

SC#New 50.7

# The Massachusetts Gazette.

(VOL. VI.)

FRIDAY, July 6, 1787.

(NUMB. 345.)

BOSTON: Printed and published, every Tuesday and Friday, by S. HALL and J. W. ALLEN.

## Mr. ADAMS'S DEFENCE of the CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

### LETTER IV—Continued.

#### Democratical Republicks.

#### THE GRISONS.



IN the republick of the three leagues of the Grisons, the sovereignty is all the people of a great part of the ancient Rhetia. This is called a democratical republick of three leagues. 1. The league of the Grisons. 2. The league of the Caddees. 3. The league of ten Jurisdictions. These three are united by the perpetual confederation of 1472, which has been several times renewed. The government resides sovereignly in the commons, where every thing is decided by the plurality of voices. The commons elect and instruct their deputies for the general diet, which is held once a year.—Each league elects also its chief or president, who presides at the diets, each one in his league. The general diet assembles one year at Ilanz, in the league of the Grisons; one year at Coire, in the league of the Caddees; and one year at Davons, in the league of ten Jurisdictions. There is another ordinary assembly, composed of chiefs and three deputies from each league, which is held at Coire, in the month of January. Besides these regular assemblies, they hold congresses whenever the necessities of the state require them; sometimes of the chiefs alone, sometimes of certain deputies from each league, according to the importance of the case: these assemblies are held at Coire. The three leagues form but one body in general affairs; and, although one league has more deputies than another, they count the voices without distinction of leagues. They conduct separately their particular affairs. Their country is thirty-five leagues in length, and thirty in breadth.

Even in this happy country, where there is more equality than in almost any other, there are noble families, who, although they live like their neighbours by the cultivation of the earth, and think it no disgrace, are very proud of the immense antiquity of their descent, and boast of it, and value themselves upon it, as much as Julius Cæsar did, who was descended from a goddess.

#### THE UNITED PROVINCES OF THE LOW COUNTRIES.

There are in Friesland and Overysell, and perhaps in the city of Dort, certain remnants of democratical powers, the fragments of an ancient edifice, which may possibly be re-erected; but as there is nothing which favours Mr. Turgot's idea, I shall pass over this country for the present.

### LETTER V. SWITZERLAND.

My dear sir,

IT is commonly said, that some of the cantons of Switzerland are democratical, and others aristocratical: and if these epithets are understood only to mean, that of these powers prevails in some of those republicks, and the other in the rest, they are just enough; but there is neither a simple democracy, nor a simple aristocracy, among them. The governments of these confederated states, like those of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, are very complicated, and therefore very difficult to be fully explained; yet the most superficial inquirer will find the most evident traces of a composition of all the three powers in all of them.

To begin with the cantons commonly reputed democratical.

#### Democratical Cantons.

#### APPENZEL.

The canton of Appenzel consists of a series of vallies, scattered among inaccessible rocks and mountains, is all about eighteen miles square. The people are laborious and frugal, and have no commerce but in cattle, hides, butter, cheese, and a little linen made of their own flax. It has no walled towns, and only two or three open boroughs, and a few small villages; it is, like New-England, almost a continued village, covered with excellent houses of the yeomanry, built of wood, each of which has its territory of pasture grounds, commonly ornamented with trees; neatness and convenience are studied without, and a remarkable cleanliness within. The principal part of the inhabitants have preferred the simplicity of the pastoral life. As there are not, at most, above fifty thousand souls, there cannot be more than ten thousand men capable of bearing arms. It is not at all surprising, among so much freedom, though among rocks and herds, to hear of literature, and men of letters who are an ornament to their country.

Nevertheless, this simple people, so small in number, in so narrow a territory, could not agree. After a

violent contest, in which they were in danger of a civil war, by the mediation of the other cantons, at the time of the reformation, they agreed to divide the canton into two portions, the Outer and the Inner Appenzel, or Rhodæ Exterior and Rhodæ Interior. Each district has now its respective chief magistrate, court of justice, police, bandaret, and deputy to the general diet, although the canton has but one vote, and consequently loses its voice if the two deputies are of different opinions. The canton is divided into no less than twelve communities; six of them called the Inner Appenzel, lying to the east; and six the Outer, to the west. They have one general sovereign council, which is composed of one hundred and forty-four persons, twelve taken from each community.

The sovereignty resides in the general assembly, which, in the interior Rhodæ, meets every year at Appenzel, the last Sunday in April; but, in the exterior Rhodæ, it assembles alternately at Trogen and at Hundwyl. In the interior Rhodæ are the chiefs and officers, the land amman, the tything-man, the governor, the treasurer, the captain of the country, —the director of the buildings,—the director of the churches, and the ensign. The exterior Rhodæ have ten officers, viz. two land ammans, two governors, two treasurers, two captains, and two ensigns. The interior Rhodæ is subdivided into six lesser ones, each of which has sixteen counsellors, among whom are always two chiefs. The grand council in the interior Rhodæ, as also the criminal jurisdiction, is composed of one hundred and twenty-eight persons who assemble twice a year, eight days after the general assembly, and at as many other times as occasions require. Moreover, they have also the little council, called the weekly council, because it meets every week in the year.

The exterior Rhodæ are now divided into nineteen communities; and the sovereignty of them consists in the double grand council, which assembles once a year, eight days after the assembly of the country, at Trogen or at Heriswyl, and is composed of ninety and odd persons. Then follows the grand council, in which, besides the ten officers, the reigning chiefs of all the communities have seats, the directors of the buildings, the chancellor, and the sautier, which make thirty-five persons; the reigning land amman presides. After this comes the little council from before the citern, which is held every first Tuesday of each month at Trogen; the reigning land amman is the president, to whom always assists, alternately, an officer, with a member of council from all the thirteen communities, the chancellor of the country, and the sautier, and consists of twenty and odd persons. The little council from behind the siter is held under the presidency of the reigning land amman, whenever occasion requires; it is held at Heriswyl, Hundwyl, or Urnaeschen: at it assist the chancellor of the country, and the sautier, with the counsellors of the six communities behind the siter, appointed for this service.

Let me ask, if there are not different orders of men, and balances in abundance? Such a handful of people, living by agriculture, in primitive simplicity, one would think might live very quietly, almost without any government at all; yet, instead of being capable of collecting all authority into one assembly, they seem to have been forcibly agitated by a mutual power of repulsion, which has divided them into two commonwealths, each of which has its monarchical power in a chief magistrate; its aristocratical power in two councils, one for legislation, and the other for execution; besides the two more popular assemblies. This is surely no simple democracy. Indeed, a simple democracy by representation, is a contradiction in terms.

### LETTER VI. UNDERWALD.

My dear sir,

THE canton of Underwald consists only of villages and boroughs, although it is twenty-five miles in length, and seventeen in breadth. These dimensions, it seems, were too extensive to be governed by a legislation so imperfectly combined, and nature has taught and compelled them to separate into two divisions, the one above, and the other below, a certain large forest of oaks, which runs nearly in the middle of the country, from north to south. The inferior valley, below the forest, contains four communities; and the superior, above it, six. The principal or capital is Sarnen. The sovereignty is the whole country, the sovereignty residing in the general assembly, where all the males of fifteen have entry and suffrage; but each valley apart has, with respect to its interior concerns, its land amman, its officers of administration, and its public assembly, composed of fifty-eight senators, taken from the communities. As to affairs without, there is a general council, formed of all the officers of administration, and of fifty-eight senators chosen in the said councils of the two valleys.—Besides this, there are, for justice and police, the chamber of seven, and the chamber of fifteen, for the upper valley, and the chamber of eleven for the lower.

Here again are arrangements more complicated, and aristocratical preferences more decided, in order to

counterpoise the democratical assembly, than any to be found in America; and the land amman is as great a man in proportion as an American governor. Is this a simple democracy? has this little clan of graziers been able to collect all authority into one center? are there not three assemblies here to moderate and balance each other, and are not the executive and judicial powers separated from the legislative? Is it not a mixed government, as much as any in America? although its constitution is not by any means so well digested as ten at least of those of the United States; and although it would never be found capable of holding together a great nation.

### LETTER VII. GLARIS.

My dear sir,

THE canton of Glaris is a mountainous country, of eight miles long and four wide, according to their own authors, perhaps intending German miles; but twenty-five miles in length and eighteen in breadth, according to some English accounts. The commerce of it is in cheese, butter, cattle, linen and thread. Ten thousand cattle, and four thousand sheep, pastured in summer upon the mountains, constitute their wealth.

The inhabitants live together in a general equality, and most perfect harmony; even those of the different persuasions of Catholics and Protestants, who sometimes perform divine service in the same church, one after the other: and all the offices of state are indifferently administered by both parties, though the Protestants are more in number, and superior both in industry and commerce. All the houses are built of wood, large and solid, those of the richest inhabitants differing only from those of the poorer, as they are larger.

The police is well regulated here, as it is throughout Switzerland. Liberty does not degenerate into licentiousness. Liberty, independence, and an exemption from taxes, amply compensate for a want of the refinement of luxury. There are none so rich as to gain an ascendancy by largesses. If they err in their councils, it is an error of the judgment, and not of the heart. As there is no fear of invasion, and they have no conquests to make, their policy consists in maintaining their independence, and preserving the public tranquillity. As the end of government is the greatest happiness of the greatest number, saving at the same time the stipulated rights of all, governments like these, where a large share of power is preserved by the people, deserve to be admired and imitated. It is in such governments that human nature appears in its dignity, honest, brave, and generous.

Some writers are of opinion, that Switzerland was originally peopled by a colony of Greeks. The same greatness of soul, the same spirit of independence, the same love of their country, has animated both the ancients and the moderns, to that determined heroism which prefers death to slavery. Their history is full of examples of victories obtained by small numbers of men over large armies. In 1388 the Austrians made an irruption into their territory, with an army of fifteen thousand men; but, instead of conquering the country as they expected, in attacking about four hundred men posted on the mountains at Nafel, they were broken by the stones rolled upon them from the summit: the Swiss, at this critical moment, rushed down upon them with such fury, as forced them to retire with an immense loss. Such will ever be the character of a people, who preserve so large a share to themselves in their legislature, while they temper their constitution, at the same time, with an executive power in a chief magistrate, and an aristocratical power in a wise senate.

The government here is by no means entirely democratical. It is true, that the sovereignty is the whole country, and the sovereignty resides in the general assembly, where each male of fifteen, with his sword at his side, has his seat and vote. It is true, that this assembly, which is annually held in an open plain, ratifies the laws, lays taxes, enters into alliances, declares war, and makes peace.

But it has a first magistrate in a land amman, who is the chief of the republick, and is chosen alternately from among the Protestants and from among the Catholics. The Protestant remains three years in office; the Catholic two. The manner of his appointment is a mixture of election and lot. The people choose five candidates, who draw lots for the office. The other great officers of state are appointed in the same manner.

There is a council called a senate, composed of the land amman, a stadthalder, and sixty-two senators, forty-eight Protestants and fourteen Catholics, all taken from fifteen tagwen or corvees, into which the three principal quarters or partitions of the country are subdivided for its more convenient government. In this senate, called the council of regency, the executive power resides. Each tagwen or corvee furnishes four senators; besides the borough of Glaris, which furnishes six.

Instead of a simple democracy, it is a mixed government, in which the monarchical power in the land amman









P O E T R Y.

The Miser and Hog. A Fable.

*One neighbour can with ease spy  
A mote within another's eye:  
When at the same time he can't discover  
The beam that spreads his own all over.*

**A** MISER on a scurvy tit,  
With furniture as he thot't fit  
Wanc'd on the road with trotting jog,  
Till stoppt by dirt and miry Hog,  
In language which falk use in titles  
He bid the nasty creature use.

The wallowing beast, with frightful snout,  
Made timorous Bonny cross the route;  
The Miser's straw stull'd pad turns round,  
And leaves him groveling, prone to ground!  
From dirt he strives to disengage,  
And on his back he vents his rage.

Thou swine, as foul as filthy sinner,  
Or dog that twice lick up one dinner!  
Thou useles beaft of all the field,  
Nor load dost bear, nor fleece dost yield!  
Thou good for nought till butcher's knife  
Revenge this wrong and end this strife;  
A murrian take the cross brain'd head,  
Thou't ne'er do good till thot art dead.

The bristling hog, with grunting note,  
Answer'd (like Welch, by help of throat)  
Why angry thus, old brother Miser?  
Faults seen in me should make you wiser.  
Cease storming with that spleenish breathy,  
We're both alike in life and death;  
There's none reaps good from you nor I,  
Until the very hour we die.  
For, tis our pleasure and our pride,  
That folks should say how fat we dy'd.

P A R I S, (France) April 4.

There is now distributing here the collection of Memoirs presented to the notables. Mr. de Calonne observes, in an advertisement, that it is not a question for an augmentation of the imposts, "it is only by a reform of abuses, it is by a more exact collection of actual subsidies, that the king expects to increase his revenues as far as the wants of the state require it, and to assist his subjects as far as circumstances will permit." The first memoir treats of provincial and municipal assemblies, who shall be composed of landholders, whose interests can never be separated from that of the place where their properties are situated, and who alone are instructed by their communities. The assemblies of districts shall be furnished by deputies from towns and parishes: elections shall be made by way of suffrage. It is observed in this memoir, that the sovereign is bound to protect the rights of his subjects, and the subjects owe the price of this protection—the minister admits of no distinctions nor exceptions in it. These memoirs also treat of the territorial duties, of the reimbursements of debts due to the clergy, of the commerce of grain, of the rents, of a reformation of the laws of estates, of those relative to the colonial merchandise, of tobacco, of duties on goods, of gauging and brokerage, of the duties on manufacturing oil and soap, of the duties of anchorage, of excise, &c. All the particular juridictions of the assemblies have given their opinion upon the memoirs of the comptroller-general—they have adopted the plans, with some restrictions and small alterations, which appeared to them necessary. Thursday next there will be a general assembly, in which Mr. Calonne will propose, for their consideration, the finances.

April 20. The 10th of this month the sieur Muzain, of the royal academy of sciences, discovered a new comet between the Pleiades and the stars, at the head of the Bull. It is not yet perceived without the aid of glasses. At 43 minutes after 8, true time, the right ascension was 58 deg. 12 minutes and an half. The northerly declination 19 deg. 26 minutes. In 24 hours the right ascension diminished 31 minutes and two thirds, and the declination increased 27 minutes and an half. This comet will be near a little above the Pleiades for some days.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 22.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated April 17.

"Tuesday, the 3d instant, a lawless and tumultuous mob, consisting of near 100 men, the partitioners of Ballinakill and its vicinity assembled at Tynagh in the county of Galway, all armed with guns, swords, and every other offensive weapon they could collect. They attacked the different houses of messrs. Coughlan of said town, and after destroying and demolishing the windows, doors, and furniture of their dwelling-houses, fired several shots, and discharged an incredible number of stones into the windows and doors, which the different families providentially escaped. One of those infamous people was killed on the spot, and several others of them wounded, by some shots discharged from the houses."

It is a fact of publick notoriety, says a correspondent, that the members of the Convention, ever since a quorum has been formed, have observed the greatest secrecy in all their transactions: nothing whatever of

a publick nature has been officially communicated or transpired. Very little credit can therefore be given to what has hitherto appeared in the newspapers as to their resolves that Rhode-Island should be considered as having withdrawn herself from the Union—and shall upon no account be restored to her station again—and for her proportion of the federal debt, if gentler means will not avail, she shall be compelled to be responsible—the abrogation of paper emissions, and the establishment of a mint for the receipt of bullion, &c. The mere idle reports of busy-bodies, and the absurd foolish suggestions of trifling pretenders are not to be viewed and considered as the real and regular proceedings of the Convention.

**A**LL Persons who have any demands on the late Company of HINKLEY and KNEELAND, are desired to bring in the same, immediately, to the Subscriber; and all those indebted to said Company, or the Company of PARKMAN and HINKLEY, are requested to pay their dues without delay, in order for a speedy settlement of said Companies' accounts. (fit)  
JOHN KNEELAND, jun. surviving Partner.

**A**LL Persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS CHASE, Esquire, late of Bolton, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment: And all those to whom said Estate are indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in Order for Settlement, to ELIZABETH CHASE, of Bolton, ABEL ALLEYNE, of Braintree, Administrators. (fit)  
June 6th, 1787.

Cambridge, June 7, 1787.

**T**HE Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Oliver Prescott, Esquire, Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Middlesex, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Abraham Watson, late of Cambridge, in said County, Esquire, deceased, represented insolvent—GIVE NOTICE, that six Months are allowed for the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts; and that we shall meet for the Purpose of attending that Business, at the *Ancor Tavern*, in said Cambridge, on the second Monday of the next, and each of the four ensuing Months, from three to eight o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Days.  
WILLIAM WINTHROP,  
EBENEZER STEDMAN.

H A R D W A R E.

JUST IMPORTED by  
Samuel Richards,

In the Ship *Elizabeth*, captain SEWARD,  
From BRISTOL,

And to be sold at his Store, No. 58, *Marlboro'-Street*,  
A general Assortment of  
IRONMONGERY, BRAZERY,  
CUTLERY, and SHIP CHANDLERY WARES.

Wanted to hire, by a Gentleman in Town,



A House in the Country, with a Quantity of Land. Preference will be given to one situated near a River. Inquire of the Printers.

General Orders throughout the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.  
Bolton, June 22, 1787.

**T**HE Officers of the Militia, and other Corps, of this commonwealth, are requested to take Notice, that, when they appear in their Uniforms, all the General and Field Officers will be permitted to wear one Epaullet on each Shoulder; all Officers with the Rank of Captain, one on the right Shoulder; and all Subaltern Officers, one on the left Shoulder. By Order of His Excellency the Governour, and Commander in Chief.  
ISRAEL KEITH, Adjutant-General.

\* \* \* The Printers throughout the Commonwealth are desired to insert the above in their respective periodical Publications.

Boston, June, 16, 1787.

Maurice Connell,

A Native of Cork, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Nephew to a Physician in the Neighbourhood of Paris, by applying to the Printers, will receive Information very advantageous to him; and any Person, able to give any Account of the said MAURICE, is requested to communicate it to the Printers. (3w)

General Orders.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

**T**HE Commander in Chief, fully sensible of the Propriety of a Uniformity in the Standards of the Militia, and other Corps of this Commonwealth, hereby directs, that, in future, no Standard shall be carried into the Field but such as bear the Arms of the Commonwealth on one Side, and the Crest of said Arms, or other Military Device, which the Corps may choose, on the Reverse.

By Command of His Excellency the Governour and Commander in Chief.

JAMES SWAN, Adj. Gen. Pro. Tem.

Drugs and Medicines.

**A**LL Persons having Demands on, or are indebted to, the late Partnership of Redford Webster and Company, Are desired to settle their Accounts with

John Page,

Who informs his Friends and former Customers, that he has a young Gentleman who gives constant Attendance at that NOTED SHOP,

The SIGN of the LEOPARD,  
IN UNION STREET,  
—Where he has—

A general and good Assortment of  
Drugs and Medicines.

Boston, June 21, 1787.

N. B. At the same Place, Raisins, of an excellent Quality, and Stick Liquorish, by wholesale or retail.

A few Dining and Tea-Table  
Setts of China,

Of the newest FASHION,  
To be SOLD at

Charles Miller's Store.

A L S O,

BLACK Satins, Bandanno and Flag Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Perfums, Fans, white Calicoes, Bohea Teas, Cinnamon, Codd and Macky Lines and Hooks, Philadelphia Iron, Sugars, Rum, &c. &c.

Stephen Deblois,

Begs Leave to inform Merchants, and others, concerned in Navigation,

THAT he has opened the Store occupied by the late Colonel JOSEPH WEBB, the corner of Woodward's Wharf, in Kilby Street, where he carries on the

Ship Chandlery Business,

In all its Branches, And is determined to sell on the most advantageous Terms to those who shall favour him with their Custom. He will give constant Attendance, and gratefully acknowledge the smallest Favours.

\* \* \* The Articles of Ship Chandlery are too numerous to be inserted in an Advertisement.

Charlestown, June 22d, 1787.

Charles'-River Bridge.

**T**HE Proprietors thereof are hereby notified, that their annual Meeting will be at Faneuil-Hall, Boston, on Tuesday the 10th of July next, at 11 o'Clock A.M. then and there to choose Officers for the Year ensuing, and transact and do any other Business that may come before the Corporation. A punctual Attendance is requested.

JOHN AUSTIN, jun. Proprietor's Clerk.

Bolton, June 27, 1787.

**A**LL Persons having Demands against the Estate of John Webb, late of Bolton, Merchant, deceased, are requested to bring in the same to William Webb, Administrator, de bonis non, of said Estate, or to Elizabeth Webb, Attorney to said Administrator.

Bolton, June 18, 1787.

**A**LL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of DANIEL FOWLE, late of Portsmouth, in the State of New-Hampshire, Esquire, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, either to JEREMIAH LIBBEY, Esquire, in Portsmouth, or to the Subscriber, in Bolton: And all indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment.  
SAMUEL HALL, Administrator.

Subscriptions, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. for this GAZETTE, are received by the Publishers, at their respective Offices, in State-Street and Ann-Street.