

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE OBSERVER.

No. IX.

TO THE PUBLIC CREDITORS.

FROM many of the evils which happen to a good citizen, he extracts a happiness as they pass. The patriotic creditor, who deposited his property with the public, has the happiness of reflecting that his loss contributed to the felicity of millions, and laid the foundation of an empire, in which we hope science and virtue will perpetuate freedom. There have been many delays, and many things done on the part of the public, which ought not to have been: still you have no reason to despair of national justice. Some there may be who would flog the whole, and oblige your claims—like men are of small number, and still less influence—they act not from principle, and finally proposing the measure would be popular, have hankered their own expectations of preferment. As the case is circumstanced, if there were no sense of justice, a principle of policy would support your claim with every considerate man; for to drive to despair two hundred thousand creditors and influential citizens, is an event too great to be hazarded, and might produce worse consequences than the most rigorous payment. Convinced of these facts, the creditors ought not to be too hasty in their expectations from the present government. Let us then that your patience hath not been the effect of necessity, but from a conviction of the deranged state of the national finances. The mind is apt to fluctuate in extremes; and from too great despondency to descend to sanguine hopes, which never can be realized. Something of this I have observed in the creditors of the nation. To arrange a scheme of finance—to liquidate many unsettled claims—to search from anew the resources of this great country, and to adjust the whole into a system beneficial to agriculture, commerce and manufactures, requires great ability and industry in the official departments, and the most candid indulgence of all parties concerned. The gentlemen who have these duties in trust, possess too much good sense and before they can possibly ascertain the means which may be erected. Returning order in the treasury department, is the first thing necessary—this you may see, and for the rest, there must be time to adjust measures which will be durable. If the legislature were to decide without previous information from its executive, or the executive to endanger its existence by recommending without knowledge, it would betray a want of the proper capacity, to relieve a nation from such confusion as we have experienced. Certainly it will be for the public advantage to stop the accumulation of interest on a great debt, speedily as can be; you may therefore depend on every thing which is consistent with justice and humanity to the people, and more hands ought not to be granted. The resources of the United States are increasing, and in a few years you may expect that the funds can be suddenly erected and completed, sufficient to answer the literal promises of the public; but ought for the present to be satisfied with what in this country hath been esteemed small interest for property: On the other hand, national honor and justice require, that the funds provided should be to their nature increasing ones, that the dividend you receive may increase with the public ability, until it arrives to the point of equitable interest; after which increase in the national revenue, may become a sinking fund to do away the general debt, if that be judged expedient. By funds thus constituted and sacredly appropriated, a compromise may be made between the nation and its creditors, honourable for one, and safe for the other. In a country of increasing commerce and population, and in which every year brings a million acres of new land into taxable improvement, there is the best opportunity for funds of the above description. The State creditors appear to me in the most hazardous situation, and ought immediately to unite their desires, that they may be placed on the same footing with the creditors of the United States—the measure must take place now or never—You have a reasonable demand—Your property was advanced for the common defence, and if an application is made in season, you must be heard. I can foresee but one objection to be made to this measure, which is, that it will create the sale of State securities, and make them equal good as those with the Continent: But he must be a churl indeed, who objects on this ground, when it is considered how much the late creditors have lost in the principal of their debt, and that the appreciation will arise from the same circumstances of giving them a more extended credit, and placing them on the credit of a known government, and not from any new burdens on the people. The Nation-

and State securities ought to be considered as negotiable bank stock, and one circumstance on which its credit and value depends, is the extent of its circulation, and the credit of the government pledged for its redemption. For these reasons, one hundred pounds placed in the funds of the United States, will be of greater value than the same sum bearing the same interest, in the funds of a single State. I am an advocate for increasing the demands on the people—they have already been too great, and as a friend of the people I shall endeavour to show still more plainly the impositions they have suffered. The people pay a certain sum annually for interest on the State debt, and it is of little consequence to them, whether this centers in the treasury of the United States, or of a particular State. If by the adoption of one general system, both people and creditors may be benefited, every friend of his country will give an influence to complete it.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1789. YESTERDAY morning the Committee of the Convention, appointed for the purpose, reported the following Declaration of Rights to be attached to the Form of Government already submitted to the consideration of that honorable body.

ARTICLE IX.

THAT the great and essential principles of Liberty and free government may be recognized, and unalterably established, we declare,
I. THAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.
II. That all power being originally vested in, and derived from the people, and all free governments originate from their will, are founded on their authority, and instituted for their common peace, safety, and happiness; and for the execution thereof they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper.
III. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and that no man ought, or is right, to be compelled to attend any religious worship, or to maintain any ministry against his free will and consent; and that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience in any case whatever, nor shall any preference ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship.
IV. That no person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments; shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.
V. That all elections shall be free and equal.
VI. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the rights thereof shall remain inviolate.
VII. That the printing presses shall be free to every person who may be interested in the proceedings of the Legislature, or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made restraining the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.
VIII. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant shall issue, nor search any place, or seize any persons or things, but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing them as nearly as may be.
IX. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the cause and nature of the accusation; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor can any way be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.
X. That no person shall be proceeded against by information for any indictable offence, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger; nor shall any person be held in custody for the same offence, but twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken, or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and on just compensation being made.
XI. That all courts shall be open, and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course

of the law, and right and justice administered to him without sale, denial or delay.
XII. That no power of suspending laws, or the execution thereof, shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature, or by the authority thereof.
XIII. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, or cruel punishments inflicted.
XIV. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.
XV. That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be confined in prison after delivering up all his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.
XVI. That no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted.
XVII. That no person shall be attainted of treason, or felony, by the legislature.
XVIII. That no standing army shall be kept up in times of peace, except during the life of the offender.
XIX. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves, and the state, and to assemble peaceably together, and apply in a decent manner, to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, shall not be questioned.
XX. That those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.
XXI. That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up, without the consent of the legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.
XXII. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, in a manner to be prescribed by law.
XXIII. That the legislature shall, at no time, create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.
XXIV. That emigration from the state shall not be prohibited.
XXV. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article expressed, is excepted out of the general powers of legislation, and shall forever remain inviolate.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 16th, 1790.

WHEREAS it is found expedient that the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas next to be holden at Lenox, in and for the County of Berkshire, on the first Tuesday of February next—And also the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, next to be holden at Springfield, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the second Tuesday of February aforesaid, should be adjourned to some further time.
RESOLVED, That the said Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, by law to have been holden at Lenox, in and for the County of Berkshire aforesaid, be and hereby are adjourned, to be holden at said Lenox, on the third Tuesday of March next—And the said Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, next to be holden at Springfield in and for the County of Hampshire, on the second Tuesday of February aforesaid, be and hereby are adjourned, to be holden at said Springfield on the second Tuesday of March next—and all writs, Recognizances, warrants and other process, issued and depending before the said Courts, in either of the Counties aforesaid—And all matters and things pending before the said Courts, that might have been heard and determined at the usual time by law for holding the said Courts, in either of the said Counties, be and hereby are ordered and directed to be returned, heard, and proceeded on, at the times respectively appointed by this Resolve for holding the said Courts in the Counties aforesaid, in like manner as they otherwise might have been at the times by law for holding the said Courts, if the same had not been adjourned, of which all concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.
And it is further Resolved, that the Sheriff of the aforesaid Counties are hereby directed to notify the County to which they respectively belong of this Resolve, by posting a copy thereof at some public house with-

Just received, and now ready for sale.
By Daniel Butler,
At the Store under the Printing Office, Northampton, a good assortment of
CROCKERY WARE,
Comprising of Oval Plates, Tins of all sorts, Blue and White ware, &c. and several coloured Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.
Also—a good assortment of
STONE WARE,
L & K W I S E.

Best ROCK SALT,
WINE,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA,
RAISINS,
INDIGO,
SNUFF, by the Bladder or less quantity,
CAKE SOAP, per Box or single Cake,
POWDER,
WEBSTER'S INSTITUTE,
WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.
W A N T E D.
WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN, PORK, TALLOW, and FLAX, in exchange for the above articles.—BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above.
Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789. [77]

Take Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon **GRADY DICKINSON**, late of Hatfield deceased, are once more requested to call on the subscribers at the late dwelling house of said deceased, to make settlement of their accounts. Constant attendance will be given from the 18th January last, to the 29th. All Persons neglecting to settle their accounts, within the time above mentioned, may depend that they will be put in suit indiscriminately.
Elijah Dickins, } Exr.
Elihu Dickins, }
Obadiah Dickins. }
Hatfield, Jan 2, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to prove and settle the claims of the creditors of the estate of **JAMES GEER**, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the first Tuesdays of March, June and July next, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the dwelling house of Samuel Parsons, innholder in said Norwich. No accounts will be allowed after said term.
Samuel Knight, } Comrs.
Jonathan Ware, }
Samuel Warren, }
WILLIAM FOBES, Admr.
Norwich, Jan. 13, 1790. [77]

FOR SALE,
By Hudon and Goodwin,
Near the Bridge, Hartford,
Clothing Papers by the gross or dozen
—Bonnet Papers—Cambridge Paper—Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream or Quire—Account Books of various sorts—Record Books—Blank Books for Collectors—All parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities—Copper Plate Copies—a variety of School Books—Waters—Sealing-Wax—Ink Powder—Slates, &c. &c.
BOOK BINDING performed on reasonable terms. [6 w.]

Hog's Bristles.
ONE SHILLING per pound (half Cash) given for any quantity of HOG'S BRISTLES, at the Store under the Printing Office, Northampton. N. B. They must be well combed and free from filth.
Strong's and Beer's
ALMANACKS,
By the gross, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment—Those whose accounts have been due more than six months, and whose delinquency taking the papers, are hereby informed they will be sued, unless procured by a speedy settlement.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING IN DESCRIPTION,
DOMESTIC MEDICINE,
OR A
TREATISE
ON THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF
DISEASES.
BY
REGIMAN and Simple Medicines,
WITH
AN APPENDIX
CONTAINING A DISSECTATION,
For the use of private Practitioners:
By **WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D.**
Fellow of the ROYAL COLLEGE of Physicians,
EDINBURGH.

SIXTEEN years have now elapsed since the first edition of this work made its appearance, during this period the author who is now living, and has been in practice ever since—has made great additions and improvements to this Book: Cautions concerning cold bathing and drinking the mineral waters, are likewise added, and the whole is altered and amended, that all physicians and private Families will reap ample satisfaction in the purchase of this New Edition: it needs no recommendation, as every Physician and others who have seen it, must allow that those who practice by it, have had the greatest Success, and every tender parent who has a family ought never to be without it, as this Mode of Practice not only keeps their Families in Health, but may prevent the sending to Physicians, for every little incident that may happen.

CONDITIONS.

- I. This Book will contain near 600 Pages large Octavo size, which is 250 more than the last American Edition, will be printed on a New Pisa Type, and good Paper.
- II. It will be printed page for page with the last London Edition.
- III. The price to subscribers will be only ten Shillings neatly bound, letter'd and filleted with gold on the back, altho' the London Edition cost 14s. Dollars and one Quarter in New York.
- IV. Those who subscribe for six books, shall have a seventh gratis.
- V. Subscriptions are taken in at the Printing Office Northampton, Hartford, January 1, 1790.

CASH PAID FOR
Salts of Lye and Bees-Wax,
By CHARLES HOPKINS.
FOR SALE,
European Goods,
By Wholesale and Retail.

Hartford, Dec. 31, 1789. [6 w.]
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Newport & McLean,
will dissolve in the month of March therefore is to request all those indebted to call on the subscriber at their Store in on, and settle the same before the expiration.
All accounts remaining unpaid after the dissolution thereof, will be lodged in the hands of a Bailiff—a previous settlement thereon prevent trouble and cost. To prevent and in order to make payment as easy as those indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl of Lye—Shipping-Furs—Wheat—Rye—Corn—Oats—Flax—Pease—White Beans—Butter—Hog's Lard—Bees-Wax—Tallow—Pepper and Brans—and even Cotton and Yarn, (if brought within the time above mentioned) will be received in payment. Those having debts on them are desired to call likewise, and receive their pay, which is now ready to be made according to contract.
Hartford, Jan. 7, 1790. [6]

Military Bounty Lands.
OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS, may find advantageous sale of them by applying to
WILLIAM MOORE.
Hartford, Dec. 14, 1789. [L.]