

SATURDAY, August 15. The House went into a committee on the amendments to the constitution. Mr. Baginot in the chair. The committee took up the fourth amendment. Art. 1. sect. 2. par. 2. and 3. 'no religion shall be established by law, nor shall the equal rights of conscience be infringed.'

Mr. Livermore moved to strike out this clause, and to substitute one to the following effect: 'The Congress shall make no laws touching religion or the rights of conscience.' He offered that though the force of both provisions was the same, yet the former might seem to wear an ill face, and was subject to misconstruction.

The question on this motion was carried. Fifth amendment: 'The freedom of speech and of the press, and of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and consult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redress of grievances, shall not be infringed.'

Mr. Tucker moved to insert between the words 'common good,' and 'and to' in this paragraph, these words, 'to instruct their representatives.'

On this motion a long debate ensued. Mr. Hartley said it was a philosophical subject—the practicality of this principle might be attended with danger. There were periods when from various causes the popular mind was in a state of fermentation and incapable of acting wisely.

Mr. Ames moved that all the questions on the subject of the amendments, should be decided in committee by two thirds of the members. This was laid on the table. Adjourned.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17. In committee of the whole on the subject of AMENDMENTS. The 6th and 7th amendments were agreed to with qualification.

On the 8th, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, after the words 'and shall' these words were inserted: 'in any criminal case.' The 9th was adopted without alteration. In the 10th, on motion of Mr. Benton, after the words 'and citizens' these words were inserted: 'a general unalienable franchise and franchises.'

TUESDAY, August 18. The committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate the Post-Office, brought in a report, which, with the preamble was to the following effect: 'That as the Government of the time previous to the adjournment would not admit of making the necessary arrangements, therefore it is recommended that the Post-Office be directed to continue the Post-Office upon the system established by the late Congress, and that he be authorized to make the necessary contracts, &c.'

Mr. Smith (S. C.) was opposed to the motion—He said the doctrine of instructions in practice would operate politically. The States who were near the seat of government would have an advantage over those more distant. Particular instructions might be necessary for a particular measure; such could not be obtained by the members of the distant States.

Mr. Stone differed with Mr. Madison, that the members would not be bound by instructions—He said when this principle was inserted in the constitution, it would render instructions sacred and obligatory in all cases; but he looked on this as one of the greatest evils.

Several of the members spoke, and the debate was continued in a desultory manner—and at last the motion was negatived by a great majority. The question on the amendment was then put, and carried in the affirmative. Committee rose.

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THOSE who are indebted to JOHN CHESTER WILLIAMS, Esquire, either by Note or Book account, are desired to take notice, That unless they speedily call on the subscriber and settle their accounts with all possible dispatch, their attention may be awakened in a different manner.

B. PRESCOTT. Northampton, July 15, 1789.

Advertisement.

ALL military associates to be included in the Ohio purchase are hereby informed that no powers of attorney which have been forwarded to me will be admitted at the War Office, that have not been acknowledged before a Magistrate—All who have neglected to do so, and fill with to avail themselves of the benefit of being included in this delightful purchase, are notified that unless they execute a well authenticated power to me, or some other person, and lodge it in the War Office immediately, or in the hands of the honorable Rufus Putnam, Esq. they will be excluded.

I have given full power to the honorable Rufus Putnam, Esq. who resides at Rutland, to transact all matters that respect my agency in New-England, who will transact the business if applied to in feeble. BENJ. TUPPER, Agent. Northampton, June 15, 1789.

GENERAL ORDERS.

For the fourth division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In every return made to the Major General of this division of an OFFICER, under the head of recruits must be given the name of the person who held the same office, and the manner in which the vacancy was occasioned, either by resignation, promotion, removal from the regiment, or by death. Any return not accompanied with this information, will not be received by the Major-General.

By order of the Major-General, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. S. August 21, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAREW EDWARDS DWIGHT, late of Northampton, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to file estate to bring in their claims, DO hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. Ashel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on the last Thursdays of October, December, & January, next at 3 o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JOSEPH DICKINSON, ASAH EL POMEROY, BENJ. PRESCOTT. Northampton, August 11, 1789.

Notice is hereby given, That the following non-resident proprietors of the town of Williamburg in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1789, as follows, viz.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, and other details. Includes Gen. Comfort Sage, Adam Beah, Rufus Wells, Luke Packard, Joshua Morton, Widow Lucy Hubbard, John Norton, Ebenezer Morton, and ASA LUDDEN, Constable.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1789. NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of Congress.

(Continued from our last.) In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES, SATURDAY, Aug 15.

REPRESENTATIONS from the citizens of Trenton, in New-Jersey, York-Town and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, were presented to the House, stating the advantages they profess in soil, climate, situation, population, cultivation and buildings; and pointing their respective towns, with the circumjacent territory, and the most eligible situation for the permanent seat of the federal government.

Mr. Tucker moved to amend an amendment recommended by the State of South-Carolina, respecting direct taxes, stipulating that Congress should first make provision for the States respectively, before they attempt to obtain revenue in that way.

Mr. Stone made a motion, that this proposition should lie on the table; this was negatived. Mr. Patridge then moved the previous question, which was also negatived. On the main question to agree to the propositions, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Livermore, who being supported by a constitutional number, they were taken. Yeas 9—Nays 39—So it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Tucker then presented another amendment, from those recommended by the State of South-Carolina, to strike out in art. 3. sect. 2. 'Inferior Courts,' and in article 4. 'Judiciary.' This was negatived. Mr. Gerry proposed as an amendment, that Congress should have established a company of merchants, with exclusive privileges of commerce. This was negatived.

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

MONDAY, August 14. A memorial from the inhabitants of George-Town on Fowling Neck, was introduced by Mr. Carroll, which being read, was referred, with a petition from the inhabitants of Alexandria, to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Carroll, Lee, and Goodhue.

Mr. Fitzsimons of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for establishing the salaries of the officers in the executive departments, brought in a report, which was read the first time.

The salaries proposed in the bill are as follows: SECRETARY of the Treasury, 5000; Comptroller, 1600; Auditor, 2000; First Clerk to the three first officers, one clerk each, 800; Register, 1250; Treasurer, 1600; Other clerks, as many as they may want, a fee not to exceed 450.

ADJOURNMENT. The order of the day, on the report of the joint committee on an adjournment was moved for. After a short debate Mr. Madison moved the following Resolution, viz. Resolved, That when this House shall adjourn on the 1st of September next, they will adjourn to the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Gerry presented a supplementary report on the estimate of the necessary supplies for the year 1789, read and referred to the committee of ways and means. Mr. Smith (S. C.) of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill providing for the establishing hospitals for disabled seamen, and for the regulation of harbours, which was read the first time.

This bill states that hospitals be established and maintained in such sea port towns in the United States, as the President shall direct, by a deduction from the wages of seamen, which captains and commanders of vessels shall pay to the officers of the customs on 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 residence of the General Government, as near the centre of population, wealth, and extent of territory as is consistent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having also due regard to the western territory. He then moved to make this the order of the day for Thursday next.

FRIDAY, August 16. The report of the committee on the memorials from the inhabitants of George-town and Alexandria, was taken up, and approved, and the same committee ordered to bring in a bill for the relief of the memorialists. In committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing the salaries of the officers in the executive departments, their assistants, and clerks.

The committee agreed upon the following salaries: To the Secretary of the Treasury, 5000; of State, 3000; of the War Department, 3000; To the Comptroller, 1600; Treasurer, 1600; Register, 1600; Governor of the Western Territory including the establishments of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, 2500; Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, 1500; Chief Clerk to the Department of State, 800; Chief Clerk to the Department of War, 800; Secretary of the Western Territory, 750; Principal Clerk to the Comptroller, 800; Chief Clerk to the Auditor, 600; Three Judges of the Western Territory, 800 dollars each.

To the Clerks which may be employed in the several departments, not to exceed 250 dollars each. The committee having gone through the bill, with amendments, the same were reported in the house, and accepted. It was then ordered, that the bill be brought for a third reading to-morrow.

The committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill to amend for a time, the operation of a clause in the collection law, agreeably to the report on the memorial from Alexandria, and George-town, which was read the first time. Adjourned.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. Begun and held at the City of New-York. On the fourth Wednesday of March, one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-nine.

Every register from 3 to a Dollar. Subsequent ditto 2 to 1 and 50 cents. Certificate of enrollment 1 to 50 ditto. License to trade or carry on the whole or bank business 1 to 50 ditto. For one year, Every bond for license 20 to 50 ditto.

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