a ra to the conflimation

a to the conditation.

Mr. Bondinot in the chair.

The committee todd up the fourth amendment.

Air. 1. feel, a between par, 2 and 3 miler! "no religion that be clashifted by law, nor 5 miler!" no religion that be clashifted by law, nor fault the equal rights of conference he infringed."

Mr. Livermore moved to firste, out this classe; and to fitbilitate one to the following effect.—" The Conserts Gall make no law, such his religious or the rights.

grefs fiall make no law touching religion or the rights of conficience." He observed that though the fenfe of both pionifone was the fame, yet the former might feem to weir an ill face, and was subject to miscon-

frem to wear an ill face, and was fubject to mileonfredition.

The question of this motion was carried.

Fifth amendment—" The freedom of speech, and of
her right of the people peacetally to affemble and confull for their common good, and to apply to the government for redress of guevances, shall
not be infringed."

Mr. Tucker moved to infert between the words
"common good, and" and to" in this paragraph,
thele words, "to influent their representatives."

On this moretion a long of charac cafted.

Mr. Hartley faid it was a problematical subject—
The practice on this principle might be attended with
danger. There were periods when from various cause

The pradice on this principle might be attended with danger. There were periods when from various cardes the popular mind was in a flate of fermentation and incapable of acting wifely—This had frequently been experienced to the nother country, and once in a fifter trait. In fact cate, it was a happinels to obtain represented to the souther country, and once in a fifter trait. In fact cate, it was a happinels to obtain representatives who might be free to exect their abilities and the popular errors and radioon. The power of influenting night be liable to great abofts; it would generally be exercified in times of publick diffurbance, and would experie rather the prejediest of faction, than the voice of policy; thus it would course jumpage, influences into the government. He faid he had feen outside the provided against in this government.

Mr. Page was in farour of the notion.

Mr. Clower countried that the principal of the motion was a language first ment to the word of the motion.

Mr. Glomer sensited that the principant memoria-na was adapted one. It would inhe away all the freedom and independence of the representatives, it would defroy the very pirit of representatives, it by readering Congretia pattire machine, instead of a deliberacy party.

Mr. Shreata indeathat infunctions were not a pro-

Mr. Elevirara insided that influctions were not a pre-parable for a repreferative, face they were not ade-quate to the purpose for which is was delegated. He was to confex the common good of the whole, and was the ferretar of the people at large. If they should co-locide with his ideas of the common good, they would be bound by every principle of justice to diffregard

he bound by every principle of julice to diffegard them.

Mr. Jackfor allo opposed the motion.

Mr. Geity advocated the peoposition—he faid the power of introducing was effential in order to check an administration what should be ugilty of abuse. Such things would probably happen. He hoped gentlemen would not arrogate to themselves more perfection, than any other government had been found to posses, and more at all times than the body of the people. It had, he faid, been always contended by the friends of this government, that the fovereignty refined in the people. That principle fremed incomittent with what gentlemen now assessed incomittent with what gentlemen now assessed in the poole were the fovereignt, could not captaine all, they had not the right to install and direct their agents at their pleature.

Mr. Vaddison observed, that the existence of this

men now adjected; It the proceed where the ordering, incould not expective why, they had not the right to instant and direct their agents at their pleafure. Mr. Vaddition observed, that the existence of this right of indrusting was at least very doubtful. He withtick has the samedness which were to go to the projet should open and acknowledged principles. Such rights only ought to it expected, from the same and acknowledged principles. Such rights only ought to its expectify frequend as were certain and funct. The inferior of propositions that were for doubtful arrang, would save a temberty to prejudice the whole fyshem of amendment, and render their adoption difficult. The right fuggetled was doubtful and would be so confidered by, many of the States. In some degree the declaration of this right might be true; in other respectively for the right was unspected by the proposition was more rout fill was unspectfury, ince that right was provided for already. The amendments already passed had delared that the press should be free, and that the pression of the press, or by petitioning to the whole body. They might freely experis their wills by these federal modes. But if we ament that the pass any obligatory force, the principle was certainly falle. Suppose the representative were instructed to things then be me, where is the right of conditions to indicate? or where is the advantage to refult from it? It mult either fispericale all the other obligations the most facred, or it could be of no benefit to the people. The gentleman fays, the people are the fovereign—True—but who are the people. Is every finall diffirit the prop it? and of the inflabitant of this diffirit experis the voice of the people, when they may not be a thoulandth part, and although their individuous may contradic the fense of the whole people beddes !—Have the people in detached allowhiles a right to violate the conditation, or control the actions of the whole ferryien mover! This would be fetting up a

Mr. Smith (8. C.) was appoind to the motion—He faid the definite of instructions in practice would operate phrisilly. The States who were near the feat of government would have an advantage over those more diffant. Patricular instructions might be necessary for a particular instructions might be necessary for a particular instructions might be necessary for the moment of the diffant States, eyile faid there was no need of a large representation, if in all imputtant matters they were to be guided by experts instructions—One member from each state would serve every party of the state o

day.
Mr. Stone differed with Mr. Maddison, that the members would not be bound by instructions—He faid when this principle was inferred in the conditation, it would render instructions facred and obligatory in all cales; but he looked on this as one of the greatest of evils. He believed this would change the nature of the conflitution. Inflead of being a reprefentative govern-ment, it would be a fimilar kind of democracy, and whenever a question zeroe what was the law, It would not properly be decided by recurring to the codes and inflitutions of Congress, but by collecting and examin-ing the various inflinctions of different parts of the U-

nion.

Several of the members fpoke, and the delizate was continued in a defultory manner—and at last the motion on was negatived by a great majority—The question on the amendment was their purant carried in the af-

on the amendment was tinen put the carrier of the firmative. Committee role.

Mr. Ame moved that all the greations on the inbject of the amendments, finded by desided in committee by two thirds of the members. This was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Monpay, Augus 17.

In committee of the whole on the subject of AMANOMENTS.

The 6th and 7th amendments were agreed to with-

The 5th and yth amendments were agreed to withqualitative, motion of Mr. Lawreace, after the
words. "In or fault" their words were inferred, "In any
criminal cafes." The 5th was adopted without alteration. In the 10th, on motion of Mr. Benfon, afteragainst words." and erigit, their words were inferred a
gainst unreafonable fearches and feizures." 11th, 2th,
13th and 14th, were agreed to in their original form.
The committee then gode.

The committee then role.

Tursos v. August 18,

The committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate the Post-Office, brought in a refort, which, with the Preemble was to the following effect. That as the floorness of the time previous to the Post-Office program would not admit of making the necessary arrangement, therfore Reporters, That the Post Mafter General be dis side to constant the Post-Office upon the following effect of the late Congress, and that he be authorised to make the necessary coursels, &c.

Mr. Gerry introduced a motion upon the fullyest of amendments, to this purport, That such meradments to the Constitution of the United States as have been proposed by the different States, which are not in the report of the felect committee, be referred to a committee of the whole bonder—and that sheet, with the emendments proposed by that committee, be included in the report. This motion was introduced by a lengthy speech upon the fabject of amendments at large, and was seconded by Mr. Sumpter—This brought on a warm debate, which continued until near once clock—when the question being called for from various pairs of the houle, the Ayes and Noss were repaired by Mr. Gerry. Upon which Mr. Vining called for the previous question, and the Aven and Noss were then required. of the aborte, the Ayes and Notes were required by Nor. Gerry. Upan which Mr. Vining called for the previous question, and the Ayes and Notes were then required upon that also—this occasioned a farther debate—at length the Speaker directed the Clerk to call the Ayes and Noos on Shell the main pushing he said.

Mefire. Ames, Baldwin, Benfon, Boudinot, Brown Metin. Ames, Balawin, Benion, Loudingof, Inown, Cadwallader, Carrol, Clymer, Firzhmona, Folter, Gilman, Goodhue, Harrley, Heiffer, Hustington, Lawrince, Lee, Madditon, Moore, P. Mublenburgh, Fatridge, Schureman, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sylvefter, Sianiekfun, Smith, (S.C.) Smith (M.) Tharcher, Trumbull, Vising, Wadfworth, Wynkoop, 34-

Mellis, Borke, Coles, Flord, Gerry, Griffin, Groot, Hathorn, Livermore, Page, Parker, Van Ransallaer, Sheman, Stone, Sturgia, Sumpier, Tocker.

James Byers, & Co.

INFORM the public, that their Furnace at Sprinfield

HOLLOW WARE.

of the belt and most approved kind. Sept. 2d. 1789.

SEED WHEAT.

The Subferiber has for fale, a few bulkels of the White Bearded Wheat

of an excellent quality, found by actual experiment to efficially refift the ravages of the Belfina Fly, and left fubject to blad or winter-kill, than any other Wheat that bath heretofore been introduced into the Country.

HENRY PORTER. North septem, August 25; 1789

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TUST PUBLISHED,

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Pages.]

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However, Court-Surfey, BOSTON.
THE PERPETUAL LAWS of the
Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS—free
the commencement of the CONSTITUTION, is
October, 1780, to the last WEDNESDAY in May,

- To which are profixed The Declaration of Independence—The Arriva of Confidence The Confidence of the Commission of the Commission of the Commission of the Commission of Magnetic theory of Proc. between GREATERITAIN and AMERICA—And the Confidence of t the United States. [Published by suthority.]

Advertisement.

THOSE who are indebted to I TIOSE WHO are interested to the note, the by Note of Book account, are defired to take moter, the under they freedily call on the indicative and gettern with all possible distracts, their artenion nock is navikaced in a different manner:—And although the feelst the contract of the co asserted in untreff manner. — and armo is farily great relationer at putting their account annum, rething confirmed by potitive orders, which he does not will to transgreis, they must not prefume upon any further extension of fortherance. Northampton, July 15, 1789.

Advertisement.

ALL military affociates to be ALL MILITARY AllOCIAICS to be included in the Ohio perchale ate hereby informed, that no powers of attorney which have been forwarded to me will be admitted at the War-Ohice, that have use next according to the will be admitted at the War-Ohice, that have use here acknowledged before a Magnifiare—All who have need to be been give or a Magnifiare—All who have needed to do it, and fill with to avail themsiers of the benefit of being included in this delightidg sen chale, are notified that unleft sheet execute a well as them ticated power to me, or fome office perion, said lodge it in the War-Ohice immediately, or its the lands of the heatontable Refut Patinean, Edg. they of conde will be excluded. will be excluded.

will be excluded.

If have given fell power to the honorable Reference to t

Marietta, June 16, 1789.

GENERAL ORDERS,

For the farth distillar of the Militia of the Cenam-cu. of the Maffachafett.

IN every return made to the Major General of ting I lettion of an Officer, under the head of remotis

In every return made to the Major General of tings.

I leftjon of an Officer, under the head of remotive routh the given the name of the person who less that the same of t

By order of the Maj. Gen. TOATPH WILLIAMS, D. A. S.

August \$1, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being ap-W.F. The Sudictidets Deing appointed Gemmifflorers, by the hoa. Judge of Probagor the County of Hamphire, to examine the chief of the creditors to the cliate of Serious Envaluation Dwicher, late of Northampton, decended, represent infolvent, and fix months being allowed to the creditors to faired eliate to bring in their claims,—Do hereby give notice, that we thall artend faid bufiness at the house of Mr. Afshel Pomeroy, in Northampton, onthe 18th Theridays of O(60ber, December, 62 passary, extrataged of 18th Chief and the county will be allowed after faid term.

ASAHEL POMERCY, BENJ. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, August 11, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

Othe following non-relident proprietors of the town of William lung, in the country of Humphir, their light are taxed for the year 1787, as follow, viz.

Gen. Comfort Sage, Adam Beals, Rufus Wells, Luke Packard, Johna Morton, 172 Widow Lney Hubbard, 172 160 John Norton, Ebenezer Morton, Unless faid (axes are paid on or before Monday

26th day of October next, fo much of their lands will then be fold at PUBLIC VENDUE, 22 will be fullcient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ASA LUDDEN; Consubte.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MANSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of Congress.

(Continued from our lag.)

in the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, August 15.

REPRESENTATIONS from the crizensof Trestrus, in Nech-Perio, Ton-Lawn and Lancefer, in Pensiphorain, were prefected to the House, finishing the advantages they possess in foil, climate, ficiation, ropelation, cultivation and buildings 1 and profitting their respective towns, with the circumjatean regiment, of ten miles, to Congress, for the permount feater the federal government.

The floude then werely atto the confideration of a mendagents. Mr. Tucker moved to said an amend-

neudaents. Mr. Tucker moved to side an amenda neutrecommended by the State of South Carelina, respecting direct taxes, displating thet Congress togold fur make requisitions on the States respectively, before they attempt to obtain revenue in that way.

they attempt to obtain revesue in that wap.

Mr. Stone made a motion, that this preposition
food lie on the table; this was negatived. Mr. Patriege then moved the previous question, which was alfo negatived. On the main question to agree to the
propositions, the yeas and mays were called by Mr. Lisermore, who being supported by a constitutional number, they were taken. Ayes 9—Noes 39—So it was
determined in the negative.

ber, they were taken. Ayes 9—Noes 39—So it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Tucker then prefented another amendment, from those recommended by the State of South Carollins, to finke out in art. 3. feft. 1. "Inferior Court." and inter Cost of Admiralp. This was negatived.

Mr. Gerry propuled as an amendment, that Congress thauld never eliablish a company of met hanse with excludive privileges of commerce. This was negatived.

cd.

Mr. Gerry offered another proposition, to prohibit to discers of the general government from accepting try title of nobility from any foreign king, prince, potentate, &c. which was negatived.

MONDAY, August 24. A memorial from the inhabitants of George Town, on Potowmack, was introduced by Mr. Carrol, which being read, was referred, with a petition from the inhabitants of Alexandria, to a committee, confiling of Melin. Carrol, Lee, and Goodhue.

Mr. Fitzimons of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for effsblifting the falaries, of the officers in the executive departments, brought in a report which The falaries proposed in the bill are as follows:

Afficant.	5000
Comptroller,	1500
Auditor	2000
First Clerk to the start	1500
First Clerk to the three first officers, one cleri	500
Register.	1 800
Taggier,	1250
Trenjurer,	1600
Other clerks, as many as they may want, a	E Cole
	1 450
SECRETARY of foreign Affairs	3500
	800.
SECRETARY, at War,	2500
Figl Clerk,	600
GOVERNOUR of Weltern Teritory,	1000
THE TENDANT TO INDICES ARRIVE	ICCO
The committee appointed to arrange the	Amend-

The committee appointed to arrange the Amend-trint agreed to by the Houfe, and to prepare a refo-kion as a preamble to the fame, made report: The solutions the fame brought in yellerday—which was arread. The Amendments at arranged were then

ADJOURNMENT. ADJOURNMENT

The order of the day, on the report of the joint consistee on an adjournment was moved for.

After a finer debute Mr. Maddition moreal the following Refolution, viz. Refoluted, That when this railed adjourn on the of September next, y will adjourn to the first Monday in December

Mr. Ames supported the motion, and proposed to fill blank with 22d, which was carried in the affirms.

Ames introduced the foregoing refolution in the using form, viz. That the Prefident of the Senare Speaker of the Houfe of Reprefentatives, do ada the respective Houfevol Congrets on the 224 of cuber next, to meet on the fift Monday in Debon next.

t. Jackson observed, that the time was 100 short soradmir of the trembers who come mome a diffane c, confoling their confitments and folias the advantage of an adjournment will be loft a Let us view the matter in a petter point of light. Alarms have goine for the reflecting the competal plants will be loft a Let us view the matter in a petter point of light. Alarms have goine for the reflecting the competal plants will be adjusted to the results of the results and the same and the conditions of the winter a mante longer we found to for complete the publick befiness and in preceded the according of meeting in three many a future to a possible of the conditions will person to the fifth Monday. In Markel concellions for the accommodations of all ought to be made: At the time proposed the cold design, will be, and vancedice and faces will prevent gentlement foomthe cast. and and the northward from acteding to their private buff and the results of the members from the foundation of the proposed the confidence in the free convenience plus legs to fit of the members from the foundation of the proposed to the private bufft and another cliquit; be done in will, then be their half trade of the proposed to the private for their feature of the free for the free for the fitting of the proposed to the proposed to the fitting of the f

time the tension and main the business. If it is absolute-by necessary for any particular gendleman to go home, drave may be granted. I rust, said he, that there is no one that thinks himself of so much consequence, that government cannot proceed without him, or that Congress thinks fire—if they should, when such that Congrefs thinks fu—if they fhould, when foch members depart, the publick business mail flithd fill.]
Reference has been had to outdoor convertation, and we are camponed to peware of exciting publick claim our; but; Sir, I tutl that ideas of this kind are not to influence in the deliberations of this affembly, or deter us from deciding what thick is just and beth.

Mr. Jackfon faid, but of intrinsic to hear a gentleman causioning the House against being influenced by popular clampur, and the nomino of excelstriction.

popular clamour, and the opinion of people without doors, effecially as that gentleman has wichin a four-night peft, raifed more bugberrafrom that fource than all the House befide.

Mr. Gerry made fome reply to Mr. Jackson, which was not heard distinctly.

Two or three other gentlemen fooke, when Mr. Amer's morien pailed by a large majority.

The Honfe went into a committee of the whole on the JUDICLARY BILL.

A variety of motions were made, and extried or ne-gatived—but the discussion of the Bill was not finished.

The bill forestablishing the falaries of the officers in the executive department was read a fecond time, & referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up of

referred to a commutee of the water, to be used up.
Friday next,
A mediage was received from the Senite by Mr. Secretary Otto, informing the honovarbile House, that
they concerred in the refolation for fixing the time of
adjournment. Also that the Senite had recorded from
they get of their amendment to the treafury bills to
which the HouN had difagreed,
Adjunrael.

Wednesday, August 26.

A petition from Joseph Wheaton, Serjeant at Anna, paying the appointment of a constitute to examine into cerain feanalson reports which are propagated refreching him, was reed ordered to lie on the table.

The House then went into a committee on the bill for annexing up the duties of the Secretary of foreign affairs, (under the hyle of Secretary of State) the keeping of the feat, taking care of the stribure, for end store formet time spent in the business, the committee weat through, and reported the bill with amendment. weat through, and reported the bill with smendment, which were agreed to by the Hoofe, and the bill was ordered to be engroffed.

ordered to be engrolled.

The bill for regulating the coaling reade, came down from the Seant with amendments—they proceeded to confider the fame, but not having their to go thro

The engruffed bill to provide for the fafe keeping of the acts, records and great feat of the United States, and for other pariods was read a third time and paffed to be enertied.

The savedmentrof the femite to the coating bill.

were then taken into confideration-and, agreed to were then taken into confideration—and agreed to with fome intell variations. The femate have reduced the fees in this bill; among others—for Every regifier from 3 to 2 Dollars. Subsequent direc 2 to 1 and 50 cents. Certificate of enrollment 1 to 50 direc.

Licence to trade or carry on
the whale or bank afferies 1 to 50 ditte for one year, Every bond for litence so

for one year,

Every bond for literace as

Itale,

Mr. Gerry prefetted a supplementary report in the

chimage of the needfury supplies for the year 1785—

read and referred to the communes of ways and means.

Mr. Shint (S.C.) of the communes appointed for the

partyole, brought in a bill providing for the chalifin
ring holpinal for dishball feature, and for the regula
tion of harbours—which was read the fuff time.

This bill fates that holpinals be chalifined

and trainmined in such fee port towns in the United

Strees, as the Freident shall direct, by a deduction

from the weige of feature, which captains and com
manders of velled shall pay to the officers of the con
tonic at each entry of their vessels.

Mr. Scott, agreeably to notice, moved a resolution

to the following effect: That a place ought to be fixed

for the permanent resistance of the General Govern
ment, as near the centic of population, wealth, and ex
tent of territory as a consideral with the convenience

of the Arlantic navigation, having allo due regard to

the western termory. He then moved to make this the

order of spieday for Thoriday next.

And alief accept lengthy delate, the question for

making this besinests the order of the day for Thoriday

next, was carried.

Friday, August 155.

Faiday, Angult 25.

The report of the committee on the memorials from the merchants of George rown and Alexandria, was taken up, and accepted and the fame committee ordered to bring in abili for the relief of the memoriality. In committee of the whole, on the bill for clashillaling the fallaries of the officers in the celective departments, their affiliants and clerks,

The committee agreed upon the following fallaries, their affiliants are supported by the committee agreed upon the following fallaries, the committee agreed upon the following fallaries.

To the Secretary of the Treasury, 5500 Dol-of Stare, 5000 of the War Department, 5000 To the Comptroller; Abditor, Treasurer, Treasurer, 1500
Register, 1500
Register, 1500
Governared the Western Territory including the semelaments of Superintendents of Superintendents of Indian Affaint to the Societary of the Treasurer, 1500
Chief Clerk to the Department of State, Societary of the Western Territory, 1500
Chief Clerk to the Western Territory, 1500
Chief Clerk to the Auditor, 800
Chief Clerk to the Auditor, 600
Three Judges of the Western Territory, 300 dollars onto 1200

To the Clerks which may be employed in the feveral

departments in the care of proper in the treeze departments into to exceed a pot doffine such.

The committee having gone through the bill, with a mindments; the fame were reported in the hoofe-and accepted. It was then ofdered, that the bill be emgraded for a third residing to morrow.

The committee appointed for the purpoff, brought in a bill to forged for a time, the operation of a classife in the collection law, agreeably to the export on the memorial from Alexandria, and George-town, which was rest the following. Adjourned.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES. Begin and held at the City of New York.
On the fourth Wednedday of March, one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-nies.

An ACT to establish an EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT, to be denominated the DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

the DEPARTMENT OF WAR

Be it entitled the Senie of Haylor Representation.

That there that he as Executive Department, to be demonimisted the Department of War; and that there fight
be a principal officer therein to be called the Secreta,

y for the Department of War; who finall perform and
excents fuch duties as finall from time to time be enjoined on, or entitled to him by the President of the
United States, agreeable to the confirming in extraction

United States, agreeable to the confirming in extraction

cellinary committeens, or to the land of model forces,