

THOUGHTS, occasioned by the tempestuous WIND, which blew upon us on the 19th of August, 1788.

AN ODE.

THE mighty Lord! Jehovah reigns! The firmament, his power proclaims! The Sun—the Moon—Sits in the sky, Announce their Maker—God on high! Earth, Air, water, all declare, There's none without, who can compare: Let Athaliah mock, let Deities denice, His stormy blast, who crulls these pride: He speaks the war—his thunder roll, His lightning's flash, from pole to pole; Men trembling, pale, now upward gaze! All ether see, all'd in a blaze!

Dark on the wings, quick as a breath, Dart from the sky, strikes blind and dead! While men agoniz'd stand, gasping round! Hear'st thunder, thro' the solid ground! From ether, under fee vap'ry smoke! From earth, and Volcanic top! In solemn huge rite, towering high! In solemn huge rite, towering high!

And thus the Col. of New-Hampshire, now an absentee in Nova-Scotia, from the coldness of his conduct towards her, was led to suspect that his affections were directed to another object—and soon discovered that the had canie for suspicion, and that a rich young Widow enjoyed what she thought was due her alone. Full of indignation, she inquired whether repairs to the house of the inamorata, and that a woman was there, "a worthy fellow," "but an amiable man."—The wife quitted her epithets, and concluded with a "well, well—I'll dispose of him."

"You will," said the widow, "what is your price?"—"I'll give you a pound," "Done," exclaimed the Widow. "I take you at your word—it is a Bargain."—Without more words the Col. was produced, and after a short explanation with his wife, agreed to the bargain up to the scales, and weighed to the tune of 240 wt.—The widow not at all checked by the ponderancy of the Col's corpse, paid down the shew—and the Col. in consideration of the attention he herefrom received from his quondam wife, added 300. to the purchase money.

Thus ended this, first instance, of a woman's disposing of her husband—(although we have frequently heard of men's selling their wives)—and to the satisfaction, it is said, of both parties.

The story of one of the cowards lately executed in London, carries a lesson to which youth should not be strangers; a precept beyond all philosophical detail; a warning beyond all exhortations of law.

At the age of 25, Ludlam fell a sacrifice to the laws of his country; a parent's admonitions were soon forgotten; he became entangled in his net; vicious company began a habit of extravagance and expense; and the flame of poverty overcame the fear of guilt: the honest dignity of a virtuous mind was no longer his; and all his resources from want were found in crimes: he forgot his God, his friends, his country—he forgot himself; and at an age when others are but just entering life, he was compelled to suffer an ignominious death.

In all the gay scenes of life, he took an active part; the gifts of nature were not scanty; and a manly profusion, that too often inspires with false ideas of life, added to the fires with which he was soon wound round.

Before we see God's angry frowns, When sinners' Hell comes rattling down, And with destruction's fiery broom, With fierce destruction's fiery broom, O that we might in that dread day, Be cloth'd upon with Christ's array.

Be welcome'd to those fears above, From ether chant their redeeming love! Triumph o'er death and o'er the grave! Cry—'Death no longer can't thou have; Thy fling, O grave and o'er thee, Through Christ we've gain'd the VICTORY.'

Referring to the grand Heroic Stanzas of the Apocryphal of the Spirit, which has not yet taken place, but which is soon to fall upon the earth in the final overthrow of the kingdom of anti-christ, and that finally expects to be very fast rolling on. Rev. xvi. 21. And there fell upon men, a great hail out of Heaven, every stone about the weight of a talent. And men were slain by the plague of the hail; for the plague thereof was exceeding great.

THE BARGAIN—A TRAVESTY. The wife of a Col. of New-Hampshire, now an absentee in Nova-Scotia, from the coldness of his conduct towards her, was led to suspect that his affections were directed to another object—and soon discovered that the had canie for suspicion, and that a rich young Widow enjoyed what she thought was due her alone.

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THE Collector of Impost and Excise for the County of Hampshire, hereby notifies all persons concerned, that he shall attend to settle accounts and to receive the said duties, at the several places hereafter mentioned in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elize White's, in Hantsfield, on Monday the 30 day of November next, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Joel Waite's, in Whately, at 11 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. David Hoit's, in Decfield, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Tuesday the 1st, at Mr. Caleb Alvord's in Greenfield, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. J. Edwards's, in Barrefield, at noon.—At Mr. W. Whitney's, in Northfield, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Wednesday the 2d, at Mr. Caleb Kinley's, in Montague, at 9 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Leonard's in Sunderland, at noon.—At Mr. Eliza Cook's, in Hantsfield, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Thursday the 3d, at Mr. Joshua Thayer's in Williamsburgh, at 9 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Ebenezer Parsons's, in Gollum, at 11 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Stone's in Cheshirefield, at 1 o'clock P.M.—On Friday the 4th, at Mr. Thaddeus Chapin's, in Worthington, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Wright's, in Chester, at 1 o'clock P.M.—At Mr. Douglass's, in Norwich, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Saturday the 5th, at Mr. Ephraim Wright's, in Westampton, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Perez, Clap's, in Southampton, at 11 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Jonathan Clay, in Eastampton, at 2 o'clock P.M.—On Monday the 10th, at his own house in Northampton, at any hour of the day.—On Tuesday the 11th, at Col. D. Wright's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A.M.—At Capt. Quinn's, in Ware, at 3 o'clock P.M.—At Isaac Town's, in Greenfield, at 7 o'clock P.M.—On Wednesday the 12th, at Mr. Wm. Ashley's, in Palham, at 9 o'clock A.M.—At Capt. Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 2 o'clock P.M.—On Thursday the 13th, at Mr. Samuel Kendall's, in New-Salem, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. John Newham's, in Wendall, at 12 o'clock P.M.—At William Field's, in Leverett, at 3 o'clock P.M.—At Mr. Gideon Parsons's, in Amherst, at 5 o'clock P.M.

ELIJAH HUNT. N. B. A postual and general attendance is expected, as no person can (agreeably to law) renew their licence, unless they produce a certificate from the Collector or his deputy, that they have settled their accounts within 30 days from the first day of November, and the first day of May. And to the intent that all persons may exhibit their accounts in the manner prescribed by law, they are informed, that they may send therein all the dated articles which they had on hand (if any) at the time of their last settlement, and all of their other purchases—carefully mentioning the time when, and the person of whom they were purchased.—And must expect to pay the amount of the duty on the whole account, excepting so much thereof as they produce some licensed or permitted persons receipt in, or a certificate duly attested that the same has been reported out of the State; or that they may have on hand the first day of November next.

Northampton, October 8th, 1788.

Solomon Allen, WANTS to purchase One Hundred head of good Breeding CATTLE, for which he will pay part Cash in hand, the remainder in Well-dried or quantity of German Steel-Iron, &c. SALT exchanged for FLAX-SEED. Cheshirefield, October 13, 1788.

Take Notice. ALL Persons having any demands on the estate of BENJAMIN BRYANT late of Cheshirefield, in the County of Hampshire, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscribers for allowance and payment, on the last Tuesday of October next, and the first and last Tuesdays of November following.—And all persons indebted to said estate are likewise requested to make immediate payment.

George Bryant, Executor. Benjamin Pierce, Executor. N. B. The place of meeting is at the Widow's house, in the afternoon on said days. Cheshirefield, Sept. 30th, 1788.

LOST out of the pocket of the subscriber, on the 7th inst. between Cheshirefield and Northampton, on the north county road, a large double-worked POCKET BOOK, containing 21/ and 2/ in cash, with a number of valuable writings of no use to any person but the owner. Among which was a note of hand signed by Joseph Smith of Westampton for the sum of £20. One ditto against Samuel Brown, of Backland, for the sum of £12. Two ditto against A. B. Brown, late of Worthington, &c. &c. Likewise a number of letters, &c. &c. Whoever will return said Book, with the money and papers enclosed therein to the subscriber, or give information so that he may obtain the same, shall be entitled to a reward of Two Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by him.

MOSES STEBBENS, Worthington, October 9th, 1788. Just Published and now selling by the Printer here (Price Six-pence) A SERMON, preached at the Execution of Aaron Burr, com. A. M. Pastor of the Church in Chester. The above Sermons may be had of the different Printers in this Office.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1788. NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BULLER.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY, &c. Mr. THOMAS, BEFORE I go into the question, whether amendments are necessary to the constitution of the United States, I will beg pardon of the publick, will consider the effect which it must have upon the government of them in its present form.

Perhaps the opinion of an opinion in this case, will be singular, and the positions submitted to the publick, will be contested by those who are convinced of their truth, but who wish to have the constitution remain as it is, let the consequences evils it bears great as they may—and by those also, who have been exhibiting in the most prodigal manner, their learning and eloquence on a subject, which they have affected to comprehend, they have been total strangers to the true construction of many parts of it.

The clamour of the day seems exceedingly against amendments, and the papers teem with scurrilous and ill-advocates for the measure. But it is to be observed, that when we keep in the appearance of a government, and found a perpetual noise of threatening and denouncing, while the body of the people wait only for a cool and dispassionate inquiry, after which, in spite of such contemptible partisans, they will pursue such measures as will induce their own political happiness.

By the seventh section of the Constitution, Congress have the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the powers expressly committed to the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof." The general powers vested, are contained in the same clause; I shall mention only those which are of a general nature, and affect the whole system of government with a view to its better support, and the better regulation of it.

The Congress shall have power to lay, and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay, and debts, provide for the general defence, &c. The matter of appropriation of money, when a subordinate derives a controllable authority from a supreme power to raise it for particular purposes, it is to be sacredly adhered to; but when a supreme legislature has that authority constitutionally, for the purposes of the general defence, and support of government, it amounts to a discretionary, undefined, and unlimited authority.

By the Constitution, Congress have power to constitute superior and inferior tribunals, with ministerial officers to carry their laws into execution.—These authorities, together with that of raising money, will in a very short space of time bring the United States into one consolidated government. What this is necessary, fit, and right, I have, I think, clearly shown by the examples which I produced from history in a former paper. Nothing but this will prevent those bloody contests which would arise from the details of ambitious and turbulent men in separate foreign powers. This idea alone, will furnish a necessity for the measure, even if a new constitution, was necessary to the purpose. The money, and force of union are completely in the hands of the general government—the salaries of the officers will be ample and honorable there: while those of the separate states, will be mean and penurious—the officers of the United States will be honored, while those of the small governments will, by strangers, be considered as holding no rank. This will give the weight of the men of fortune and ability, into the general government.

From such a heterogeneous mixture of principles.—There can be but one supreme power, and that power must treat all others as subordinate. The particular states have therefore, no right of taxation, duties, imposts, or excises, remaining in them, except what may be exercised by the tacit or promulgated consent of the general government. I may be called an enemy to the union, an antifederalist, for thus openly avowing my sentiments; but be that as it may, the question is not difficult, is it not what I am but whether the position is true. This idea at once brings us to where Doctor Price, and other friends in Europe, wish to see us, to the form of one great nation, one great sovereign power, uniting and exerting all our force, in our common defence, and in our general welfare, under the direction of one head above the intrigues of sovereign courts, and beyond the reach of ambitious and disappointed men, who would otherwise come one state to war against another, and all should fly to the arms of tyranny for defence and safety.

Thus united as one nation, no less by one common military force, than by one common revenue, and one supreme legislature, this union is still secured by one common defence, and one common judicial power. Congress are to appoint a supreme judicial power to decide upon all matters which are within the legislative power of the general government; but no power, or indeed in the nature of things can be appointed to determine the line of jurisdiction between the tribunals of the several states, and that of the general government. It may be answered that the constitution draws the line, and this answer may arise those who do not examine the question.—A constitution is a law intended to govern the rulers of a nation—but all laws are mere dead letters and inoperative principles, until the ministers of law and government carry them into execution—and should there arise contention between the separate, independent tribunals respecting their jurisdiction, which of them must yield? It is very clear, that the court of the general government must be supported, unless their attempt should be so daring as to be likely to cause such convulsions in the publick mind, and such interferences in the nation as the general government cannot quell—in which case it will become necessary to recede, in order to manage the matter under a better cover, and with more address. But what a charge this is against the men chosen by the people, by frequent elections, and against the people themselves, who would suffer such encroachments—it is no charge at all. I have laid it down as proved in my own understanding at least, that the people have established a consolidated government over the whole nation and that nothing is now left but to bring it into exercise—this requires force address, but the principles adopted will readily effect it. Who is there that will while Congress is chosen by the people, contend for two sets of tribunals, two sets of attorney officers, sheriffs, marshals, &c. &c. two goals and keepers, a double set of tax-gatherers, imposts and excise officers, or two independent courts of admiralty?—Or who will risk his character (that has one) in attempting to prove that while Congress have the exclusive regulation of commerce, any particular state can lay imposts or excises by their own authority.

The words, federalism, &c. has been desk out in the people, like Huzzar, and bear on down to a mob; when in fact they have no meaning or place in the controversy—the word federal may be annexed to an assembly, a council, a meeting, &c. but a federal government is confusion in idea, and a federalism in language. The word federal implies a league, compact, or covenant of equal powers; but government carries the idea of sovereignty, and subordination, of command and obedience. The system compiled by the Convention, is, as they call it, "The Constitution of the United States of America." The only influence of the Convention, in the history of nations, is, the confederate system of confederation, made in America, in the year 1776. This established a foreign power over thirteen foreign powers, having a right to borrow, and not to pay, to make wars and not to support them, to make peace, and not to be able to fulfil treaties for that purpose; to make laws, but not to execute them, to raise armies without power to feed or pay them. We have now a Constitution for the United States of America. The word State, means either a territory under the control of a particular power, the people inhabiting that territory, or the form of exercising the government within it.—If by a constitution for the United States is meant the former, then it is a government for all the people, and the foreign power is held in it.—If it be meant a government over the form of a governmental execution in the several states, then these governments are

subordinate—if the third is meant, then the defect is the same as in the first. Finding ourselves that one nation, united by one government, having only one sovereignty, the question will be, whether the constitution needs amendments in order to secure the rights and liberties of the people?

It is frequently said, that the people cannot be enslaved, or deprived of their liberties—and that therefore it is not material what constitution they have, but the same reasoning will prove, that none at all is necessary, if it prevents any thing. He is now called by some an enemy to his country, who would amend the constitution, and we are told that the propositions for that purpose in the convention, were only constitutional, and the constitution being adopted there can be no defect of them. And did a Hancock introduce propositions, did Adams support them, did the Convention advance and agree to them, in order to obtain a vote—in order to beguile the majority, what they would not have done, unless they had been thus deceived?

America has not yet made such strides in political vice and deception, as to be concerned with intricate and cunning, and the people can have no reason to conclude, from the late impositions of a few unprincipled men, that after his Excellency our Governor, and many other persons, have formerly pledged themselves to state, or amendments, that they will now be able to defend the people, and avoid an uncompleted piece of chicanery, that would disgrace the character of a Nero, or a Caligula. Indeed the man who has consented to the adoption of the constitution, upon the propositions introduced in the several conventions, and will now oppose a revision of those propositions in Congress, or vote for a member who would oppose an investigation into the necessity of them, ought to be branded with the epithet of a betrayer of his country's freedom—and never can be trusted by the people.

I shall leave the publick with one paper more, in which I shall consider the necessity of particular amendments.

ALFRED.

From the POUGHKEEPSIE ADVERTISER. A Brief Dissertation on the Necessity of Amendments to the United States of America, in order to their Prosperity, delivered before the Constitutional Society, at their Meeting in America, on the 26th of August, A. D. 1788, by a Member of that Society.

THE all-wise Creator in forming this heterogeneous globe, has diversified the different parts of it, that one part or country of habitations might be in forms and measure different from another for the necessities and comforts of life—this is the foundation, food and spring of commerce, which commerce ought to regulate according to the wants and abilities of the purchasers; and in order for trade to become reciprocally beneficial to each country, each must have enough of their own produce which the other wants, to purchase from the other such articles as they want; this is upon what is called a balance of trade.—But when either country is deficient in this respect, the balance of trade is said to be against them; and why? because, when they have bought more of the other than they can pay for with produce, the surplusage must be paid in cash, or a debt must remain against them.

America, above all countries in the world, is the best calculated for independence, yet no country seems to be more loaded with debts. What can be the cause which has produced such artifice in so fertile a country; a country replete with almost all the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life? Truly, the cause is very easily enigmatised: it is because we have fallen from our first love. In the early days of America, the farmer, the doctor, the lawyer and the divine, were esteemed to be decently dressed in the manufactures of this once happy country. The honest matrons, whose hands had spun and wove the covering for themselves and families, were truly honourable clothed, in their homely neat dress.

Whilst this was the case, people were not much in debt; but since we have left their laudable examples, and practised the reverse we are ourselves loaded with debts (and I believe in an awful truth, that degree, if we were dived in a legal way, the one half of us must be drowned in jail). I will not at this time point out every vein of this evil—the grand source of it is the European trade, the principle part of which is made up of luxury and dissipation, rather than of use or utility, some of which is the present fashionable head dress of Ladies, the fight of which would make a very genteel horse break his halter. The European woollen is one of the useful articles here which we purchase of them, but it is far less durable than our own; and what is worse, brings