn procession to the churches, where public service continued till near one in the morning when the storm of wind and thunder abated, and with a peaceful shower of large hail-stones ceased. The sea rose forty feet perpendicular above the usual high-water mark, and ebbed and flowed furiously, and with such force and weight, as to demolish the mole-pier, and other works to the very foundation. In a word, so tremendous a phenomenon has not been remembered in France by the oldest person now living.

BOSTON, April 24.

A GENTLEMAN from New York, informs us, that in consequence of a current-report which had been circulated in that city, for some days, that the Faculty had frequent recourse to the burying-grounds for subjects for dissection—and a discovery made at the Hospital on Sunday afternoon last week, of some circumstances of the fact, a concourse of people of the lower class, to the number of three or four hundred, assembled, broke into the hospital, rided the rooms and destroyed the books, skeletons, &c. therein; and threatened with delusion the Surgeons, Sec. concerned in the practice—Three of whom, to appease the mob, were by mistake from magistrates, taken and committed to goal.—Thus stood the affair on Sunday night. On Monday morning the mob again collected, and entered and damaged several houses of the Surgeons—and made an attempt to break the prison and to seize on the prisoners: But a number of persons having got possession of the goal, defended it, and prevented the mob from accomplishing their object. The people had by this time collected in great numbers, and his Excellency the Governor harangued the mob, and endeavoured to allay the riot—but without any effect—They crowding and otherwise indignently insulting him—Other gentlemen made the same attempt, but with little success. The drums then beat, by order of the Governor, summoning the militia to assemble, and a small party having embodied, in several parts of the city, were marched to the defence of the goal—some of whom were dispersed, and had their guns broken to pieces—and the rest were so much injured by the stones, brick-bats, &c. which were thrown by the mob, and which wounded a considerable number of them, and the other citizens, that many of them, though armed, were obliged to retreat—and others to fire upon those who attacked them—by which three persons were killed, viz. a cannon, a servant of Mr. Livingston's, and a young man.—Darkness only put an end to the riot. On Monday night, orders were sent into the country, for the militia to march to the assistance of the magistrates; and the next day, a considerable number obeyed the order. But there being no appearance of any further mischief being done—the military were dismissed, and the fraser subsided.

HON. SOLOMON FREEMAN, Esq. was elected Senator for the county of Barnstable.

The Convention of North Carolina was to meet on Monday last, for the purpose of discussing the New Constitution. The accounts from that State are so flattering, that we hope soon to announce the ratification.

His Excellency John Adams, Esq. our Ambassador at the Court of London, has engaged passage for himself and family, in Capt. Callahan—who was expected would sail from England about the first of April.

The Hon. Charles Turner, Hon. Nathan Cushing, and Daniel Howard, Esquires, are chosen Senators for the County of Plymouth, in about 700 of the 1100 votes given in that county.

The following singular and very extraordinary fact, occurred at Deerfield lately.

A Gentleman's Cow that was with Galf. Suddens, became sick, and he continued 1000 or 1200 days.

and died. (On opening the body of the Cow, she was found with young of a number, having come to her full time of bringing forth. This prodigious young, had one head similar to a natural colver head, and two bodies which adhered or grew together in such a manner as to form but one Thorax or breast, which soon divided and became the lesser and kind parts of two distinct and separate made calves; it had eight legs, and feet, from hind legs to each body, and had the fore legs of two calves, two directly upwards from the backs, and two downwards from the breasts, the Thorax contained but one heart and two sets of lungs, and was as prettily natural in its internal formation, as it appeared in its external; there were two chains of back bones on each Colla, and united to the one head.

The above account is inserted as a truth, and can be well and sufficiently attested to, by numbers that were eye witnesses of the same.

SPRINGFIELD, April 23.

The following singular circumstance happened at Chester, on the 17th inst. a Mrs. Tyler, of that place, who had been a widow for several years past, put a period to her existence, by parturition a babe of real bone: she took it down about eight o'clock in the morning, a short time after she felt very uneasy, and informed the people in the house of her situation; a physician was immediately sent for, and no pains were spared to preserve her life, but all proved ineffectual—She continued until near sunset, in great agony, and then expired.—The reason the governor has inconsiderate conducted, was, that he believed herself to be some months advanced in pregnancy.

On Sunday last night, a sheep belonging to Mr. Charles Drible, of Lenox, brought forth four lambs: two black, and two white ones. All of which are likely to do well.

NORTHAMPTON, April 30.

DIED. At Eastampton last Thursday morning, Mrs. Abigail Clapp, relict of Maj. Jonathan Clapp, in the 76th year of her age.

Lately died at Saugwauk, Mr. Thomas Nye—a member of the late State Convention. It is something remarkable that of the delegates to the Convention, from Barnstable county, who were opposed to the Federal Constitution, two have died, and the third we are sorry to hear, is in a very declining way.

NEW GOODS.

A Good assortment of India and European GOODS, now opened and ready for Sale, at LEVI SHEPARD'S Medicinal Store, in Northampton.

April 30, 1788.

SHIPPING HORSES.

WANTED, A few likely HORSES, for Shipping, from four to seven years old—for which European or West-India GOODS will be given, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, April 28, 1788.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subscriber.

ONE half of the DWELLING-HOUSE in which he now lives, and one half of Barn, and about one acre and three-quarters of choice mowing Land, on which said buildings stand, with an Orchard that will make near fifteen barrels of cider a year, and lies on the country road, near half a mile west of the meeting-house.

George Hunt.
Northampton, April 18, 1788.

THE Subscriber, Commissioner on the estate of Jonathan Ashley, Esq. late of Deerfield, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby gives notice, that they will attend at the late dwelling-house of the deceased in Deerfield, from two o'clock in the afternoon, of the first Tuesday in the three following months, to receive claims against said estate, after which no claims will be received.

Jonathan Holt,
John Boardwell,
John Williams.

Deerfield, April 21, 1788.

RUN away from the Subscriber the 9th inst. an apprentice Boy, named Samuel Moger, about 15 years old, dark complexion; wore away a check d shirt, striped frack, and trousers, and brown jacket. Whoever will return said boy to the Subscriber, shall have these three reward and no charges paid.

Martin Severance, jun.
Shelburne, April 23, 1788.

To be Sold,

A FARM, in Ashfield, containing about 75 acres, a good House and Barn thereon, and a young Orchard, about two miles from the meeting-house, lying on the country road. For particular enquire of RICHARD ALLIS, or CAPT. ELISHA AMSDEN, in Conway.

Ashfield, April 12, 1788.

Sloop INDUSTRY,

For HARTFORD, ROBERT TAYLOR, of Shelburne, county of Hampshire, Master, Now lying at Davenport's wharf, in Boston, and will sail by the 15th day of May next. For freight apply to the Master on board.

April 23, 1788.

Tappan and Fowle,

HAVE just received a large assortment of English GOODS, suitable for the season, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms.

Northampton, April 23, 1788.

To be Sold,

By WILLIAM SHIPMAN,

A little north of Kellogg's tavern, in Hadley, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, and VARNISH, of the best kind.—Likewise, WINDSOR CHAIRS, as good and cheap as any where on the continent.

WANTED, A few thousand of white pine SHINGLES, for which the above-mentioned Chairs will be paid.

April 20, 1788.

The Subscriber, one of the Deputy Collectors of the duty of excise in the county of Hampshire, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to settle such accounts and receive the said duty, at Mr. Darius Rice's in Greenwich, on Tuesday the 6th day of May next, at 8 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Dr. Nehemiah Hinds's in Pelham, at 11 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Capt. Oliver Allen's in Shutesbury, at 3 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Mr. Samuel Kendall's, jun. in New-Salem, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday the 7th, at Mr. John Needham's in Wendell, at 12 o'clock—the same day at Capt. Caleb Kingley's in Montague, at 3 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Maj. Leonard's in Sunderland, at 7 o'clock P. M.

On Thursday the 8th, at Mr. Gideon Parson's in Amherst, at 11 o'clock A. M.

On Friday the 9th, at Capt. John Quinn's in Ware, at 10 o'clock A. M.—the same day at his own house in Belchertown, at 2 o'clock P. M. And the licensed persons within the towns above-mentioned, are reminded, that unless they settle their accounts up to the first day of May next, within thirty days from that time, and produce the Collector's certificates thereof, they cannot renew their licence at the next term for granting the same.—All accounts notified on the 10th day of June next, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

ELIJAH DWIGHT.

Belchertown, April 14, 1788.

THE Proprietors of the township of Woodbury, county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 7th day of May next. At the last proprietors meeting, held in June 1784, a tax of Four Dollars was voted to each proprietor's right in said township, for the purpose of buying out one hundred acres to each right. There are therefore to notify said proprietors to pay the aforesaid sum of Four Dollars on or before the said 7th day of May next, to Gen. Chapin of Hatfield, or Abahel Pomeroy of Northampton. Those who neglect to pay said tax, will have their lands proceeded with as the law directs.

April 23, 1788.

TO BE Sold, at Public Vendue, by order of the town of Chesterfield, in the county of Hampshire, two Rights of LAND, in and about the center of said town, which will make a number of excellent farms, and is under considerable improvements. Said Vendue will be at the house of Mr. John Stone, innholder, in said Chesterfield, on the 20th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The purchaser by giving good security, and paying the interest annually, may pay the principal at pleasure.

By order of the Committee,
BENJ. BATES, Chairman.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of Land in Chatham county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

Town & County	Acres	Minors	Schools
Landlord owned by Elisha Field	4	0	0
do, do, by Brewer	2	3	0
do, do, by Hillsdale	3	0	0
David Darr	0	2	0
Nathan Wheeler	0	1	0
Samuel Talbot	0	1	0
David Newcomb	0	0	0
Estab. Dickerson	0	0	0

Beneficial taxes are paid on or before Monday the 15th day of June next, in such of said towns will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Col. Obadiah Taylor, innholder in Chatham, on 23 o'clock on said day, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest & charges.

George Kerman, Collector.
Chatham, March 25, 1788.

THE Subscriber enquires all those who have received the Hampshire Gazette of him one quarter, to make immediate payment.

ANDREW WOOD.