Worcester December 7, 1786.

An ADDRESS to the PEOPLE of the several Towns in the County of Hampshire, from the Body now at arms.

Gentlemen,

WE have thought proper to inform you of some of the principal causes of the late risings of the people, and also of their present movement, viz.

1st. The present expensive mode of collecting debts, which by the reason of the great scarcity of cash, will of necessity fill our gaols with unhappy debtors, and thereby render a reputable body of people incapable of being serviceable either to themselves or the community.

2d. The monies raised by impost and excise being appropriated to discharge the interest of governmental securities, and not the foreign debt, when these securities are not subject to taxation.

3d. A suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, by which those persons who have stepped forth to assert and maintain the rights of the people, are liable to be taken, and conveyed even to the most distant part of the commonwealth, and thereby subject to an unjust punishment.

4th. The unlimited power granted to Justices of the Peace, Seriffs, Deputy-Seriffs and Constables, by the Riot Act, indemnifying them in the prosecution thereof, when perhaps wholly actuated from a principle of revenge, hatred and envy.

Fellow-citizens, be assured, that this body now at arms, dispise the idea of being instigated by British emissaries, which is so strenuously propagated by the enemies of our liberties: We also wish the most proper and speedy measures may be taken to discharge both our foreign and domestic debt.

Per Order,
DANIEL GRAY, Chairman of a Com. for the above purpose.

To the Printer of the Hampshire Gazette.

SIR,

IT has some how or other fallen to my lot to be employed in a more conspicuous manner than some others of my fellow citizens, in stepping forth in defence of the rights and privileges of the people, more especially of the county of Hampshire.

Therefore, upon the desire of the people now at arms, I take this method to publish to the world of mankind in general, particularly the people of this commonwealth, some of the principal grievances we complain of, and of which we are now seeking redress, and mean to contend for until a redress can be obtained, which we hope will soon take place; and if so our brethren in this commonwealth, that do not see with us as yet, shall find we shall be as peaceable as they be.

In the first place I must refer you to a draught of grievances drawn up by a Committee of the people now at arms, under the signature of Daniel Gray, Chairman, which is heartily approved of; some others are also here added, viz.

1st. The General Court, for certain obvious reasons, must be removed out of the town of Boston.

2d. A revision of the constitution is absolutely necessary.

3d. All kinds of governmental securities, now on interest, that have been bought of the original owners for 2s. 3s. 4s. and the highest for 6s. 8d. on the pound, and have received more interest than ever the principal cost the speculator who purchased them—that if justice was done, we verily believe, nay positively know, it would save this commonwealth thousands of pounds,

4th. Let the lands belonging to this commonwealth at the eastward, be sold at the best advantage, to pay the remainder of our domestic debt.

5th. Let the monies arising from impost and excise, be appropriated to discharge the foreign debt.

6th. Let that act, passed by the General Court last June, by a small majority of only seven, called the Supplementary Aid, for twenty-five years yet to come, be repealed.

7th. The total abolition of the Inferiour Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace.

8th. Deputy-Sheriffs totally set aside, as a useless set of officers in the community; and Constables, who are really necessary, be impowered to do the the duty, by which means a large swarm of lawyers will be banished from their wonted haunts, who have been more damage to the people at large, especially the common farmers, than the savage beasts of prey.

To this I boldly sign my proper name, as a hearty well wisher to the real rights of the people.

THOMAS GROVER.

Worcester, Dec. 7. 1786.

Mr. PRINTER,

Please to give the following a place in your paper, and you will oblige a customer.

To Mr. A. P.

SIR,

YOU seem to be confident that some of our county scribblers might be better employed than to have entered the list of disputants. Sir, since the perusal of your piece, I concord with you in sentiment; for I think that your writing hath the most glaring inconsistences of any that hath appeared in public: Sir, you upbraid the Peace-Maker for his ungentleman-like language:—He appears to be as honest a writer as any that hath attempted the business, and appears to be at least a man that is a professor of christianity; but sir, I think you have treated him as a man not fit for society, nor to be worthy of a place amongst human beings. Sir, you profess to know what belongs to good manners and genteel language, but if you have used any to the Peace Maker in your writings, I must confess I am not a judge of good manners; therefore would appeal to the public, whether your address to the Peace Maker was not of the most blackgardly language, and uncharitable spirit in robbing your neighbour of his good name, and doing your endeavour to kick him out of the world. Sir, you say you can dispense with his disjointed ideas and other inabilities; but before you close with a period, you say they are unpardonable: What an inconsistency? Sir, I think the Old Republican was not so much at a loss to find out the Peace-Maker's ideas, and has not degraded him with such a garb of blackness. But Mr. A. P. after all your exertions to scandalize the Peace-Maker, I think you have missed your mark, not being careful to take sight when you fired; being over loaded with powder the musket split, with which you received a mortal wound.

T. O.

Strong's & Bickerstaff's

ALMANACKS,

For 1787, to be sold by the gross, dozen or single, at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

Just come to hand, and to be Sold by

Tappan & Fowle,

At their Shop, opposite the Court-House, in Northampton,

The following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, London Brown, Blue, Purple, Olive, and Cloth coloured } Broad-Cloths.
Lamb-skins.
Coatings.
Ratteens.
Fusee Cloth.
Serges.
Flannels and Baizes, of all widths.
Velvets and Cordurays.
Satin Beaver.
Thickfets and Jeans.
Shallloons, Durants Calimancoes, & Russels.
Morocens.
Lastings and Satinet.
Tammies, Cambleteens, Silk Crapes and Paylins.
Worsted and Cotton Hose.
Sewing Silk and Twist, of all colours.
Irish Linens.
Cambricks and Muslin.
Striped, figured and plain Lawn.
An elegant assortment of olive ground, and other Callicoes and Chintzes.
Black and white Gauzes.
Balloon, do.
Black and white Gauze Handkerchiefs.
Mourning, do.
Catgut, Millinet and Cap Wire.
Black and coloured Silk Handkerchiefs.
Pink & changable Lutestrings.
Satins and Modes.

Pink and White Tabbet,
Wide and narrow Velvet Binding,
Black and white Laces and Edgings of various kinds.
Men's and women's Leather Gloves.
Ladies white and coloured do.
Black and white Silk do.
Silk and worsted Mitts.
A variety of Ribbons and Tafte.
Black, white and coloured Plumes.
Men's Worsted Caps.
Dressed Sheep Skins.
A good assortment of mud death head, and basket buttons.
Quarley, coat and shoe Nailing.
Pins and Needles.
Temple, and other Spectacles.
Shoe and Knee Buckles.
Brass and iron Candlesticks.
Japanned, do. with Extinguishers.
Knives and Forks.
Pen Knives.
Shears and scissars.
Bit and Hitts, of different sizes.
Stock Locks.
Looking Glasses.
A variety of Paper Hangings.
Writing Paper, by the ream or quire.
Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Spice, Pepper, Alspice, Lodgi & Snuff.
Pewter Basons and Porringers.
Large and small Spoons, with a variety of other articles.

Country Produce of most kinds will be received in payment for the above Goods.

Dec. 13, 1786.

Fresh Goods.

Prescott & Dexter,

Have just opened and now ready for Sale, at their Store in Northampton,

A general Assortment of Winter

GOODS.

N. B. Grain of all kinds, Bees-Wax, Flax, Flax-Seed, Old Pewter, Butter, and Pork, are taken in exchange for the above Goods.

Dec. 6, 1786.

A Subscription School.

I. CURSON,

TEACHER of the Proprietors School, Northampton, begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to open a Subscription School at Hatfield, the first day of January next, where youths will be carefully and expeditiously instructed in various branches of useful Literature. For terms and other particulars, Gentlemen are desired to apply to Col. Chapin of Hatfield.

December 16, 1786.

LOST between Eastampton & Northampton, on the 6th inst. a small Pocket Account-Book, containing sundry notes and papers, viz. one Note against John Backster, of Hebron, of 5l. 10s.—one against Longman Little, of Hebron, of 3l. 5s. 6d.—one against Job Strong, of Eastampton, of 6l.—two Connecticut State Notes, one about 12l. the other 5l.—also one Deed for land, and sundry other writings of no consequence to any person but the owner. Whoever has found said Book with its contents, and will return it to the owner, or give information where it may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ELEAZER TIFFANY.

Eastampton, Dec. 16, 1786.

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time in June last, two yearling HEIFERS, one a dark red, with a white face; the other a brown, with considerable white in the bout her, both marked with a half crop the upper side of the right ear, and a slit the under side of the same. Whoever will take up said creatures, and give information where they may be had, to the printer hereof, or the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SOLOMON JUDD.

West Hampton, Dec. 13, 1786.

JANUARY 1787. THE NUMB. 18.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THAT the burthens of the people at the present day are great, admits not of a doubt. But however great, most certainly they were not altogether unexpected to every serious and reflecting mind. When we began the contest with Great-Britain, we justly expected to wade through seas of blood, and expend millions of treasure, to obtain and support independency. At that time most solemnly pledged our faith to and with each other, that we would with our lives and fortunes, carry on the war against that power which had invaded our constitutional rights. We called in question the right of taxation maintained by the British Parliament. We advanced and defended this maxim, that no power on earth had a right to take our money from us without our consent; because that would be to hold our property at the will and pleasure of others, and to security of a farthing left us, save the humour and caprice of a master. Under these circumstances America listed war's bloody banner and prevailed. We have obtained all, yea more than we at first expected or perhaps wished for—are now ranked among the nations. This is obtained; one part of the drama is accomplished; and to whom are we indebted therefor? To those who have freely lavished their treasures upon us, and to the illustrious Washington with his band of brother-patriots, who fought and bled in their country's cause. To those among others I say we are indebted for our present political blessings, which are to be transmitted by us, to millions yet unborn, unless we meanly forfeited by avariee, or given up by dissipation to be trampled upon by the first lawless invader. We were disposed to reason justly, when the danger of subjugation to Britain was imminent, and we wanted assistance to repel it. That danger removed, our feelings have changed with it—future danger naturally operates upon the human mind, in ratio to its distance from us. We now feel ourselves secure and act accordingly. It is in nothing so strikingly evident as in religion, where infinite punishments are threatened to the lawless and disobedient, yet regarded by its professors next to no punishment—next to nothing threatned. Thus also in our political system what we readily acknowledged for truth, when in want and danger, is not so esteemed by us now—The danger removed, reason has changed sides—Our most sanguine expectations being gratified, no man is afraid of reasoning wrong, especially if he judges it productive of his present interest; though naturally subversive of the community at large; and contrary to that righteousness which exalts a nation, and agreeable to sin which is a reproach to any people. The bulk of the people do not understand politics, neither is right reason greatly in their power; yet not a man perhaps can be found, who has honesty enough to confess it: to endeavour to reason with them, and make them see their ignorance, and confess it, would be as hard, as the task would be disagreeable. For none are so willfull and obstinate as the ignorant—yet none are so great pretenders, both to reason and knowledge. Though all confess the greatness of our public debt, yet but few will own it's necessity, the real cause is generally overlooked: in short the truth is, independency is gained, and we begrudge to pay for it. Little considering, that it is much too late for us now to complain of the greatness of the debt: or endeavour unjustly to get rid of it. The magnitude of the national debt is out of the question, 'tis enough that it was fairly contracted by proper authority, and brought upon us by the unanimous consent of the people, those too the most clamorous, and at the present day the greatest promoters of anarchy and confusion. This being the case, and independency gained, the other part of the drama naturally succeeds, viz. Ways and means to liquidate the debt which is thereby contracted, at least to pay the interest of it, which is the least that we can reasonably desire to do: and an indisposition to pay that, with the principal, like honest men, seems much in fashion, and argued for by those whom, in other cases, one would scarcely think capable of such dishonesty. Justice and equity seem consequentially excluded by some, but by others iniquity and unrighteousness are openly avowed and defended. To ease the people some are for issuing a bank of paper money, and making it a tender in payment of public and private obligations, though given for value received, to them or their order. Others are for reducing public obligations into small ones that they may thereby be easily transfered from one to another (the interest being cast to a certain time) then to issue a tax and call them into the treasury within the time limited, taking due care that they do not appreciate. Others are for reducing public securities by an act of the Legislature to their going price, two or six shillings on the pound. The iniquity of the first needs nothing farther to make it evident, than applying to the feelings of every person who has money due on private obligations for silver and gold. There is no man in this case, but can see the difference between rags and half joes, when the former is tendered in lieu of the latter. Touch him in this way and (so to the devil said of Job) he will curse thee to thy face. As to the scheme for government to cast the interest upon its securities to a given time, and issue small certificates therefor that they may be easily transferred, and then call both into the treasury within a limited time, agreeable to the performance of the gentleman in the Herald No. 229, stiled an easy, honest and expeditious way to discharge the public debt of the state of Massachusetts. That it is both easy & expeditious is allowed: but is it honest? Is it not founded upon wrong and unjustifiable principles? viz. that the Legislature has a right to determine who shall have the benefit of those depreciated securities, whether the public at large or the possessor; for certainly (says he) no wrong will be done to the speculators in governmental securities, who purchased them at the going price, if they should be obliged to part with them at the same price; he allows that those who have not sold their securities will suffer, but not more than those who have, (the consequence is) therefore it is honest they should be compelled to do it, or he has miscalled his performance above referred to. But I esteem past contracts sacred, and that the Legislature has not the least right to interfere in the matter; all that can be said in justice was determined when the obligations were issued, they speak for themselves and nothing farther is to be done but to pay them. And to say that those who have not sold their securities will not suffer more than those who have, and then to infer that they might justly be compelled for that reason to do it, is arguing thus, that because some spend their estates by luxury and profusion, therefore others may justly be compelled so to spend theirs; for those who are so compelled, do not suffer more than the others who spend them voluntarily. But farther, suppose that government should now determine to regrant those lands at their going price, six shillings per acre, which was once granted at six pence per acre, and oblige the present holders or possessors to accept of their six pence per acre formerly given, suppose with twenty per cent interest; and thus plead for the justice thereof and say, government has a right to determine who shall be profited by those lands, for certainly no wrong will be done those Land-jobbers who purchased them at six pence per acre, if they should be compelled to part with them at the same price, if so be they are repaid their six-pence with such enormous interest on their money as twenty per cent. while it lay in those lands &c. "The legislature which should do this (says one) would commit a deliberate act of villany, an act for which an individual in any government would be honoured with a whipping-post, and in most governments with a gallows." The cases are parallel. We will now consider the last and perhaps the most popular scheme, viz. that of reducing public securities by an act of the Legislature to their present going price. To set this matter in a just light let it be premised, that when security is given for any thing, it always implies a valuable consideration, for no man will wittingly and willingly give an obligation for that which is nothing worth, that would be giving something for nothing, which is absurd. Now if government obligates itself to individuals for a valuable consideration, of which every man as part of the community, has received his proportional share, why ought not every one in his proportion to repay what he has received and had the benefit of? 'Tis but the voice of reason: because no man has a just right to the earnings of his neighbour for no equivalent, i. e. for nothing. Now if I have a governmental security, that obligation says that an equivalent has been received therefor, and that government is willing to pay to me or my order the sum specified therein with the interest. government knows no one man from another, the possessor whoever he may be is the man to whom the obligation is given, and he only has a right to demand it. Whether it has passed from him to ten or ten thousand or to nobody, alters not the case a whit as to government; the obligation is still just the same—and the benefit to the public which had received an equivalent therefor is just the same—and in the reason and fitness of things it is the same, and it is equally impossible to be altered by any man or body of men, otherwise than by payment, or by express agreement with the holder, whether high or low, bond or free, black or white. To say that the possessor gave but five shillings on the pound, and therefore that government is not obliged to pay more, is to say that an obligation for twenty spanish milled dollars received by being transfered from one to another becomes but five, and so to be paid. Though no man has ignorance, impudence and wickedness enough to pretend, but that in the hands of the original possessor, who in fact lent the money, it is twenty dollars and ought so to be paid. This is implicitly confessed by the gentleman in the Herald No. 229, when he says "a discrimination if practicable will be the best way" but how can that be the best or justest way; when the original possessor himself perhaps, has sold and bought his own obligation twenty times as others did theirs, at five shillings on the pound. If it be replied that he has a right to the nominal sum, because he was the original possessor, the consequence then is obvious, viz. that then transfering said obligation alters not the case. The iniquity of it appears also in this, that the true reason why governmental securities were ever sold at any discount at all was this, that government was unable to pay them when they became due. Now shall government in justice and equity take advantage of its own inability to pay according to contract, (the cause of their depreciation) and offer it as a just reason why its securities should be paid at a depreciated value only? its amount then is plainly this, that their inability of paying according to contract, is a just reason why they should pay but in part: and that by parity of reason is as sufficient, why government should refuse to pay any at all. So that I don't see but that government may, in perfect consistency with the same rule of right-conduct, refuse to pay the current price as well as the discount, and upon the same principle. And this I think would be a more easy & expeditious way still, to pay the public debt of the state of Massachusetts. But farther, it directly counteracts our former principles when we began the late war: one capital article of which above-mentioned was, that no man or body of men had a right to take our property without our consent, the contrary of which is evidently wrong at the first bluff, because it would in its operation render property the most precarious of any thing in the world—We might be worth thousands to day and beggars to-morrow. Yet this very thing is openly avowed and defended by some in serious earnest as righteous. For what else is reducing by a public act, twenty shillings of gold coin, to five or the going price, but taking my property without my consent? In short, says one, to pay bona fide contracts for cash at a discount, is to do what would be a dishonest attempt in an individual, but for a legislature to make such a law to support and encourage such detestible villainy, is like a judge who should inscribe the arms of a rogue over the seat of justice, or clergymen who should convert into bawdy-houses the temples of Jehovah—Mankind would detest them as a nest of robbers. But 'tis necessary, some may say, and necessity has no law, either of justice or mercy (I suppose is meant) or of reason or religion—then say so, say that it is iniquity and black ingratitude, and not attempt to varnish it over with the specious shew of justice—say that we are so far in debt,

that we cannot emerge, but by the help of injustice and downright fraudulence—say with the honest gentleman above refered to, that something of this kind must be done, or the government will drive more than one half of the inhabitants of many country towns into other states, for a relief from the intolerable weight of taxes, and not any longer daub with untempered mortar. Or else honestly say, though we are greatly in debt, yet we are willing to pay as fast as we can, and if injustice has heretofore at any time been done, that is no reason why it should ever be done again, and so far from being disposed to do it, that we will do ample justice to all our public creditors eventually, without any discrimination. This is to talk as like honest men as the contrary is like to knaves and sharpers. But then the great question is, how shall we pay our enormous debt? Pay it as honest men do theirs; men who have received an equivalent therefor, and know that as they have so received, therefore are under the sacred obligations of natural reason and religion, so to discharge them—pay them according to contract—pay the possessor whether he gave five shillings on the pound or stole them, either of which is nothing to government, as to the justice of paying somebody the nominal sum specified in each obligation. If government is not able at present, then let them pay the interest or some way or other compound with its creditors until they are; that can be done, and 'tis the least that can be desired, by any who have the least spark of honesty or gratitude left remaining. But still the question returns, is there no way honestly and justly to get out of debt, for paying the nominal sum? probably now is the time. Let government buy its securities in open market at the going price, those who are willing to sell them at all, will sell them to government for cash. If this cannot be done without the want of ready money, let them be received by the collectors of impost and excise in lieu of cash at a price. If government set the price at which they are sold, no injury is done to any person, the holders are then at their option either to part with them or not; if any can be purchased at the price so much is saved, if not, nothing is lost. Government has as good right to buy its own securities, as individuals in the community; if no compulsion is used to obtain them. For the liberty of the subject is destroyed, in exact proportion to the compulsion used by the supreme power, without their consent. The impost and excise is computed to produce yearly, about sixty thousand pounds in cash, which will purchase nearly two hundred thousand pounds of governmental securities at their going price, without infringing upon the liberty of the subject in the least, which is a sum to be saved worth attending to, and no individual in the community can desire to pay the public debt easier, who desires to pay it at all. And it really appears to me, that if any do desire to pay it easier, they will to quarrel for the sake of ruining the public; hoping to gain something in the general scramble, as they most probably have nothing to loose. For it is the nature of man the more he has to loose the less willing to venture, and the less he has to loose the more willing to venture. Thus, or in some such way, in a very few years, our domestic debt at least, might be so far lessened (if not annihilated) that it would be no great burthen on the people at large: And their fears consequently so far destroyed, that no specious arts of downright knavery and fraud need be used to convince them, of the justice of not paying the remainder thereof, otherwise than by mere simple honesty, otherwise than by the nominal sum. Si quid novisti rectius istis candidus imperti finon his utere mecum.

HOR.

MASSACHUSETTENSIS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

At a meeting of the first Club of the ROBIN HOOD SOCIETY, in the Cook's Room,—Lord AMHERST in the Chair.

THE Club was to have opened on Tuesday, but through some untoward delays, there was not a quorum until Wednesday. Matters dragged heavily at the beginning, until the Club was reinforced by the prefence of an eminent Physician, member of a neighbouring Club, who made a spirited representation of the doings of his Club, and afforded some helpful directions to the meeting how to proceed; which diffused life and vigour through the whole assembly. And what added greatly to the animation of the members, Col. Montague, by the General's directions (as he said) favoured the Club with his company, and gave them a very brilliant account of his successes against the white paper gentry in a late expedition to Springfield: how he had totally routed their whole party, and driven them with shame to gallows-hill: how he was not afraid of the gallows-hill fellows: how he could take care of a thousand of them: How God Almighty had made him of such a MAKE that he was not afraid of the face of any: how he was not afraid to go up to the muzzles of their muskets and the mouths of their cannon: how he knew too much to be out generalled by them: how he had trepanned them once by agreeing to advise his men to take the boughs out of their hats, which they had worn ever since at their pleasure as the trophies of their victory; and how he got leave for his men first to lay down their arms, to the no small honour of his cause.—The Colonel informed the Club, how he was ready to support them with a body of brave fellows well equipped according to the General's order, with sixty rounds a man. The Colonel left his compliments for the General, and his assurances to execute all his commands. He directed the Club to inform the people that they need not rise to break up the next court, as he was certain the court would do no business. When HE should give the word they must rise, until which time it was enough to hold themselves in readiness. Then the Colonel made his bow and left the Club enraptured with his valour, and in an unshaken confidence of the security and prosperity of their cause.

Half, or nearly half of the members who had been notified by the Little Man in the east being now convened, the meeting opened with great spirit and energy, by the assistance of the respectable physician mentioned before.—A worthy member, one Dr. Demetrius, arose and introduced one of the principal matters which concerned the Club. He said, "Mr. Chairman, no one can be ignorant how our whole craft is in danger by the seditious writings of a certain Old Republican: if we can't stop his quill, he will blow up all our train and ruin all our profits. My motion is, that the attention of the house be turned immediately to the writings of the Old Republican, and a committee from this honourable body be appointed to write something against the Old Republican and put it in to the newspapers." The whole Club felt their danger, and the motion of Demetrius obtained, and a committee was raised accordingly. The committee met to carry into execution the great design. Being seated, after some interval of silence and self-deliberation, Father Gamaliel arose and addressed the committee in words to this effect:

"Gentlemen of the Committee.

"IT concerns us to look well to what we are about: for the eyes of many nations, if I may so say, are upon us. I have been acquainted with the Old Republican these twenty years. He is a fixed, long-winded old gentleman. He has been a stickler for a people's government ever since I knew him. You may as well hope to make the Pope a Protestant as to make him consent to any alterations which shall weaken or destroy the present democratical form of government. His eyes are about him watching every attempt of that kind with a suspicious jealousy. I tell you gentlemen he will not be easily outwinded in the race. And I am afraid of waking up the republican spirit among the people. Should we undertake to write against him, he will force us into the field of argument and bring us to the touchstone of facts and realities, and you all know what a miserable figure we should make in such a contest. No: my advice is, let him alone, and keep our measures as snug as possible. If you push him he will tell the people (for he is a people's man) what you are after, and then we shall never have another such chance as this for promotion. I had thought to have attempted to have brought him and made a chairman of him, for I see the old fellow is fond of it; but our sap-headed Elihu has sprung the trap by hinting the matter in the papers, and now he will be upon his guard.—Gentlemen if the powers above have ordained, that the state of Massachusetts should continue a commonwealth, a people's government, the Old Republican's writings will stand and we can prevail nothing against them. To hinder this event, our best way is to employ persons to give him a dab now and then in the papers, and thus discredit his writings, but caution them never to enter the field of argument: For nothing would please him better or weaken our cause more effectually. My advice is, that the committee report to the Club, that the business of writing against the Old Republican is a long tedious business, and therefore your committee beg to be excused."

To Father Gamaliel they all agreed. The report was made to the Club, and the reasons being whispered about the room, the report was accepted and the committee relieved. This great affair being thus happily got over, Dr. Demetrius made a second motion, "That the Club find the present method of holding the Probate Courts, and keeping the Register's Office, are grievances: And that a petition signed by the chairman respecting the matter be sent forward to the Great Folks in the town-house." This brought up the right honourable Chairman, who very modestly informed the Club, that if they could not make out but two grievances to send to the Great Folks in the town-house, he would not sign the petition. This produced a demur for a season, until at length, to relieve the dignity of the chairman and save the Club from losing its very essential services, it was luckily remembered, that a former Club had invented seventeen grievances, and in their multiplicity of business had forgotten to send them forward to the great folks in the town-house; and now, it was urged, that Club may take up the seventeen grievances as their own booty, and they may add the two new ones, which they have now found out, to the list, and have the right honourable Chairman will make a very respectable figure before the great folks in the town-house, standing at the bottom of nineteen grievances. That this effair, which at first seemed to threaten the loss of the chairman, was cheerfully settled to universal satisfaction. But I must mention some of the debates while this matter of the petition was before the Club. One was for a spirited petition which would cut all before it. Others said they would not petition, but go for the great folks in the town-house could not grant their petition without breaking their oaths, and they did not think they would break their oaths for some trifling had done. But a greater number were for a flare Club, who should immediately order the great folks out of the town-house: They had no opinion of petitioning they said, they never obtained any relief from other way; it was plain by their looks, that they remembered what the valorous Col. had told them about the fifty rounds a man.

Much being said, and little done as yet the Club came to the second great business of the meeting, which was to chuse the Grand Committee from the honourable body to represent the Representatives of the first Club of the Robin Hood society. This grand committee, by the constitution of a Club-vote, were to be fully fraught with rightful authority to act decidedly for all the corporations who were not present in the Club. A committee of seven by the influence of the great Physician, was chosen. Room was left for the addition of two more as the regular Club, which it was fairly argued would be very full since one of the meetings to chuse a member, stood adjourned for the short term of 999 years; another would not read the letter of the Little Man in the East: other corporations would not meet at all, and numbers who met delayed because they had not as yet persons qualified to fill so great an assembly. The grand committee with the help of the General and the Colonel, it is hoped for all the 59 corporations; to correspond, consult and act with the grand committees of the other Clubs in all effectual measures to hinder the great folks from fixing their court-house any more, since the Robin Hood society mean to take the seats in the town-house to their own use. And if was argued, that this grand committee, being thus appointed and authorized, and aided by the Colonel, the General and his officers and their men too (if they do not succeed in the scheme) the committee will soon become the great folks; and that there will be a revolution and a new form of civil POLITICAL government, and another kind of government would be introduced, and they should have help from abroad. The member was going on, but he was flopped short by the chair, as too early and out of season. Another part of the house it was argued if the new grievances would be removed, and that the Great Folks would no be subject to the bailiffs exertions, nor the great subjects to the import unity of dues and fees between us in the R—in Hood society would not be kept out of their seats of honour and profit which they had so long deceived and coveted. It was argued that now the great folks in the town-house would shake in their shoes, and that Mr. Faithful's men, by the help of a light train of hes's, would immediately remain home to take care of their own affairs. When I can recollect a part of the history and debates of the Robin Hood society, I shall acquaint the public with my discoveries.

THE OBSERVER.

To the Printer of the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

SIR,

IN your last paper, I observed a piece of an extraordinary nature, that was dated at Worcester, and signed "Thomas Grover." As there never before was an instance in America of a magistrate, who dared to dictate in so haughty and imperious a style, I was surprised to hear that the author is Lieut. Thomas Grover, of Montague, whose name, until very lately, was known to but few in this county: It is impossible that in a free country any man can have a right to adopt such a style; it is suited for an eastern despot, to the poor spirited slaves of his tyranny: but very unbecoming, as I conceive, in a citizen of a free republic.—He says, "Upon the desire of the people now at arms, I take this method to publish to the world of mankind in general, particularly the people of this commonwealth, some of the principal grievances we complain of, and of which we are now seeking redress, and mean to contend for until a redress can be obtained." Thus it appears that Mr. Grover has taken arms and will never lay them down until his views are accomplished. The state ought to be very thankful that he has condescended to mention some of those views—he informs us that the General Court, for certain obvious reasons, must be removed out of the town of Boston. If he had been pleased to mention the reasons, we should have been more obliged: perhaps the principal would have been, that if the General Court should set in Hampshire or Worcester, they might be as easily broken up as one of the courts of law: but I presume Mr. Grover never heard the tenth part of the reasons which the inhabitants of the more eastern counties can give, for holding the Courts at Boston, and which always will be given when they are permitted to have a voice. Ever since the first settlement of the country it has been thought the most suitable place; since our remembrance the people have often and zealously maintained it: but whether they are right or wrong is not now the question, for we are told it must be removed.

We are further informed that a revision of the constitution is absolutely necessary; the people at arms will contend until they obtain it; but we are in a pretty situation to form a constitution, when we are driven to it by military force. If we should attempt to form one, and Mr. Grover should dislike it, our labour would be lost, for he would again declare a revision absolutely necessary, and we must make another trial. But I would humbly request Mr. Grover to make a constitution himself, and save the poor people the immense trouble and expense of trying to please him.

Governmental securities are a grievance. But as Mr. Grover approves the address signed Daniel Gray, which expresses a wish that the most speedy measures may be taken to discharge both our foreign and domestic debt; I am at a loss to conceive where the grievance lies, and much more how it is to be redressed. Perhaps he left it in the dark, that if we should comply with all his other mandates he might explain this article in such manner, that a compliance would be impossible, and he might therefore have a plausible reason for refusing to lay down his arms.

In the next article he directs that the lands at the eastward be sold at the best advantage, to pay the remainder of our domestic debt; but I would observe with great deference, that if he knew any thing of the matter, he would know that measures had long since been taken for that purpose.

He then orders that the monies arising from impost and excise be appropriated to discharge the foreign debt. I think he must be ignorant of the state of that debt; but notwithstanding, if he desires any alterations, he will be kind enough to mention the particulars, and no one will dare to gainsay him.

The total abolition of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace is required: but we hope that Mr. Grover will provide, that disputes shall be settled and crimes punished either by himself or some of his men at arms, and in that case the Supreme Court may also be abolished.

Deputy Sheriffs must be totally set aside, and Constables impowered to do the duty—but with submission, I would ask what benefit would arise from this? Constables can now serve writs under seal—their fees are the same as the sheriffs, and yet few constables are willing to do the business.—The High Sheriff is obliged to give bond with sureties to a large amount, to perform his office faithfully and answer for his deputies: but if a constable who was not worth 300l. (and many such there are) should have an execution of 300l. would the creditor be safe? but how seeing aside deputy-sheriffs will banish lawyers from their wonted haunts, I am unable to discover. Loss of no consequence, as I can see, to the lawyers, whether the sheriffs or the constables serve the writs—By their wonted haunts, I suppose the courts are intended. But I believe Mr. Grover has thought of a much surer method to break up those haunts.

On further reflection, instead of wondering at the presumption of Mr. Grover in giving out such authoritative commands, I am filled with admiration at his modesty: for I believe no man ever before assumed such sovereign language before he had taken upon himself the title of a king; and if the people are pleased with his language, they will undoubtedly hail him their monarch—and then we must all cry, God save King IOM.

A LOVER OF PEACE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

I appears by the address from the General Court, that the whole of the notes of this state which have not been provided for by taxes, account to £1,326,446. the amount of the last state tax is £11,441. a Pistrin that rate pays twenty five shillings; the proportion therefore which each poll must pay of the State notes, if all the notes are redeemed by taxes, is five pounds six shillings and five pence. But as the notes have lately been sold at the rate of four shillings and sixpence on the pound, the proportion which a poll must pay of those notes, may now be purchased in silver, for twenty three shillings and eleven pence—it will be easy for any one to know what his proportion of the notes, and how much silver money will purchase them; if for instance he pays five pounds in the last state rate, he pays as much as four polls, and his whole proportion of state notes will be £1. 5s. 8d. which may now be purchased in silver for four pounds fifteen shillings and eight-pence.

By the abovementioned address, it appears, that if the continental impost should take place, which the General Court expect will be the case, would immediately discharge us from the interest, and in a few years, from the principal of the foreign debt.

This state's proportion of the continental domestic debt is, 1,161,200l.—The state is endeavoring to bring into the treasury our proportion of the continental securities; but suppose nothing of that kind should be done, the proportion which each poll must pay of that debt, if the same should be redeemed by taxes, would be thirty pounds thirteen shillings and three pence; as the final settlements are sold as low as 2s. in the pound, the proportion which a poll must pay of the continental domestic debt, may now be purchased in silver, for eleven shillings & seven pence—If a man pays five pounds in the last state rate, his proportion of the continental domestic debt is eighteen pounds thirteen shillings, which may now be purchased in silver for forty-six shillings and eight pence.

The supplementary fund which has been often complained of and misrepresented, was designed as a fund for the payment of the above domestic debt: it was a grant made at the earnest and repeated requests of congress of 224,427 dollars, which is equal in lawful money to £. 67,328, by the year, for 25 years, if the principal and interest is not discharged before that term expires—The tax is made payable in certificates for the interest of the domestic debt; but the act is not to take effect, until all the other states shall make the same provision whether the other states will adopt the measure or not is altogether uncertain: but if they should, the tax upon a poll according to the present mode of assessment, would not be five shillings and five pence a year; and that sum may be paid yearly by the interest of the aforementioned sum of four pounds thirteen shillings and three pence, which is the proportion that a poll must pay of the domestic debt; so that if any one pays only a poll tax, will now lay out eleven shillings and seven pence in silver, in purchasing final settlement securities, he may purchase four pounds thirteen shillings and three pence of those securities, with which he will be able ever after to pay his proportion of the supplementary fund, or any other tax that shall be made for redeeming the continental domestic debt; and the man who pays five pounds in the last state rate, will be able with the above sum of forty-six shillings and eight pence, in silver, to purchase final settlement securities sufficient to indemnify him from the supplementary fund, or any other tax for redeeming the said domestic debt.

From the foregoing observations it will follow, that excepting the foreign debt, which it is supposed will be paid by the continental impost, any person who has paid his former taxes and who pays only a poll tax, may now redeem his proportion of the whole public debt for thirty-five shillings and six pence, in silver. Some, have lately thought that in this way they can pay their proportion of the public debt with less expence than they can overturn the government. But if the government should be overthrown, the would not pay the debt, unless the people are all destroyed; the inhabitants of this territory must pay it whatever form the government assumes; it was never known that changing the name of a state discharged the inhabitants from paying the town debts; indeed a considerable part of our present state debt was contracted by the old Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

The act granting a supplementary fund, has been strangely misrepresented; the Clerk of every town has or ought to have it; if any one supposes I have given a wrong account of it, I wish him to examine the act, and he will be convinced of his error or be able to confute mine.

A CITIZEN.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.

A letter from paris dated August 30, to a gentleman in Norfolk, Virginia, says, "I have the pleasure to inform you that our friend Mr. Barclay, has returned from Morocco, after having concluded an honourable treaty of peace with the Emperor."

NEW-YORK, December 13.

William Tyler, a seaman, who belonged to the ship Apollo, Absalom Young, master, bound from Brest to New-York, informs, that blowing a severe gale on Monday evening se'nnight, the said ship run on the shoals, near the Light-House bilged, and immediately sunk. There were 18 passengers on board, besides the crew, who are supposed to have perished, except one seaman & the informant, who by getting on some spars, saved their lives by reaching the shore. The ship went down so suddenly, that the crew had not time to unlash the boats, or take any measures to secure their lives.

DECEMBER 22.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson, Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to the Prevot des Marchands and Sheriff, of Paris.

"The inhabitants of the province of Virginia, as an acknowledgement of the important services rendered to America by Major-General the Marquis de la Fayette, have come to a resolution to erect a statue to him in their capital town. They hope that the Hon. Prevot and Sheriffs of the city of Paris, which gave birth to so great a man, will consent to receive a second token of their gratitude and esteem, by accepting the bust of so brave an officer, to be placed in the mansion-house of the noblest metropolis in Europe; which will prove present, to future ages an everlasting monument of homage and attachment from the allies of his most Christian Majesty."—The King, who had been apprised of Mr. Jefferson's request, graciously permitted the town to receive the bust, and it was accordingly placed, at the sound of military music, in one of the halls of the mansion-house.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 27.

We hear from Brandford, that on Thursday last, a lad about 13 years of age hanged himself in the chamber of his father's house, with a skein of yarn, one end of which he put over the top of a door. It is probable that he meant merely to divert himself with frightening some other children who were then in the house, as he had not exhibited any appearance of distatisfaction; the verdict of the Jury was accidental death.

BOSTON, December 27.

Shattuck, Page and Parker, the state prisoners now confined in the gaol in this town, a few days since at their request had the oaths of allegiance to the state administred to them.

The federal regiment raising in this State, we are happy in hearing, fills up fast—upwards of seventy men are already enlisted, and recruits are coming in daily—great care, we are told, is taken by the recruiting officers, that none but healthy, able-bodied men be enlisted—and from the specimen of those of them now quartered at the Castle, we have every encouragement to suppose, that when the corps is completed, in conjunction with the other regular troops, they will be found adequate to the protection of our frontiers, and the chastisement of the copper-coloured allies of Britain, who have for some past annoyed them. The recruiting service, in the other States, we are also told, is attended with similar success, as in this.

The Land Lottery tickets, we are told, notwithstanding their high price, sell very rapidly—One person, it is said, has purchased thirty tickets.

Thursday last was executed at Salem, agreeable to his sentence, Isaac Coombs, an Indian, for the murder of his wife.

NORTHAMPTON, January 3.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas, by a late refusive of the General Court, were directed to be holden at Springfield, on the 26th ult. In the morning of that day, a number of armed men took possession of the ground near the Court-House with an avowed design to prevent the Justices entering the house. A Committee from the insurgents waited on the Justices with a request, that the Courts might not be opened, and intimations were given that very disagreeable consequences would follow, in case of non compliance. and sentinels were placed at the door of the room where the Justices had assembled. As no Jurors had been summoned, and no business was proposed to be done, if there had been no opposition, except choosing a Clerk, and as none had been collected or attempted to be collected to support the Courts, the Justices at present thought it prudent and necessary to inform the said Committee, that the Courts would not be opened at that time. The Committee requested an answer in writing; the Justices informed them, if they expected a written answer, they must exhibit their request in writing; they retired and soon after produced their written request, of which the following is a copy:

"Springfield Dec. 26, 1786.

"WE request the Hon. Judges of this County, not to open said Court at this term but do any kind of business whatever. But all kinds of business remain as though no such Court had been appointed.

LUKE DAY,
DANIEL SHAYS,
THOMAS GROVER."

To which the following answer was returned:

"Springfield, Dec. 26 1786.

"THE Justices of the Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, now assembled at Springfield, in consideration of the opposition made to the opening the said Courts, have determined not to do any business, or open the said Courts at this term.

"ELEAZER PORTER."

Soon after which the insurgents, amounting, as was supposed, to about 300, quietly dispersed.

Mr. PRINTER,

AS a false alarm, lately spread among the insurgents of this county, was productive of several ludicrous circumstances, which, I presume, will be acceptable to the facetious readers of your paper, I here inclose the following, upon the information of a gentleman of indubitable veracity. Your's, &c. PHILOMIDES.

From my Cottage, Dec. 28, 1786.

LAST Friday an express arrived at Montague, informing the person, whom "it has some how or other fallen out his lot to be employed in a more conspicuous manner than some others of" his "fellow citizens, in stepping forth," and, "boldly signing" his "proper name, Thomas Grover," that the friends of government were making a movement to take him, and the other leaders of the insurgents; upon which the said and redoubted leader, with his usual prefence of mind and wonted audacity, bolted pur on his snow shoes and took to the woods to secure himself from the danger and duplicate grievance of being taken and brought to justice.

WANTED, a Boy about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 1787.

Strong's & Bickerstaff's

ALMANACKS,

For 1787, to be sold by the gross, dozen or single at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

For the Hampshire Gazette.

Mr. Printer,

Please to give the following a place in your paper, and you will oblige one of your readers.

MR. B. S. a Member of the Hatfield Convention, &c. certainly merits a very high place in the list of political scribblers—he is furnished with a mind as capacious and as well replenished with ideas as perhaps can be found in any gentleman of the education that his writings discover him to be possessed of. He has a fine knack at scurrility, and is a sound politician; for he has devised a mode, *sui generis*, of calling in public securities: but his ultimate object must have ever lain concealed, had he not at last told us that it was to vindicate himself among the medley of heterogenious particles, and smoke, which he, Vesuvio like, has disgorged; he has belched out some sparks which have alighted on the Old Republican, who, being composed of very combustible materials, has made one *violent* explosion, and since he is posted very near *a comet*, whose long and ingneous tail has given him a slight brush, it is ten to one but he would burst out into such a notable blaze, as would set our political hemisphere on flame, were it not that he has since taken his station *among the planitary orbs*, from whence perhaps we shall hear no more from him; and since he has left this earth, and *resolved to the place of his abode*, doubtless the Convention-Man may have a better opportunity (unless he is one of those luminous *orbs*) of displaying his superiour skill in self applause, and heaping up honour and victory to himself, than his great abilities were so well known before, that none of his readers could have mistaken the author of his writings, had the initial letters of his name been omitted.

It is to be hoped also that the Old Republican's exit will afford essential relief to the Peace-Maker, whose repose has been much interrupted by this his *countryman*, so that *methinks* he may with safety to the public drop *his pen* and give it *respite*. suffer *his ink to freeze*, and desist push shing a third, although he has *wrote a former piece*, and proceeded to begin *another*, and return unmolested to his old employment with his *black frock* on and his *shoulders to the wheel*, lifting *the cart* out of *the mire*. and undisturbedly improve his *stony ground harrow*, seeing the Old Republican is now incapable of untempering it by *setting forth the necessity of the new birth* in his preaching to it, by which the Peace-Maker may obtain a supply of *eat, drink and cloathing*, to sustain his humble clay cottage almost broken down with *fasting and prayer* as long as he shall tabernacle here, which cannot be long in his own apprehension, as his *will* presented to the public fully denotes which cannot be so acceptable to the people as a *deed*, since he has not yet arrived to the *meridian of life, is well and a firm constitution*, and will probably continue [illegible] has *reached the patience of Job*; and the more especially considering he finds that he has *not lived as he ought to have done*, which proves him to be subject to changes, and may induce him to apply to convention for a redress of that supposed grievance, and disappoint the public of their expected possession. *One word more: let every man stick close to his calling*; and should the Peace-Maker accost himself with a *what have I done*, and consider what his abilities point out to him to do, *I flatter myself* he would take *the hint*,

To drop his gander weapon,
And turn to raising flax;
Then sable *frocks* would cheapen,
And cloath *Peace Makers* backs.

The following was addressed, "To the good People of the Town of Deerfield.

"AT a meeting of the several officers commanding companies in the county of Hampshire, in the present movement of the people, for the regulating of matters of public concernment, viz. It is voted and agreed, that it is highly necessary that the several companies and regiments in the said county be properly organized and officered; Voted, a committee of seventeen be raised to see that the aforesaid vote be put in effect: Voted, Capt. Fisk, of South Brimfield, & Capt. Colton, of Longmeadow, for the first regiment; Capt. Day, of West-Springfield, and Capt. Sacket, of Westfield, for the second regiment; Capt. Juel, of Chesterfield, Capt. Brown, of Whately, and Mr. Samuel Morse, of Worthington, for the third regiment; Capt. Shays, of Pelham, Capt. Joseph Hinds, of Greenwich, and Capt. Billings, of Amherst, for the fourth regiment; Capt. Foot, of Greenfield, Capt. Dennimore, of Conway, Capt. Clarke of Colrain, and Capt. Hill, of Charlemont, for the fifth regiment; Capt. Grover, of Montague, and Capt. Powers, of Shutesbury, for the sixth regiment. Be the aforesaid committee, the county aforesaid being assembled, voted and chose Capt. Powers chairman; then that each member of the committee be impowered and directed to write to the several towns in their respective regiments, in the name and behalf of this committee, requesting them to meet and organize their companies as soon as may be, and that being done, the members of committee for the several regiments, to call together their officers of the several companies for the purpose of organizing the regiments agreeable to martial order.

"Done in Committee, at Pelham, 9th December, 1786.

"JOHN POWERS, Chairman."

"To the good People of the Town of Deerfield.

"IT has been considered by the officers of the several companies in the county of Hampshire returning from the movement to Worcester, met in consultation at Pelham, on the 9th day of December instant, to be a matter of the greatest importance, that the several companies and regiments in the said county be properly organized and officered: I am, therefore, directed by a committee appointed for that purpose, to request you in the name and behalf of the committee aforesaid, forthwith to assemble your companies to chuse a Captain and other officers necessary, and make return of the person so chosen to me as soon as may be.

"By order of the Committee,

"OBADIAH FOOT.

"Greenfield, Dec. 9, 1786."

Please to take notice.

TAKEN up in the road in Shrewsbury, on the last day of November, a man in Convulsion Fits, which were repeated almost incessantly, until the third of this inst. when he expired; he was never capable of telling from whence he came, but by some circumstances it is supposed he was from SANDISFIELD, and by a receipt found in his pocket (which was the only paper found about him) it is tho't his name was NATHAN SMITH, which receipt was signed by Lemuel Mayo, and witnessed by Thomas Wood and James Adams, dated the tenth day of November, but no town mentioned: He had two Horses, some cloathing in his saddle-bags, and some medicines suitable for a person subject to Fits; the friends of the above described person, are desired to apply to the Selectmen Shrewsbury for the horses, and other articles; which they may have upon paying cost; or they must be sold at Vendue.

JOB CUSHING,
ASA RICE,
JOHN BRAGG, } Select-men.

Shrewsbury, Dec. 15, 1786.

LOST between Easthampton & Northampton, on the 6th inst. a small Pocket Account Book, containing sundry notes and papers, viz. one Note against John Backster, of Hebron, of £1. 10s.—one against Longman Little, of Hebron, of 3l. 5s. 6d.—one against Job Strong, of Easthampton, of 6l.—two Connecticut State Notes, one about 12l. the other of —also one Deed for land, and sundry other writings of no consequence to any person but the owner. Whoever has found said Book with its contents, and will return it to the owner, or give information where it may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ELEAZER TIFFANY.

Easthampton, Dec. 16, 1786.

STRAYED from the subscriber some time in June last two yearling HEIFERS; one a dark red, with a white face; the other a brown, with considerable white about her, both marked with a half crop the upper side of the right ear, and a slit the under side of the same. Whoever will take up said creatures, and give information where they may be had, to the printer hereof, or the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SOLOMON JUDD.

West-Hampton, Dec. 13, 1786.

Just come to hand, and to be sold by

Tappan & Fowle,

At their Shop, opposite the Court-House, in Northampton,

The following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, } London Brown, } Broad-Cloths. Blue, Purple, Olive, and Cloth coloured Lamb-skins. Coatings. Raitteet. Forest Cloth. Serges. Flannels and Baizes, of all widths. Velvets and Corduroys. Satten Beaver. Thickset and Jeans. Shalloon, Durance Calimancoes, & Russels. Morreens. Lastings and Sagenet. Tammies, Camblet cons, Silk Crapes and Paplins. Worsted and Cotton Hose. Sewing Silk and Twist, of all colours. Irish Linens. Cambricks and Muslin. Striped, figured and plain Lawn. An elegant assortment of silk ground, and other Callicoes and Chintzes. Black and white Gauzes. Balloon, do. Black and white Gauze Handkerchiefs. Mourning, do. Catgut. Milliner and Cap Wire. Black and coloured Silk Handkerchiefs. Pink & changeable Lutestrings. Satins and Modes.

Pink and White Tarlatan. Wide and narrow Trim Bindings. Black and white Lutes and Edgings of various kinds. Men's and women's Leather Gloves. Ladies white and coloured do. Black and white Silk do. Silk and worsted Mitts. A variety of Ribbons and Tafte. Black, white and coloured Plumes. Men's Worsted Caps. Perceived sheep Skins. A good assortment of coat, death head, and harlequin tons. Quality, coat and vest Ba Ring. Pins and Needles. Temple, and other Spectacles. Shoe and Knee Buckles. Brass and iron Candlesticks. Japanned, do. with Snuffers. Knives and Forks. Pen Knives. Shears and Scissars. Hi's and Hl's, of different Sizes. Stock Locks. Looking Glasses. A variety of Paper Hangings. Writing Paper, by the ream or quire. Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Ingo, Pepper, Allspice, Indigo Snuff. Pewter Basons and Porringers. Large and small Spoons, and a variety of other articles.

Country Produce of most kinds will be received in payment for the above Goods.

Dec. 13, 1786.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,

Webster's Institute.

Watt's Psalms—Primers—Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
In the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Six.

An ACT for rendering Processes in Law less expensive.

WHEREAS it is the duty of the Legislature to provide means, whereby the decision of civil causes shall be as speedy, and attended with as little expence to the citizens of this commonwealth, as the nature of the things will admit:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That every Justice of the Peace within this commonwealth, is hereby empowered to take cognizance of all civil actions, of the value of more than four pounds, arising or happening within their respective counties, triable by the common or statute laws, of what nature or species soever, excepting all actions wherein the title of real estate is to be determined, in the manner hereafter prescribed; and it shall be the duty of every Justice of the peace, upon application made by any person or persons, who shall first exhibit his, her, or their debt or demand, to issue a writ of attachment or summons thereon, or an original summons, directed to some proper officer within the same county, impowered by law to execute the same; directing the person or persons, against whom such writ or summons shall issue, to appear before him the said Justice, on a day therein mentioned, to confess such debt or demand; and such writ or summons shall be duly served by such officer, at least fourteen days before the day therein set for confessing; otherwise the party summoned shall not be held to answer thereon. Such summons to be in the form following.

(Summons for appearance.)

S——ss.

L.S. To the Sheriff of the said county of S——, or either of his Deputies, or any of the Constables of the town of B. within the said county. Greeting.

IN the name of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are required to summon and give notice unto T. B. of B. aforesaid (addition) if he may be found in your precinct, that he appear before me, J. D. Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, at my dwelling-house in B. on the day of , at of the clock in the noon; then and there to answer to E. L. of M. (addition) and confession make, if he see cause of the debt, trespass or demand, (as the case may be) [here insert the declaration] as shall then and there appear, with other due damages, and of this writ, with your doings therein, you are to make true return unto myself, at or before the said day of

Dated at B. aforesaid, the day of , in the year of our Lord, J. D. Just. Pacis.

(Capias or attachment)

S——ff.

L.S. To the Sheriff of the said county of S— or either of his Deputies, or any of the Constables of the town of B. within the same county. Greeting

IN the name of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are required to attach the goods or estate of T. P. of B. aforesaid (addition) to the value of , and for want thereof, to take the body of the said T. P. if he may be found in your precinct, and him safely keep, to that he may be had before me, J. D. Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, at my dwelling house in B. on the day of , at of the clock in the noon; then and there to answer to E. L. of M. (addition) and confession make, if he see cause, of the debt, trespass or demand (as the case may be) (there insert the declaration as shall then and there appear, with other due damages. Hereof fail not, and make due return of this writ, and of your doings therein, unto myself, at or before the said day of

Dated at B aforesaid, the day of in the year of our Lord,

J. D. Just. Pacis,

(Summons when the goods are attached)

S——ss.

L. S. To T. P. of D. in the county of S. (addition.)

Greeting.

IN the name of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are commanded to appear before me, J. D. Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, at my dwelling-house in B. on the day of , at of the clock in the noon; to answer unto E. L. of M. (addition) in a process of confession, (here insert the declaration.) Which proceedings if the said E. L. hath commenced to be heard before me. And your goods or estate attached to the value of for security to satisfy the judgment which the said E. L. may recover upon the aforesaid process. Fail not of appearance at your peril.

Dated at B. aforesaid, the day of in the year of our Lord, 17 J. D. Just. Pacis.

And any attachment of real or personal property, duly made, in consequence of the aforesaid writ or summons, shall be held good and valid, through the several processes that may be had on the cause, to final judgment, and until thirty days after the time provided by law, for execution to issue, unless the defendant shall be discharged therefrom, by order of law. And the body of any person attached by virtue of the aforesaid writ or attachment, shall be held until he be discharged, by the creditor, or by order of law.

And if the defendant shall appear to confess the debt or demand, the confession shall be in the form following.

KNOW all men, that I C. D. of in the county of S. do owe unto E. L. the sum of of the lawful money of Massachusetts, to be paid to the said E. L. on the day of , 17 and if I shall fail of the payment of the debt aforesaid, by the time aforesaid, I will and grant, that the said debt shall be levied of my goods and chattels, lands and tenements, and in want thereof, on my body.

Dated at , this day of in the year of our Lord, 17 Witness my hand and seal. C. D. (.)

S——ff. Acknowledged the day and year last mentioned, before me.

A. B. Just. Pacis.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if after such writ or summons shall be duly served, the party summoned, after being duly called, shall not appear to answer to the same suit, the charge against him in the declaration shall be taken to be true, and the Justice shall give judgment against him for such damages as he shall find the plaintiff hath sustained, with costs: And in case the defendant shall appear, and confess the debt or demand, or make default as aforesaid, execution shall issue from the Justice, after the expiration of fifty days from the time of confession or default, which execution may run into any county or place, and is hereby made awardable in any county or place in this Commonwealth, and shall be there executed by the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff or Constable to whom it shall be directed, and shall be in the form following, viz.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To the Sheriff of the county of his Deputy, Under-Sheriff or Deputy, or either of the Constables of the town of Greeting.

REAL. BECAUSE C. D of in our county of on the day of in the year of our Lord, 17 before me, A. B. Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of acknowledged (by confession or non-appearance, as the case may be) that he was indebted to E. F. of in the county of , in the sum of , which he ought to have paid on the day of And there now appears to be due

WE command you therefore, that of the goods chattels, or real estate of C. D. within your precinct, you cause to be paid and satisfied unto the said E. F. at the value thereof in money, the aforesaid sum of together with costs of process, and for this writ, and thereof also satisfy yourself your own lawful fees. And for want of goods, chattles, or real estate of the said C. D. within your precinct, to satisfy the sums aforesaid, and your said fees, We command you to take the body of the said C. D. and him commit unto our gaol in our county of aforesaid, there to be detained in said gaol until he pay the full sums above-said with your said fees, or that the said C. D. be discharged by the said E. F. the creditor, or otherwise by order of Law. Hereof fail not, and make return of this writ with your doings thereon, unto the above-said A. B. within ninety days from the date hereof, Witness the said A. B. at the day of in the year of our Lord, 17 A. B.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case the defendant shall appear, agreeably to the summons aforesaid, and shall dispute the demand therein stated against him, the Justice shall use his best endeavours, to induce the parties to a reference of such dispute or demand; and in case the parties agree to refer such dispute or demand, and agree on the persons to determine the same; the referees shall have the same power, & the same proceedings shall be had thereon, in all respects, as is pointed out by an act passed the present year, entitled, "An Act for rendering the decision of civil causes, as speedy and as little expensive as possible:" And every Justice of the Peace, shall keep a fair record of his proceedings, in all actions brought before him, as in this act is provided, in a book to be kept for that purpose; which record, shall, on the death or removal from office of the Justice, be lodged in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in the same county. And if any Justice of the Peace, on his removal from office, shall neglect to lodge the record of his proceedings, as aforesaid, for the space of six months from such removal, he shall forfeit, and pay the sum of fifty pounds; and if the executor or administrator, on the estate of a deceased Justice, shall neglect to lodge such record as aforesaid, for the term of three months, after the same shall come to his hands, he shall forfeit and pay the like sum of fifty pounds: And if any person shall knowingly destroy, deface or conceal any of the records of a Justice of the Peace after his decease, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds. The said fines and forfeitures shall be sued for and recovered in the same manner as by this act is provided for the recovery of debts; one half thereof to the use of him or them, who shall sue for the same, and the other half to the use of the county, to which such Justice while in office belonged.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when a debt or demand brought before a Justice of the Peace, agreeably to this Act, is disputed by the defendant; and the parties do not consent to settle the same by a reference, the plaintiff may carry such demand before the Court of Common Pleas for trial, on his giving notice to the defendant, in presence of the Justice (who shall record the same) of the time and place where the said action is to be heard and tried; in which case, a copy of the proceedings before the Justice, with all the papers and evidence filed in the case, together with the plaintiff's declaration, shall be lodged in the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas in the county where trial is to be had, at least seven days before the sitting of the Court: and the plaintiff shall have a right to amend his declaration after the process, before a justice, any time previous to the same being lodged in the Clerk's office. Provided, that if an alteration shall be made in the substance of the declaration, the Plaintiff shall cause the defendant to be notified thereof, fourteen days before the sitting of said court; and shall pay the costs that shall have arisen before such alteration was made.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That but one Attorney be allowed to plead on either side, in any cause before the Court of Common Pleas.

And be it further enacted by the authority a-

foresaid, That no civil action shall be cognizable in the Courts of Common Pleas, which shall be commenced after the first day of January next (except actions in which the title of real estates is to be determined) unless it hath first been commenced and proceeded upon before a Justice of the Peace, as is provided by this act.

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be paid by the several Justices of the Peace, to the Collector of Excise in the county or district to which they respectively belong, for each and every writ, original summons and execution, eight-pence; to be made up in the bill of cost, and paid at the same time, and in the same manner, as other duties of them required.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall begin to operate and be in force, on, and after the first day of January next, and shall continue for the term of two years, and no longer.

In the House of Representatives November 13th, 1786.

This Bill, having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, November 15th, 1786.

This bill, having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor—Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

I AM a poor woman, yet as I am one of those who are peaceable and faithful in Israel, I pray to be heard. My advice once saved a city from ruin and a nation from misery. My cry is now lift up to those of my countrymen who have unsheathed their swords against their country, and aimed a deadly blow at the authority which God and their own appointment hath set over them. Mi judged Friends hearken to the words of my mouth. To your Leaders, who have turned you out of the way of duty and prosperity, my faithful advice is, to bridle their ambition and not to suffer their dangerous designs to proceed any further, but to bow themselves to the laws and justice of their country; a country patient in forbearance and delighting in clemency. But my fears are that these men will not listen to my voice. Therefore to the generality of those who have gone all ray, I speak in the simplicity and sincerity of my heart. You know not the folly, the labour and the danger of your infatuated course. The authority whom you resist and the brethren whom you defy in arms are your only friends, faithfully engaged to secure to you, no less than to themselves, the blessings of a good civil government and rational liberty. To those whose unwearied and fallacious attempts have raised you in arms against the State, you are under no obligations of gratitude. They have promised you less expence and greater liberty, riches and equality under their management. But are you not convinced by the glaring evidence set before you, that your liberty is as entire as a state of civil society will admit, and your government as cheap as will consist with your effectual protection? While those who have stolen away your affections from your faithful friends and magistrates, have assumed to themselves superior ranks and offices, and have exercised a wider command and a more unlimited authority than your lawful officers ever desired or dared to exercise. Have you rashly given your assurances to cleave to them and their cause; consider the fallacies by which they obtained these assurances: consider your prior, your more rational and controuling obligations to your God and your country, by which all such rash and undutiful engagements are superceded and nullified. What they now wish from you is evidently to protect them from the justice of the laws and deserved punishment, and to aid their designs to gain promotion over you and your brethren. For these ends they endeavour to keep you ignorant of truth; to amuse with false rumours and to alarm you with imaginary fears, and thus to drive you on to a state of desperation. They would persuade you that you have no retreat; you must go forward and succeed or be miserable. But hear my voice, if you go forward, either to conquer or to be conquered, is alike misery to the greater part of you. Believe them not, now is the time to return to your allegiance and to a state of security. The authors of our troubles are the great criminals, and as such are peculiarly liable to punishment. Your honour and safety is to withdraw from their party and renounce their corrupt pursuits. They have already, during these violent commotions, created to you more pain, expence and danger than you would have experienced from the government in the discharge of your whole public debt, and in paying for your protection in many future years. Set down and compare the hazard and the cost, and learn whether your attachment is due to your rulers or to those interested men who have seduced you from your fidelity and happiness. Consider whether it concerns you to protect those restless subjects, who have involved themselves in danger by their own folly and violence, or to protect your own lives, liberties and property, the dignity of your country and the well being of future generations. Your country now prays for your reformation, your happiness and prosperity. Your country has denounced and believe that she will verify her threatnings, That such as continue obstinately to break the peace and endanger the government, shall one day be pursued and overtaken by the vengeance of an injured community. Those who have before drawn you aside, will again allure and persuade you to new insurrections. But hear the counsel of a mother in Israel, those insurrections will be more dangerous to you than the former. Therefore, "my sons if sinners entice you consent ye not. Walk not in the way with them: refrain your feet from their path. For their feet run to evil and make haste to shed blood." Lay aside the guilty sword of rebellion against the land of your nativity and the cities of your God. But should your ears continue still sealed to the voice of reason and duty, and you should be deluded again to assume unnatural arms; remember that e'er long you will be in evil plight: your leaders will push you on to desperate and perilous attempts: but presume upon no rash enterprize to secure the authors of your misery and danger. Deliver up the authors of your mischief to the tribunal of justice; leave them to the laws of your insulted country. By my counsel, men in such desperate case have once been saved. I came to them in my wisdom and they heard my voice, and threw the head of Sheba the son of Bichri over the wall, and the kingdom was quiet and happy. To you in like manner and with similar counsel I come in my wisdom. For your own sakes, for your children sakes hear, bear the friendly voice of

The WISE WOMAN of ABEL.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

THERE is nothing more humiliating than for an honest man to sit down calmly and survey the motions purposes, and inventions of a considerable part of mankind in a community, when there is nothing to restrain them but their own feelings, and a sense of the moral obligations that ought to bind us together. I am inclined to think that the small degree of reason that heaven has given us, without proper cultivation, serves to make us less susceptible, or at least more indifferent to the happiness of our own species, than almost any other animal in the creation that is void of it; and what serves to convince me it is true, is the amazing and unaccountable conduct of the leaders, supporters & encouragers of this shameful and villainous rebellion now exhibiting in the counties of Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire. That after this class of people had deluded and led astray many of the ignorant, together with great numbers of unexperienced youth in the e counties, to act the most unpardonable, by insulting the dignity of the people in the subversion of all government. Trampling upon the most precious—Distreding the most innocent, by threats of burning and devastation, and all the horrors of war. I say, after all these indignities, government from mere benevolence and humanity, extended offers of pardon to these strange men, and what is the consequence? the day of grace is expired and most accepting the offer but in a few instances; and what adds to this black catalogue, and what deserves the rancour of their hearts, is their contempt and ingratitude to the legislature, who have made every exertion to safe, satisfy and comfort these people, by pulling many ads out of the purse of defending their restless souls, which in their consequence must operate to the disadvantage of the peaceable part of the community, and which could not be justified upon no other principle, than to establish tranquility in the state. Nay, after all this has been done, who has it produced, but new and unheard of acts of treason and rebellion? and unremitted exertions in these leaders to prevent the deluded from coming in and taking hold of the pardon, and crouding government to the necessity of compelling them, by force of arms, to obedience and submission to the laws of the land?

My Friends and Countrymen, Not long since I addressed you upon the most important subject there is in nature, except that of your future personal happiness—my design was no other than what relates from benevolence & humanity; that the instructive might be timely afforded with the real danger that we, as a community, laboured under, and if possible, reclaim some of the deluded. Whether my attempts to serve my country had any good effect, I am not able to determine: but I have this for my consolation, I believe I did no harm. I shall therefore, once more at liberty myself to class, one class of people as with these, and leave the rest as incorrigible. For the line is drawn; the die is cast; the day is not far distant, that your country will demand your assistance to repel the violent invaders of your liberty. It is rebellion my countrymen, that you have to encounter, and it has been kindled up principally by some vile perjured scoundrels in this and the neighbouring countries, who have taken hereto fore the oath of their God upon them, to be true and faithful in supporting the laws and constitution of this Commonwealth and the United States. And shall we, as a community, laboured under, and if possible reclaim some of the deluded. Whether my attempts to serve my country had any good effect, I am not able to determine: but I have this for my consolation, I believe I did no harm. I shall therefore, once more at liberty myself to class, one class of people as with these, and leave the rest as incorrigible. For the line is drawn; the die is cast; the day is not far distant, that your country will demand your assistance to repel the violent invaders of your liberty. It is rebellion my countrymen, that you have to encounter, and it has been kindled up principally by some vile perjured scoundrels in this and the neighbouring countries, who have taken heretof

Scheme of a Lottery.

FOR raising £.163,200, by the Sale of 50 Townships, of 6 Miles square, containing 1,152000 acres,

Deduct 4 lots, of 320 acres each, in each township, reserved for public uses, } 64,000

Leaves, 1,088000 acres to be divided among the adventurers, at 3s. per acre, £.163,200

2720 Tickets, at 200 Dollars each, £.163,080

			Acres.
1 Lot or prize, of a township, deducting 4 public lots,			21,760
2 lots	of half a township, or	10,880 acres each,	21,760
4 lots	of a quarter of a township, or	5,440 acres each,	21,760
6 lots	of 3 miles by 2 miles, or	3,840 acres each,	23,040
20 lots	of 2 miles by 2 miles, or	2,560 acres each,	51,200
40 lots	of 3 miles by 1 mile, or	1,920 acres each,	76,800
120 lots	of 2 miles by 1 mile, or	1,280 acres each,	153,600
400 lots	of 1 mile by 1 mile, or	640 acres each,	256,000
761 lots	of 1 mile by half a mile, or	320 acres each,	243,520
1366 lots	of half a mile square, or	160 acres each,	218,560
2720 lots,	containing,		1,088,000

To encourage the settlement of the above Lands, the Lisiature have not only exempted them, but those who may settle on them, and their estates, within the same, from all state or continental taxes for fifteen years, and have granted in each township four lots, of 320 acres each, for public uses, one for the use of a public Grammar School; one for the use of the Ministry; one for the first settled Minister; and one for the benefit of public Education in general.

The lands lay between the two fine rivers Penobscot and Schuduc. The soil, from the best accounts, is very good, and the country well watered. As the Cobscook, Denney's, Machias, East and West-Rivers, Chandler's, Indian-River, Pleasant-River, Narroguagus, Taunton, Skillings and Union Rivers, have their sources within this tract, as well as several branches of the Penobscot, many of their rivers afford good mill-seats, with the advantage of rafting logs to them for many mills. Sixteen of the townships are from three to ten miles distance only from navigation, and the most remote is but forty miles. There are but few towns on the sea coast, and on the rivers Penobscot and Schuduc, but what are disposed of, and before the drawing of this lottery, the sale of those will probably be completed. Twelve hundred families are already settled in that country, and more are continually joining them. When these advantages, and the encouragement offered for the settlement of the country, are considered, and compared with its present state, and the disadvantages which have hitherto attended it,---there cannot be a doubt, but the settlement of the same will most rapidly increase.

Plans will be made out, by which the relative situation of each township, and each lot, may be seen; and all the townships, except that for the highest prize, will be divided in such a manner, into large and small lots, as that there will be nearly the same number of lots in each township.

As the chance is nearly equal that every adventurer in this lottery will obtain 320 acres; that it is but about three to one that he will draw 640 acres; and 14 to one that he will draw 1280 acres, and upwards,---and every man who wishes to *avoid* the payment of *taxes*, and to *secure* to himself and children, a *certain*, and *perhaps a great estate*, at a very small expence, will immediately purchase a ticket. And those who hold large sums of public securities, will do well to consider, that by adventuring a part in this lottery, they will add to the value of what they retain, at the same time that they put themselves in a way of increasing their fortunes by drawing a valuable prize.

The Tickets, agreeable to the act, may be sold for the consolidated or army notes of this Commonwealth, or for any public securities of the United States, on interest. The time fixed by the act for drawing this lottery, is the first Wednesday in March next; but the Managers hope, by a speedy sale of the tickets, to be enabled to draw sooner.

Tickets may be had for Pierce's final settlement certificates, or for any other public securities, and interest allowed thereon to the 31st of December, 1786,---by applying to,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. at *Andover*,
NATHANIEL WELLS, at *Wells*,
JOHN BROOKS, at *Bradford*,
RUFUS PUTNAM, at *Rutland*,
LEONARD JARVIS, at *Boston*.

N B. Tickets may be had of EBENEZER HUNT, jun. Northampton.

A ADDRESS from the Convention at Hatfield, held by an adjournment from the late Convention of the County of Hampshire, began and held at Hadley, the 7th of November last, and adjourned to the second day of January, 1787, to the PEOPLE of this County; but in a particular manner to their Constituents.

Fellow Citizens,

THIS Commonwealth is in a most alarming situation, by reason of great uneasiness subsisting amongst its inhabitants with respect to the situation of our government, and we exceedingly divided in the way and manner of seeking redress. Some cry one thing, and some another, and many flying to arms; yea, are we not in the most imminent danger of bringing on a civil war, which in all probability will involve us in everlasting ruin: Therefore it behoves every well wisher for the good of his country, who has any regard for himself or his posterity, or the least feeling for his fellow creatures, to use his utmost endeavours to bring about a reconciliation and still the commotions that do subsist amongst us.

Therefore the Convention, from the trust that is deposited in them, and in faithfulness to their constituents and their country, do earnestly desire all such of our brethren as have heretofore had recourse to arms, to lay them aside, and unitedly join with us in our prayers to the Legislature for a redress of our grievances, for that is the only constitutional way of seeking redress; and as the General Court at their last session, did spend much of their time in hearing and attending to the prayers of the people, and still do shew a willingness to hear all their complaints, therefore let us take courage: our matters may all be compromised without hazarding the danger of a civil war. Furthermore we do feelingly wish that all bystanders, and every individual citizen, would use their influence that nothing may take place from any party or parties to exasperate and provoke to arms; and likewise to exert their abilities to come in to some uniform method to unite in our petitions to the Legislature. We are a republic---government rests upon the shoulders of the people; therefore why should any be inactive in such a day as this, when perhaps their happiness and that of generations yet unborn, depend upon their exertions. Furthermore, we may do well to consider, that *a kingdom or house divided against itself, cannot stand.* As the staff of government is in the hands of the people, they may hold it without doing violence to any man: the majority ought ever to rule the minority, therefore there is a ready method to settle all our divisions, discords and animosities, which are prevalent amongst us.

The Convention do adjourn their conference to the third Tuesday of March next, to be holden at Mr. Goodman's, innholder in Hadley.

Once more we do invite all the towns in this county to join in the next proposed conference, that we may be in a way to convince each other of our errors, and cultivate that union which is necessary in a community.

Published by order of Convention,
JOHN BILLINGS, Chairman.
True copy, Test.
ISAAC PEPPER, Clerk.

Hatfield, Jan. 4, 1787.

LOST between Easthampton & Northampton, on the 6th inst. a small Pocket Account-Book, containing sundry notes and papers, viz. one Note against John Backster, of Hebron, of 5l. 10s.---one against Longman Little, of Hebron, of 3l. 5s. 6d.---one against Jab Strong of Easthampton, of 6l.---two Connecticut Notes, one about 12l. the other 5l.---and one Deed for land, and sundry other writings of no consequence to any person but the owner. Whoever has found said Book with its contents, and will return it to the owner, or give information where it may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ELEAZER TIFFANY.

Easthampton, Dec 16, 1786.

A Subscription School.

I. CURSON,

TEACHER of the Proprietors School, Northampton, begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to open a Subscription School at Hatfield, the first day of January next, where youths will be carefully and expeditiously instructed in various branches of useful Literature. For terms and other particulars, Gentlemen are desired to apply to Col. Chapin of Hatfield.

December 16, 1786.

WANTED, a Boy about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Enquire of the Printers.

Jan. 1787.

JANUARY 1787. THE NUMB. 23

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

An Act to raise a public Revenue by Excises.

WHEREAS every well wisher to the peace and happiness of this commonwealth, will most cheerfully acquiesce in all those measures adopted by government, which tend to establish their public faith and honour; to ease the people as much as possible of direct taxation, and to encourage the agriculture, manufactures and population of the country, the great sources of national wealth and happiness; and as the General Court, after the most mature deliberation, are clearly of opinion, that Excises, on such articles of foreign luxury, as can be easily collected, and on such domestic articles, as are not the necessaries of life, will, in addition to the Impost duty, have a happy tendency to accomplish those salutary purposes:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, That on and after the first day of January next, there shall be paid on the following articles, the Excise duty to them respectively herein affixed, viz.

Every gallon of Madeira Wine, one shilling and four-pence.
Every gallon of other Wine, nine pence.
Every gallon of foreign rum, nine pence.
Every gallon of other foreign distilled spirits, nine pence.
Every gallon of New-England Rum, and distilled spirits, four pence.
Every pound of Bohea Tea, six pence.
Every pound of other India Tea, one shilling.
Every pound of coffee one penny.
Every pound of Cocoa, one penny.
Every pound of Imported Chocolate six pence.
Every pound of Loaf-Sugar, one penny half penny.
Every pound of other Sugar, half-penny.
Every hundred of Lemons, one shilling.
Every hundred weight of Raisins, three shillings.
Every pound of Snuff, four pence.
Every pound of Tobacco imported in the Leaf, one penny.
Every pound of manufactured Tobacco imported, two pence.
Every imported Clock twenty-four shillings.
Every imported Watch, twelve shillings each.
Every Coach and Chariot, eight pounds each, yearly.
Every Phaeton and four wheel Chaise, four pounds each, yearly.
Every sall-back Chaise, fifteen shillings, yearly.
Every other Chaise, ten shillings, yearly.
Every Sulky and riding Chair, nine shillings each, yearly.

Be it enacted, That on and after the first day of January next, every person that shall import any of said excised articles, or to whom any of them shall be consigned, and every person distilling or manufacturing any of them; and every person owning or possessing any of them, shall be, and hereby is prohibited from selling or bartering the same, or any part of said excised articles, Carriages excepted, without a permit so to do, in writing, from the Collector of Excise in the county or district, or his Deputy, on forfeiture of two hundred pounds, and the value of the articles so sold or bartered, saving that such persons as are licenced by a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, may sell spiritous liquors only.

Be it enacted, That every person having excised articles to sell or dispose of, shall on the first day of January next, take an accurate account thereof in writing, and exhibit the same, under oath, to the Collector or his Deputy, when he shall apply for a permit to sell or dispose of said excised articles, or any of them, and shall be accountable to the Collector for the excise thereon, agreeably to law; and the Collector or his Deputy, is hereby empowered and required to grant to every person, applying for the same, and giving such security, as is herein after prescribed, a permit in writing, to sell all, or any of said excised articles, (except spiritous liquours by retail) for the term of twelve months; and every person applying for such permit, shall give bond to the Collector, with sufficient sureties, living within this Government, in a sum, not exceeding one thousand pounds, nor less than one hundred pounds, that he will render to the Collector, or his Deputy, such an excise account, and pay him such excise duties, as is and shall be required by law, during the continuance of his permit: and every person, who shall be licenced, or permitted to sell excise articles, after the said first day of January next, shall exhibit to the Collector, or his Deputy, an accurate account, on oath, of all excised articles in his possession at the time of such licence; or permit being granted, and shall also exhibit at the time of payment, an accurate account of all excised articles, which he shall have distilled, manufactured, taken in or received, after such first account, except such as he shall purchase by retail agreeable to this act, and shall, at the times hereafter provided, pay the excise duty, to the Collector of the county or district, or his Deputy, on all the excised articles aforesaid, excepting such as shall have been sold to persons duly licenced, or permitted, and for which proper certificates are returned, and such as shall actually remain on hand, to be shown to the Collector or Deputy if required, and such as shall have been exported, in conformity to law: and all excise accounts shall mention the name of the person, of whom the articles was bought or received, the quantity of each article, and the town and county in which he lives; and if any of said excised articles shall have been sold to persons licenced or permitted, the said accounts shall mention the name, the town and county to which he belongs, the quantity sold, and the time when; and the person to accounting, shall exhibit a certificate thereof, to the Collector or Deputy, under the hand of the said licenced or permitted person; and for the articles named in such certificate, the Collector or his Deputy shall not demand any excise, but shall transmit the certificate to the Collector of the county or district where such licenced or permitted person lives, who shall demand and receive the excise due thereon, agreeably to law.

Be it enacted, That no Naval Officer, or Deputy, shall give a permit for unlading any excised articles, without first having received a certificate from the Collector, that the excise duty is secured.

And whereas it is indispensibly necessary, in order to prevent imposition and fraud, that the Collectors of Excise and their Deputies, should know the exact quantity of excised articles.

Be it therefore enacted, That every Collector of Excise be, and he is hereby authorised and directed, forthwith to appoint in each port where there is a Naval-Officer, a sufficient number of suitable persons to be gaugers and weighers of those excised articles brought into such port which pay an excise on the pound or gallon; and the Master or owner of the vessel or float, having excised articles on board thereof, shall, previous to unlading the same, or any part thereof, apply to some one or more of said gaugers and weighers, who shall attend to the unlading thereof, and shall weigh immediately on being landed or stored, those articles which pay an excise on the pound, and gauge those which pay an excise on the gallon, and shall make return thereof in writing, to the Collector of Excise or his Deputy, of the exact quantity contained in each package; and shall mark and number the same as the Collector shall direct; and before the gaugers and weighers enter on the duties of their office, they shall be sworn by the Collector, to the faithful and impartial discharge thereof, agreeably to law; And the Collectors shall immediately return the names of the gaugers and weighers by them appointed, to the Comptroller-General; and if the Comptroller-General has reason to believe, that any person so appointed, is not suitable for the business, he shall signify the same to the Collector in writing, and the Collector shall make null and void the appointment aforesaid, and appoint another person in his stead.

Be it enacted, That the gauger and weigher shall receive, in full for his services, one penny for each gross hundred he shall weigh, and four pence for each hundred gallons he shall gauge, and in the same proportion for a larger and smaller quantity, to be paid by the Collector of Excise who shall take a receipt of the gauger and weigher for the money paid, and the same shall be allowed him by the Comptroller-General on settlement of accounts.

Be it enacted, That when any vessel shall arrive, having excised articles on board, the owner or consignee thereof, shall previous to unlading the same, give bond to the Collector or his Deputy, that he will comply with the law, relative to the gauging and weighing, that he will within fifteen days, render to the Collector or his Deputy, an exact account of the quantity of each and every excised article, that has come to his care, on board of said vessel, and that he will then give an excise bond with surety, to be accountable for the excise as the law directs. And when the Collector of Excise or his Deputy, shall receive such bond, he shall certify the same to the Naval-Officer, who shall give a permit to unlade the excised articles expressed in such certificate. And the excise bond, shall be in the form following, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that WE of in the county (or district) of Merchants, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto Collector of Excise in the , in the sum of pounds lawful money, to be paid to the said or his successor in office, to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents; sealed with our seals. Dated this day of in the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty

The CONDITION of this obligation is such, that WHEREAS the above bounden has imported on board of the following excised articles, viz. (Here name the quantity of each article.) NOW if the above bounden shall pay, or cause to be paid to the said or his successor in office, the excise duty, as required by law, on the above enumerated articles, amounting to the sum of or produce certificates for the discharge thereof, as the law directs, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered, in presence of }

Be it enacted, That for the adventures which may be brought in such vessel or float, belonging to the Master, mate or other mariner, a separate bond in the form aforesaid, mutatis mutandis, shall be given to the Collector of Imposts and Excise, for the amount of the Excise duties thereof, either by the Master for himself, and in their behalf, or by each of them severally, to whom the property may appertain; and if the adventures aforesaid, or any part thereof, shall be taken out of the said vessel or float, previous to bonds being given as aforesaid, the owner of such goods shall forfeit and pay for such offence double the value of the goods so taken out, contrary to this act.

And be it enacted, That each person giving an excise bond as aforesaid, shall at the expiration of every three months from the date of it, render an account to the Collector or his Deputy, and pay him the excise, or return such certificates as the law directs, for all the excised articles named in his bond, which have been sold or any way disposed of; and shall continue so to do, at the end of every three months till the whole are disposed of; and when he returns certificates, to be endorsed on his excise bond, he shall make oath that the articles contained therein, are the identical ones mentioned in his bond; and he shall at each settlement, on demand by the Collector or his Deputy, shew to him those identical goods named in the bond, which he says are on hand; and if he refuses or neglects to do it on demand as aforesaid, or if he refuses or neglects to account as aforesaid, the Collector shall put the excise bond in suit, and shall recover judgement for a sum equal to the Excise due on the articles mentioned in the bond, with costs, excepting what has been previously endorsed. And the Collectors and their Deputies shall keep those bonds bound in a book, and shall cancel them by

taking off the name and seal only; and should the certificates on the final settlement of the excise bond, fall short of the original weight and gauge, on account of leakage, the Collector shall allow a deduction not exceeding five per centum on liquors and brown sugar.

And where it is apprehended, that many frauds will be committed, by allowing persons to sell excised articles free of excise, under a pretence of paying it themselves:

Be it therefore enacted, That on and after the said first day of January next, every person be, and he is hereby prohibited from selling any excised articles free of the excise, or any part of it, to licensed or permitted persons, so as to exclude such licenced or permitted persons from paying such excise, except by retail only; and at public auction, no sale whatever shall be considered as retail; and no other sale shall be considered as retail, where the quantity exceeds one quarter of an hundred in weight, or ten gallons in measure, except in the article of brown sugar, the sale of one hundred weight may be considered as retail. And every person selling, or any way disposing of excised articles to licensed or permitted persons, except as aforesaid, shall take certificates for the payment of the excise on the full quantity so sold or disposed of, and shall return them to the Collector, at the periods required in this act.—And whoever shall sell or any way disposed of excised articles, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this enacting clause, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten pounds, and the value of the articles so sold or disposed of.—And no Collector or Deputy, in settling an excise account with any licenced or permitted person, shall allow him the excise, or any part of it, on any article whatever, on account of his having paid it to the person of whom he purchased, except as aforesaid; and the Collectors shall allow a deduction of ten per centum, on all monies received for excise on liquors and brown sugars.

(To be Continued.)

For the Hampshire Gazette.

STRICTURES on the Pieces published in No. 17, signed, the one 'Daniel Gray, chairman,' and the other 'Thomas Grover:' addressed to said Mr. Grover,

SIR,

IT has (we acknowledge) some how or other happened to you, to act in a more conspicuous manner than some others:" but how happened this? I answer, by your own account, 'in your stepping forth' a volunteer, and with great forwardness, not to 'defend,' but to wage war upon, and with force and arms demolish the constitutional 'rights and privileges of the people, especially in the county of Hampshire.' Having 'stept forth,' and by that means stept up into a 'conspicuous' station (a Captain in the new arrangement) you undertake to publish a list of grievances which, you say, 'the people then at arms (in arms you mean) complain of.' Refering us, in the first place, to 'a draught, drawn up by a committee, under the signature of Daniel Gray, chairman,' containing four articles; 'which,' you say, 'is heartily approved:' to which you have added, of your own, and in a stile truly Imperial, twice that number; avowedly assigning these 'the causes of the late risings of the people 'and their then present movement' at Worcester: and in your 'conspicuous manner,' boldly avow your 'intentions to contend,' i. e. fight, VI & ARMIS, 'till a redress shall be obtained.'

Suffer me, sir, for a few moments, to call off your attention and that of your conspirators, from a partial and interested to a candid and thorough view of these your avowed grounds and reasons of taking arms, marshalling an army, and in fact waging war upon the great majority of the people of this Commonwealth, for adhering to their own constitution and standing to defend their own independence and government.

You appear a man of too much sense not to know that the General Court is, ipso facto, the whole body of the people, constitutionally convened by representation: and being convened, from the sole body authorised and impowered by constitution to make, amend, alter or repeal the laws of this Commonwealth: You must know that whatever is constitutionally done by them, is really considered as really and virtually done by the great body of the people, whom they represent: You know that this body is appointed from one year to another by the free choice of the people, and that no man obtains a seat in the Legislature otherwise than by such free election: You well know that in the ample enjoyment and constitutional exercise of this privilege, our present General Court received and still hold their political existence: that they have been actuated by a spirit truly patriotic and even paternal, you cannot with reason deny. At an early period, great expense, and a season otherwise unsuitable, they have been specially convened for the purpose of attending to the complaints and relieving the burthens of the complaining and uneasy, who then appeared not a few. You appear in your publication, not only to a high degree bold and arrogant, but unadvised and precipitant, utterly unacquainted with the things of which you write; entirely uninformed of the doings of the General Court, relative to the matters of which you perfist in your complaints, and dictatorial mandates: You ought to have known, that nearly all the things contained in your two lists of grievances were thoroughly attended to, coolly deliberated and maturely canvassed by the Legislature at their late sessions; and all the wisdom and patriotic clemency they were possessed of, employed to relieve the burthens and ease the complaints of the people, in these very things, and so far as they found that justice and a regard to the general good would allow, they have in fact complied with the requests of their petitioners, and removed the grounds of their complaints.

In addition to this, the General Court, as an indulgent father, have held out, on most reasonable and easy conditions, a pardon to the guilty insurgents, not one excepted; and to consummate their singular clemency, have been at pains and cost to lay before their constituents, a particular and circumstantial statement of governmental accounts, and a minute detail of the reasons of their conduct in those matters in which they found themselves unable, consistent with reason, justice and the general good, to gratify the wishes of any of their complainants. Which reasonable information, where it hath been admitted, hath had a happy influence to relieve and quiet the misinformed, yet honest minds of multitudes; and is indeed sufficient to satisfy all the dispassionate and unbiased.

From the courses of the General Court, we are ascertained of two things, the one is, the conscious integrity of its compilers, and that they had full conviction that the grounds and reasons of their official conduct were solid and well founded; especially in those cases in which they could not answer the wishes of any of their constituents: the other, that our General Court at present has no oppressive tyrannical measures intentionally, on hand; because reasons of state policy, where that is the case, cannot endure the public eye.

Your last article, which, in the stile of sovereign majesty, pronounceth, though with less arrogance than most of the others, that 'Deputy-Sheriff must be totally set aside,' I cannot say has as yet come before the Legislature in a list of grievances; but doubtless will gain all that attention it merits, whenever it shall come within their notice.

Your last article, the only one which remains unnoticed, is couched in these words, 'A revision of the constitution is absolutely necessary.' Had you been better acquainted with the constitution, you would have known the good people of this Commonwealth have not only agreed to receive and govern themselves by it, but have also bound themselves by sacred contract to hold and abide by it, just as it is, unaltered, unrevised for the certain definite term of fifteen years; so far therefore that a revision is absolutely necessary, is to say nothing better than virtually to say, that a palpable violation of the constitution and an infringement of that mutual sacred covenant, is absolutely necessary. The people are to be considered as holding the power of chusing and establishing a form of government for themselves; but when in the exercise of that power, they have once framed, adopted and sacredly constituted a particular form of government, and even bound themselves with the solemnity of an oath to adhere to it and be governed by it, for a certain limited term, certainly they have put it out of their power and tied their own hands 'that they can neither revise the old nor make a new one during that term.' Should it be said, 'the constitution may be revised or even set aside by the consent of the people, or the majority of them,' it were sufficient to reply, that the only equitable method of disannulling or altering contracts, is by the mutual consent of the contracting parties: In the case in hand, every individual having contracted with the whole body of the people, and the whole body with every individual, every individual member is justly considered as forming one party to the contract; for that reason the contract cannot be set aside, nor any thing done to revise or alter it, not even by every (less) great majority; for any one member hath a right and power to hold the whole body to the contract: therefore a revision cannot rightly take place before the year 1795, without the consent of every member.

ANTITYRANICUS.

For the Hampshire Gazette.

A Friendly ADDRESS to the body of those People ufually ftiled Infurgents, in the Commonwealth of Maffachufetts.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

YOU have been fundry times addreffed by perfons of integrity and ability, who have laboured to fet light and truth before you: had their efforts been fucceffful, mine would have been needlefs. But however fmall the profpect of ferving your beft intereft may be, yet as I have taken all the pains in my power, to acquaint myfelf with the ftate of our public affairs, and particularly with the prefent unhappy controverfy, and may be therefore fuppofed better to underftand thefe affairs, than people who have had lefs advantages for information. As I fuftain no office in the ftate, civil or military: as my intereft is connected and ftands or falls with that of the public, I am anxioufly foliciteus for your good, and that of the public, which I view infeparably connected. As I am loth to give up fo valuable a part of the community; as I would fain hope you are not all left of God under a judicial delufion; and as I judge every reafonable attempt ought to be made for your good, fo long as there is any hope of fuccefs; and as I forefee the time faft approaching and drawing near, when (unlefs you fpeedily bethink yourfelves & alter your courfe) it will be out of my power to benefit you: I take this opportunity to addreft you, expoftulate with you, and intreat you to conſider and reflect ſeriouſly upon the part you have acted and are acting. I do not addreſs your leaders; I am ſo fully ſenſible of their ſituation and motives, that I am perſuaded they will regard—nothing I can ſay to them. They will not attend to truth themſelves, and they take the utmoſt pains to prejudice your minds againſt it; they tell you that government have not regarded your grievances and will not redreſs them. They tell you what is ſaid in favour of government is falſe; their aim thereby is to ſow diſcord to excite and keap up a ſpirit of diſcontent and uneaſineſs againſt government, and thereby keep you under their controul, and make you ſubſervient to their purpoſes. But only let your reaſon and judgment be fairly exerciſed, are they the moſt knowing and the only honeſt men in the community? certainly they don't ſhew either knowledge or honeſty, offering as reaſons for their being under arms at Worceſter, certain things as grievances which it is well known, and they ought to have known, that the Court had redreſſed; and ſome of them ſeveral ways and not very lately. They ſay in a piece ſigned Daniel Gray, "This body now at arms deſpiſe the idea of being inſtigated by Britiſh emiſſaries." This is warily and wittily expreſſed; we believe it of the body. But are that body ſure their leaders are not inſtigated by Britiſh emiſſaries? are they ſure that their leaders (among them to all their ſecrets? are they ſure ſtrict leaders don't pretend one thing and intend another? are they ſure their leaders are none of them, furniſhed with money from the Britons, & that they have not the promiſe of aſſiſtance from Britain if they need, or that they have not the promiſe of places or penſions from Britain, if they effect a revolution, and bring the people under Britain again? no, ſir, you are not ſure of theſe things; if you were, they know you would quick deſert them. They won't diſown it, therefore if you ſhould put it to them: they conceal their grand motives and principal aims. But is it improbable that Britiſh influence prevails, eſpecially conſidering that the Britons have given out of late, that they are in high expectation of obtaining that by craft, which they could not obtain by war? but ſuppoſing that was not the caſe; do not your leaders however amuſe and deceive you? have not many of you been led to think that a petition was ſent to the Governour from Worceſter, of a ſimilar tenor with a number of thoſe which were printed there, and ſaid to be from committees from ſeveral towns as well as the people at arms? but was ever any ſuch petition ſent? your leaders will hardly have the effrontery to ſay it was: no, but printed copies of it were diſperſed, without any ſigners, purely to amuſe people; in thoſe papers it was inſinuated that it was their deſire that Shattuck, Page and Parker might be admitted to take the benefit of the act of indemnity as well as themſelves. But have your leaders taken the benefit of that act? is your cauſe to be ſupported by ſuch mean low and falſe arts as theſe? for ſhame, abandon it, if truth will not ſupport it, then let it fall. Pray let the world fairly know what you want, and ſtick to ſomething that is rational and right in a peaceable but firm manner, and we will all unite with you: but don't complain of grievances, and yet never petition to have them redreſſed; don't ſay the Court have done no thing to redreſs grievances, when they have done much; don't complain that the whole of the taxes, that have been paid, have gone to the ſupport of government: when it is evident we have paid more than half of the charge of an eight years war; don't ſay we can never pay the national debt, when the impoſt, if it takes place, will ſoon pay the foreign debt, and ſix dollars properly laid out, will pay the domeſtic debt of an individual poll; don't break up courts, for that is not getting redreſs of grievances, but making them greater; you looſe your time, you prevent the licence money from being paid; you [illegible] the neceſſity of calling in a military force to ſuppreſs your madneſs; and you looſe your own time and expenſes, and neglect your own buſineſs, and muſt pay your part of the coſt beſides. But that is not the worſt of it. This is but the prologue the grand drama is yet to come. What muſt rational and unbiaſſed men think of your conduct, when at Worceſter you ſet a committee to tell us the reaſon of your riſing and preſent movement, when that is done a certain Thomas Grover, it ſeems one of your leaders and grand dictator, not contented with that, adds eight mandatory dictates to the liſt, in the haughty imperial ſtile of an eaſtern deſpot, or roman dictator? I truſt you have ſeen them, they are printed in Gazette No 17. Bluſh humanity at the unparalleled impudence! can you be ſo loſt to all ſenſe of reaſon, as to be uneaſy under a mild republican government, and be willing to be ruled by ſuch a dogmatical imperious deſpot? one would think that the pride of an American would ſpurn at the thought, and ſay he deſerves to looſe his head for his aſſuming impudence. Is this the man under, whoſe mild government you expect peace, eaſe and proſperity? you ſure it ſeems ſetting up a military government, and giving out your orders accordingly; ſo a certain Mr. Foot informs us in Gazette No. 18. But know that of all governments, a military one is the moſt oppreſſive and unreſtrainable. Therefore 'tis provided in the bill of rights, (Art. 17) that the military power ſhall always be held in exact ſubordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.—This attempt is therefore a blow at the root of our conſtitution and government; it admits of no palliation. You plead for liberty; I wiſh you may have it. But you are ſadly miſtaken if you think to get it in the way you are in. You are in the way to deſtroy and ſubvert it. Were you acquainted with the hiſtory of mankind, you would ſee your danger. As we had the advantage of the experience of former and latter ages for our guide in framing our conſtitution, and did in fact eſtabliſh liberty on ſo broad a baſis, I hoped it would ever continue; and it ſurely would if people were virtuous: But ſince the late riſings of the people I have doubted whether there is virtue enough in mankind in their preſent infected ſtate, to bear ſo great liberty. Time and experience muſt decide it. We have ſet out under the beſt advantages to make the experiment; no people ever enjoyed greater liberty, or fixed it upon a broader foundation. But, alas! we are in the way in which other republics have loſt their liberty—and you lead the van. I beſeech you, with all the ſpeed and regard which a fellow citizen can have for you, bethink yourſelves and conſider what you are doing, and where that courſe path you are going in will lead you: ſtop it if it be too late. You complain of grievances; I beg you to attend to a very important diſtinction between burdens and grievances. The former may be great, and yet not grievous. God has helped us and ſupported us under much more diſtreſſing burdens, in the late war, than any we are now under, and crowned it with an iſſue more favourable than our moſt ſanguine expectations. We are in a fair way to pay the nation debt. In conſideration of the great and exceſſive preſſure, Readineſs and frugality: let us not provoke God to anger againſt us, by diſcontent and murmuring againſt that government which God has graciouſly indulged us with the liberty to erect in a calm, deliberate and peaceable manner, a government that we have entered into an expreſs and ſolemn covenant, the whole people with each citizen and each citizen with the whole people, to be governed by certain rules 'till the year 1795: and a breach of covenant is no light thing. If you ſay you do not mean to break that covenant, but the Bill of Rights allows the people to alter it whenever their proſperity, ſafety and happineſs require it. I anſwer, that though I think it may be fairly demonſtrated, that we have no right to revile or alter the conſtitution 'till the year 1795; yet for brevity ſake, I will deſire you, to the moſt republican ſenſe laid on that ſubject, in Gazette, No. 17. But ſuppoſing, not granting, that the people may alter or change the form of government before that time; yet, even then, it muſt be demonſtrated that the ſafety, proſperity and happineſs of the people requires it. And before the people muſt be brought to believe it and conſent to it; for it is the people, and not a diſaffected part of them, that has a right to alter it. And if an alteration takes place, it muſt be in the way and manner pointed out in that conſtitution. If the people would have the alteration effected as intended, they muſt firſt by their repreſentatives ſo move to the General Court to ſend out to the people to know their minds on the ſubject, and call a ſtate Convention for that purpoſe, if the people chuſe it: all this can be done in a peaceable manner; there is no need of riſing in arms for the purpoſe; in a commonwealth a majority muſt govern: if you will not be a majority, peaceably ſe your privilege; though it ſhould happen to be contrary to my ſentiments, I muſt ſubmit: If you are not, you have no right to attempt an alteration eſpecially in the way you now take. You have been often told that the Court have redreſſed whatever grievances they could in conſiſtence with juſtice; if any remain unredreſſed, they are willing to the utmoſt of their power; for real grievances fall equally on them as on you: take conſtitutional meaſures then, I beſeech you: but proceed not a ſtep farther in the path you have lately gone; 'tis contrary to reaſon and to the expreſs declared will of God, ſee for that purpoſe, Romans, chap. xiii. ver. 1 to 7. It is certainly a very fooliſh, fooliſh and wicked thing to take up arms, and go to war, for redreſs of grievances, which may be obtained in a peaceable and legal capacity in courts. If you will perſiſt in theſe hoſtile meaſures againſt government, a government ſet up with your own conſent, you muſt be anſwerable for the conſequences both to God and the world. War, civil war, the moſt dreadful of all wars, is the inevitable conſequence of your conduct if perſiſted in: and whatever blood is ſhed in it, you, as the aggreſſors, muſt anſwer for. Should you change the form of government, it would be for deſpotiſm; a moſt fatal change: your eyes, how faſt ſoever cloſed now, would ſoon be opened; your folly and guilt would ſtare you in the face, and your own conſciences would haunt at thoſe wherever you go. In vain would you curſe your leaders, or lament your own folly; it would afford you no relief. Should the whole continent riſe againſt you, as they ſurely would, and bring ſcenes of deſolation and woe. Still the thoughts of your own guilt and folly would come with heavier weight. And ſhould you ſee your leaders graduated by Britain, ſhining in purple and living in ſplendor, and you yourſelves ſlaves and vaſſals, loaded not only with your debts, but theirs, and taxed at their pleaſure; could you then ſupport yourſelves under the conſciouſneſs of your guilt and your folly, in being made the dupes and tools of ſuch abandoned miſcreants to enſlave yourſelves and your country? Remember you have now fair warning, and it is warning of a friend, not an enemy; therefore proceed no further in the courſe you have gone; you ſee things have already gone further than you expected when you ſet out—where will they end? now you may return and obtain mercy. A ſtep further leads to ruin. And however a righteous God may ſcourge a guilty land for our ſins by your means; yet I have this caution and warning to leave with you; Go not forth to fight with your brethren, for the Lord is not with you, and ye ſhall not proſper.

PHILANTHROPOS.

For the Hampshire Gazette.

Mr. PRINTER,

Please to publiſh the following hints from one of your cuſtomers.

I AM a friend to government, and have ever ſhown my attachments for it by turning out upon the ſhorteſt notice in its defence, and ever mean to exert myſelf againſt all mobs; but ſtill I do not think that Conventions are ſo dangerous bodies as ſome pretend they be; I am perſonally acquainted with many of their members, which ever have appeared to have a feeling ſenſe of our difficulties, and are and ever have been oppoſed to the riſings of the people, which likewiſe is manifeſt by their doings which has appeared in public, and as to many of their ſentiments they appear to be juſt and reaſonable; but the unjuſt prejudice made manifeſt in your papers, by many of thoſe that write in favour of government, is intolerable; if the cauſe of government can't be vindicated by cool and diſpaſſionate arguments, I deſire it never may be. They ſeem to meaſure the whole body by a few individuals; what a diſreſpectful appearance would even the General Court make, if we ſhould miſconſtrue all their doings, and meaſure them as a body by a few of the moſt villainous and ignorant? I am ſorry to ſee ſuch a ſpirit of ſcurrility on the ſide of government, eſpecially in the two pieces which appeared in your two laſt numbers, one under the the ſignature of the Obſerver, & the other the Spectator; thoſe two gentlemen ſeem to have a peculiar nack that way—Gentlemen did I ſay? Is it proper to give bullies the ſtile of gentlemen? Although they appear to be men of education and abilities; yet may we not conclude from their productions that it was God that gave them their natural power, of mind, but the devil the application. Perhaps they don't conſider that they throw aſide all good manners (if they ever had any) and impoſe not only upon the gentlemen of the convention, but their impoſition extends to all the towns reprſented by them, and likewiſe to every gentleman who has any regard for decency or deſire that his fellow-creatures ſhould be treated as ſuch. Do not ſuch things hurt the cauſe of government? will it not rather ſerve to chaſe the minds of the people? eſpecially if the vouchers for government do not bear teſtimony againſt it.

A Friend to Government.

HAGUE, Octber 8.

Affairs of great importance are now on the tapis, between the city of Utrecht and the ſtates of Holland. Within theſe two days couriers have been continually paſſing between this city and Utrecht; but we are yet uncertain as to the ſubject of this correſpondence.

The ſtates of Amerſfort have diſpatched a letter to the high Powers, purporting that they are willing to conform to the mediatorial offices of the other ſtates. In conſequence of the Stadtholder's letter, the ſame ſtates have, for this year, ſubſcribed to the regulation of 1674.

Oct. 9. We learn that the Lords of the ſtates of Utrecht have written to the States General, ſignifying their acceptance of the mediation of the ſix other provinces.

Oct. 10. The aſſemblies of the States of Holland and Weſt Friſeland have reſolved, of which notice has been given to the ſtates of Amerſfort, "that in caſe military force is employed againſt the city of Utrecht or againſt any part of that province the States of Holland have given orders to Major General Van Ryſſel, to enter into the province, with the troops belonging to the ſtates of Holland; and on the firſt movement of the other provinces, to repel force by force. Notice of the above reſolution was given to the ſtates of Gueldres the ſame evening.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3.

The ſloop Sally, Alexander Gardner, from New-York to Charleſton, is totally loſt; eight of the paſſengers and crew were taken from the wreck by the Sally, Capt. Days, from Curacoa to this port.

On Friday night laſt, the ſtore of Mr. Rhinelander at Burling-ſlip was broke open, and an iron cheſt carried off, containing caſh, as we are informed, to the amount of one hundred pounds. They conveyed it to the ſhip yards, and finding themſelves unable to force it open, broke into a blackſmith's ſhop, where they procured the neceſſary implements to accompliſh their villainy.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 26.

The requiſition of Congreſs of the 2d of Auguſt laſt, has been under conſideration of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, but nothing has as yet been determined upon. On this important ſubject, ſeveral of the members did themſelves honour by their ſpirited ſpeeches. The immediate neceſſity of entruſting Congreſs with additional powers was adverted to in a moſt pathetic manner.—One member went ſo far as to ſay, that if thoſe ſtates who oppoſed this ſalutary meaſure ſtill perſiſted in their obſtinacy,—let us cut the ſtring—caſt them off—and act for ourſelves!

BOSTON, January 6.

A moſt ſingular and remarkable inſtance of divine preſervation, occurred about the 6th ult.—Meſſrs. Samuel Pulſifer, and Samuel Elwell, of Rowley, being on ſome flats between Plumb and Hogg-Iſland, digging clams, were overtaken by the ſevere ſtorm about that time; in endeavouring to get off of Hogg-Iſland at low water they loſt themſelves—but finding a ſtack of ſalt hay, they dug a hole in it and lay there that night—the next morning the tide was riſen ſo high as to oblige them to quit the hole and get to the top of the ſtack, which ſoon after was ſtruck by a cake of ice and ſet afloat. In this ſituation they continued a long time, the ſport of the waves, until, to their utter ſurprize, the ſtack was breaking to pieces. Fortunately at this time an entire ſtack was floating near them, to which they leaped, and on which they continued two hours. They were almoſt periſhed with the cold, when one of them eſpied land, to which the ſtack ſtruck and ſtopped, but near four rods from the ſhore. After undergoing every peril, and one of them, owing to the benumbed condition of his legs being obliged to puſh them forward with his hands, they reached ſhore on an uninhabited iſland. They however obſerved another ſtack of hay into which they got, and continued ſomerime hallowing for help, which was providentially heard, when they were almoſt ſpent, by a ſon of Major Smith, of Ipſwich, who with his father and brother were looking for ſome ſtrayed ſheep. The Major knowing the ground, went over to them, and took them to his houſe, where they were provided with every neceſſary their circumſtances called for. They got home on the 8th inſt. and though their limbs were conſiderably frozen, they are likely to do well.

NEW-LONDON, Jan. 5.

In the ſnow-ſtorm the 5th ult. the ſloop Two-Siſters, Capt. Miller, from Connecticut-River, bound to Boſton, was run aſhore on Cape-Cod. The veſſel and cargo ſaved.—And the ſloop Induſtry alſo from Connecticut-River, bound to Boſton, ran aſhore in the ſame gale on Cape-Cod. The veſſel is bilged, and moſt of the cargo, conſiſting of grain, is loſt; the people ſaved.

In the ſame ſtorm, a ſchooner went on ſhore at the Highlands, on Cape-Cod, without any maſts: one perſon was found dead on the deck, and another which belonged to the veſſel was found dead on the ſhore. The ſchooner belonged to Chatham, at the Cape, and was from Nova-Scotia. She had fix men in all on board, who muſt have periſhed, though the above only were found.

Near the ſame place, a ſchooner was caſt away, in the ſame ſtorm: one boy on board periſhed with the cold, and a man was ſo froze as to have his arm amputated.

Alſo, two ſchooners from Marblehead, bound to the weſtward with fiſh and oil, were caſt away near the ſame place: veſſels and moſt of their cargoes loſt, but the lives ſaved.

Friday evening laſt, the only ſon of Mr. Samuel Whitemore, of this city, aged about five years, fell into a tub of hot water, which put an end to its life the next day.

NORTHAMPTON, January 17.

The General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Virginia, have appointed George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, John Blair, James Madiſon, George Maſon, and George Wythe, Eſquires, Deputies to repreſent that Commonwealth in the Convention propoſed to be held in Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpoſe of reviſing the Federal Conſtitution.

WHEREAS Eliſabeth, wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed and board. This is to forbid all perſons truſting her on my account as I will pay no debts ſhe may contract. Witneſs my hand.

DANIEL MEEKER.

Middlefield, Jan. 9, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,

Webſter's Inſtitute.

Watt's Pſalms—Primers—Blanks of moſt kinds, Writing-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

Strong's & Bickerſtaff's

ALMANACKS,

For 1787, to be ſold at this Office.

ADDRESS TO THE LADIES.

YOUNG ladies in town, and those that live round,
Let a friend at this season advise you,
Since money's so scarce and times growing worse
Strange things may soon hap and surprise you.

First then throw aside your high-top knots of pride,
Wear none but your own country linen;
Of economy boast, let your pride be the most,
To shew cloathes of your own make and spinning.

What if homespun they say, is not quite so gay
As brocades, yet be not in a passion,
For when once it is known, this is much worn in town,
One and all will cry out 'tis the fashion!

No more ribbands wear, nor in rich dress appear,
Love your country much better than fine things:
Begin without passion, it will soon be the fashion
To grace your smooth locks with a twine string.

These do without fear, and to all you'll appear,
Fair, charming, true, lovely and clever;
Tho' the times remain darkish, young men may be sparkish
And love you much stronger than ever.

(The following is a copy of a Petition drawn up by the late Convention at Hatfield, and proposed to be sent to the General Court the next session.)

To the Hon. SENATE and the Hon. HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, in General Court assembled.

The PETITION of the Convention in the County of Hampshire, consisting of Delegates from twenty-four Towns, *humbly sheweth*——

THAT your Petitioners being chosen Delegates from the several towns to meet in Convention, to collect the sentiments of our constituents respecting their grievances, and to petition the General Court for redress;—after mature deliberation, find, by the collective sense of our constituents, that they wish relief from the following articles of grievance, which wish is more fully made manifest by their concurrence to this Petition, viz.

1st. The sitting of the General Court in town of Boston.

2d. The want of a circulating medium.

3d. The present mode of appropriating the revenue arising from impost and excise, which revenue we pray may be repositied in the public chest.

4th. The present mode of taxation, as we conceive too great a proportion is laid upon the polls, and likewise it operates very unequally between the landed and mercantile interest.

5th. The present method of paying governmental securities.

6th. We conceive that some of the grants made to some of the officers of government, are not agreeable to that '*moderation and temperance*' required by the constitution.

7th. The supplementary aid.

8th. The Fee-Table as it now stands.

9th. The suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and likewise the late Riot Act.

Furthermore, we pray your honours, that the minds of the freemen of this Commonwealth might be taken with respect to a revision of the Constitution, as we conceive some relief may be gained from that quarter: Furthermore we do acknowledge our gratitude to the Hon. Court, for granting us much relief in their last session, and further pray that your attention may be turned particularly to the above grievances, and grant that they may be speedily redressed, and your Petitioners as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Published by order of Convention.

JOHN BILLINGS, Chairman.

Hatfield, January 4, 1787.

[The above Petition is to be sent to the several towns, for their concurrence, before it is presented to the General Court.]

Mr. PRINTER.

Please to give the following a place in your paper, and you will oblige a customer.

To Mr. THOMAS GROVER,

SIR,

BY reading your piece, in Gazette No. 17, could not help making some few remarks on the same. You say *it has some how or other fallen to your lot to step forth in defence of the rights and privileges of the people, especially the county of Hampshire*, to shew forth a list of grievances. It appears by the words you express a little strange to you, that you are in that place, but perhaps more strange to some others; however so it is. You say you *stept forth in defence of the rights of the people*; but I would take the liberty to ask you, whether you did not mean in defiance instead of *defence*? I must suppose you mistook in spelling the word, or did not properly understand its true meaning; unless you suppose it to be *in defence of the rights of the people* to rally all nature to arms to meet in no other way, as I can conceive, but to sit in Convention, or at least to choose a committee from that body then under arms to draw up a list of grievances, which I think nothing differs from a convention. If this is *in defence of the rights of the people*, I could wish that my right might not be defended.

From yours, K. N.

LONDON.

October 7. Messages of a disagreeable nature have passed, within these few days, between Lord George Gordon, and Comte Luci, the Prussian Ambassador. Lord George Gordon seeing his friends in Holland in difficulties, determined to have an equivocal answer from Comte Luci, whether the new King of Prussia would or would not take the part of his friends in Holland?---On Wednesday his Lordship sent the following note by his servant.

"Lord George Gordon presents his compliments to Comte Luci---he had called twice upon his excellency as Ambassador from Prussia, within these two days; and requests to know if he can have the honour of speaking to him, this evening, on the affairs of Holland. The bearer will wait his excellency's answer. *Welbeck street Wednesday 3 o'clock.*"

Comte Luci, after perusing the note, sent back a verbal answer to Lord George "that he could not write in English." Lord George sent back his servant with a verbal message to tell Comte Luci, he might write in any language he pleased. To this Comte Luci replied, that "he would not send any answer."

Lord George's servant still persisted to press the necessity of the Comte's answer to his master, the ambassador's servants threatened to use him very ill, if he did not go out of the house directly.---Lord George Gordon called on Thursday at the Ambassador's, and desired the servants to tell Comte Luci, that his first answer was a shuffling one; his second an ill judged one for an ambassador, and a very impertinent one from Comte Luci to the son of a Duke.

DUBLIN, September 4.

We are very happy in giving the following copy of an original letter from that illustrious character, General WASHINGTON, to a gentleman in this city—

Mount Vernon, Virginia, March 10, 1785.

" SIR,

" FOR the honour you have done me in calling your only child by my name, and that too, you add, when the issue of the American struggle stood suspended, I pray you to accept my best acknowledgments. My thanks are also due for your politeness in sending me a piece of some of your staple manufacture; and I am particularly indebted to you for the favourable wishes and flattering expressions of your letter to me, of the 4th of August last.

" *Your country has my best wishes, for the fullest fruition of every thing that is interesting to the rights of mankind*; and you, sir, that you may be a principal sharer of them.

---Being your most obedient
and very humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON."

To H. H. Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.

A correspondent observes that every true patriot must be pleased with the very respectable Delegation appointed by the State of Virginia, to meet in Convention, for federal purposes, in this city in May next. The names of WASHINGTON, WYTHE, and RANDOLPH, will ever be held in the highest veneration, by every lover of American liberty.

It is to be hoped, continues our correspondent, that the Assembly of Pensylvania, will appoint some of her first political characters to meet those illustrious statesmen, and friends to their country, before the present session expires. The following gentlemen, respectable for their age, abilities, integrity and experience, have been taken off, as suitable persons to meet General Washington and his associates, viz. His Excellency Dr. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, James Wilson, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, and John Armstrong, junior, Esquires. A convention composed of such and similar characters, will undoubtedly be able to remove the defects of the confederation, produce a vigorous and energetic continental government, which will crush and destroy faction, subdue insurrections, revive public and private credit, disappoint our transatlantic enemies and their lurking Emissaries among us, and finally (to use an Indian Phrase) endure "while the sun shines, and the rivers flow."

Excise-Office, Northampton, Jan. 1, 1787.

ALL persons who have been licenced to sell Spiritous Liquors, or that have been permitted to sell other duried articles, in the county of Hampshire, are defired to take an account of the quantity of all such articles, which they have now on hand, as the new fystem of Excife this day takes place. They are alfo defired to keep an accurate account, in writing, of all the duried articles that fhall in any way come into their hands after this day, agreeably to the late excife act. They are alfo further defired, as foon as may be, to fettle their faid accounts up to the prefent time.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Excife for the county of Hampfhire.

A Subscription School.

I. CURSON,

TEACHER of the Proprietors School, Northampton, begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to open a Subscription School at Hatfield, the first day of January next, where youths will be carefully and expeditiously inftructed in various branches of ufeful Literature. For terms and other particulars, Gentlemen are defired to apply to Col. Chapin of Hatfield.

December 16, 1786.

JANUARY 1787. THE NUMB. 22.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſix.

An ACT to raiſe a Public Revenue by Excife.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

AND in order that government may at any time know the quantity of excifed articles, imported and exported, and the quantity conſumed in each individual county:

Be it enacted, That the Collectors of excife and their Deputies, ſhall keep ſuch books, in order to aſcertain the ſame, as the Comptroller-General ſhall direct; and they ſhall make ſuch returns, copies and extracts, as he ſhall from time to time require.

Be it enacted, That the firſt day of May, and the firſt day of November, annually, ſhall be the times all licenced and permitted perſons ſhall render their accounts, exhibit their certificates, and pay their excife unto the Collectors, agreeably to this act; and the ſaid collectors ſhall begin their circuits on the firſt of ſaid months, and ſhall attend at ſome convenient place in each town in their reſpective counties, in order to receive and ſettle all accounts relating to the ſaid excife, firſt giving reaſonable and public notice of the time and place where the buſineſs is to be tranſacted. And the Collectors ſhall immediately pay the monies they ſhall ſo receive for excife, and for all fines and forfeitures incurred for a breach of this act, to the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth, and take duplicate receipts therefor, one of which they ſhall lodge with the Comptroller-General; and they ſhall, on the laſt day of May annually, ſettle and balance their accounts, under oath, with the Comptroller-General.

And whereas the requirement of an excife duty on articles exported, will operate to the injury of trade and commerce:

Be it therefore enacted, That all excifed articles exported out of this ſtate, ſhall be free of excife; provided the exporter ſhall give bond to the Collector or his Deputy, with ſufficient ſurety, living within the ſtate, that he will produce and deliver to the Collector or his Deputy, at the time limited in the bond, a certificate ſigned under the hand of the Naval-Officer, Collector or other officer of the cuſtoms, in the ſtate to which the goods are exported, purporting that he has appeared before him, and made oath that the goods ſo owned for exportation (naming them) have been bona fide brought into that ſtate: and if ſuch certificate is produced within the time limited, it ſhall cancel the bond, and not otherwiſe.

Provided nevertheleſs, That when any excifed articles ſhall be exported to a ſtate where there are no ſuch officers, then ſuch certificate from under the hand and ſeal of a Juſtice of the Peace in ſuch ſtate, ſhall cancel the bond; and when the Collector ſhall receive ſuch bond, he ſhall give a certificate diſcharging the perſon of whom the articles ſo bonded were purchaſed, from the excife thereon.

And whereas the trade of ſome perſons, riſidents of this Commonwealth, leads them to frequent exportations of articles on which an excife is laid, and the giving bonds for each article ſo exported, as required in the aforegoing clauſe, would be to his inconvenient and expenſive:

Be it enacted, That when any ſuch citizen ſhall apply to a Collector of excife or his Deputy, living in the ſame diſtrict, for permiſſion to export out of this Commonwealth, excifed articles, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Collector or his Deputy, as aforeſaid, to take a bond of the ſaid citizen, with ſufficient ſureties, inhabitants of this Commonwealth, in a ſum not leſs than two hundred pounds, or more than one thouſand pounds, as in the opinion of the officer will be neceſſary to ſecure the revenue from fraud; conditioned, that once in three months (to which time his bond ſhall extend) he the ſaid citizen will produce and render a true and juſt account of all and every excifed article (naming them) which he has exported, or ſold for exportation out of this Commonwealth, and that he will produce certificates of their having been ſo exported, agreeably to the requiſition of the foregoing clauſe; and upon his producing ſuch certificates, his ſaid bond ſhall be cancelled as aforeſaid, and no other bond ſhall be required of him by virtue of the aforeſaid clauſe, during the time to which his general bond, given as herein required, ſhall extend: And the Collector who ſhall take ſuch a general bond, ſhall tranſmit a certificate thereof to each Deputy within his diſtrict; or if taken by a Deputy, a certificate that he by him tranſmitted to the Collector, who ſhall certify the ſame to the other Deputies in his diſtrict to the intent that no bond ſhall be required of the ſaid citizen, for any particular article to be exported during the time the ſaid general bond is extended to.

Be it enacted, That every perſon hereafter licenced to be a taverner, innholder, or retailer of any ſpirituous liquor, ſhall, on ſuch licence being granted, become bound by way of recognizance, in a ſufficient ſum, to be ordered by the Court that grants the licence, that they ſhall keep and render ſuch accounts, and pay ſuch duties as are and ſhall be required by law during their licences; and no taverner, innholder or retailer, ſhall hereafter be licenced by any Court, unleſs he produces in Court, a certificate or receipt from the Collector of the county, or his Deputy, that he has accounted and paid his duties at the ſeveral periods herein aſſigned, or within thirty days thereof: And if any taverner, innholder or retailer, ſhall not obtain licence at the next uſual time of granting licence in his county, and ſhall neglect to render his account and pay his excife, as the law direct-, he ſhall forfeit and pay a ſine, not leſs than fifty pounds, nor more than two hundred pounds, and coſts of proſecution, to be ſued for and recovered by the Collector, in any court proper to try the ſame, to be for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Be it enacted, That every perſon taking out licence as an innholder, ſhall pay twenty-four ſhillings; and every perſon taking out licence as a retailer of ſpirituous liquors ſhall pay twelve ſhillings, and the Clerk of the Court ſhall demand and receive the ſame, and ſhall pay it to the Collector of the county, who ſhall pay ſaid Clerk one per cent. out of his commiſſion: and the ſaid Clerk ſhall give to the Collector a liſt of the names of all the innholders, and of all the retailers that are ſo licenced.

Be it enacted, That every owner or poſſeſſor of any of the carriages before enumerated, ſhall pay to the Collector in May, yearly, the duty aſſeſſed on them reſpectively in this act.

Be it enacted, That the aſſeſſors in the ſeveral towns and plantations in this ſtate, he, and they are hereby required and directed to return in writing, under oath to the Collector of excife in their country, ſome time in the month of April yearly, a liſt of all the duried carriages within their reſpective towns and plantations, with the names of the owners or poſſeſſors of the ſame: and if the Aſſeſſors of any town or plantation aforeſaid ſhall neglect the due performance of that duty as required of them in this act, they ſhall forfeit a ſum not leſs than twenty pounds, nor more than three hundred pounds, for the uſe of this Commonwealth, to be recovered by action or complaint of the Collector, in any court proper to try the ſame.

Be it enacted, That if the duty on carriages, after due notice given thereof in the public prints, is not paid within thirty days after it has become due, the Collector ſhall make out an exact liſt of the delinquent perſons names, and the ſums due from each of them, with ten per cent. added thereto, and ſhall deliver it, together with a warrant of diſtreſs, to ſome conſtable in the town where ſuch delinquent reſides dwell; and the ſaid conſtable ſhall proceed in the ſame manner as is by law preſcribed, in caſe of non-payment of taxes: and the ſaid conſtable ſhall pay the monies ſo by him collected, to the Collector, except the ten per cent; and if he neglects to return the warrant, and to pay the money collected, for the ſpace of twenty days after the ſame is committed to him for that purpoſe, he ſhall forfeit and pay double the ſum committed to him to collect, to be ſued for and recovered by the Collector, in any court proper to try the ſame, to be for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Provided nevertheleſs, That no duty ſhall be demanded from the ſtated Miniſters of the goſpel, the Preſident, Proctors, or Tutors of Harvard-College, or Grammar-School Maſters, for any chaiſe or riding chairs, nor ſhall any duty on any carriage aforeſaid, be demanded from any perſon who ſhall make the ſame for ſale only, anything herein to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Be it enacted, That thoſe Collectors of the poſt, who ſhall be appointed in each and every county in this Commonwealth, be, and they are hereby declared to be Collectors of excife in their ſeveral counties or diſtricts, agreeably to this act; and the oath they ſhall take, and the bond they ſhall give to the Comptroller-General, ſhall obligate them to do the duties required by law of a Collector of Impoſt, and of a Collector of excife; and the ſame commiſſion ſhall be allowed on the excife duty which ſhall be collected, as ſhall be ſpecifically mentioned to be allowed on the impoſt previouſly to the appointment of the Collectors of impoſt.

Be it enacted, That the Collector of excife ſhall receive for a bond and permit for liquored articles, one ſhilling, for a bond and certificate nine pence, and for a bond only, eight pence.

Be it enacted, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures, incurred by a breach of this act, ſhall be recovered by the Collector for the uſe of this Commonwealth, by action, bill, plaint, or information, in any Court proper to try the ſame.

Be it enacted, That all acts heretofore made laying duties of excife, ſhall from and after the laſt day of December next, become null and void:

Provided nevertheleſs, That the ſaid acts laying duties of excife, ſhall continue and be in force, in ſar as to empower the Collector to proſecute all paſt breaches of ſaid act, to ſettle the excife accounts of all perſons, up to the ſaid laſt day of December next inclaſive, to receive the excifes due, and alſo to receive the duty on carriages, and to take ſuch proceſs for the recovery of all duties, as though the ſaid acts had not been repealed. Provided alſo, That an act, entitled, "an act for repealing a law of this commonwealth, entitled "an act impoſing duties on licenced veſſum, parchment and paper, and for impoſing other duties on certain papers, commiſſions, inſtruments and proceſſes," and another act in addition thereto, ſhall remain in full force and virtue.

Be it enacted, That when any ſeizures are made by any Naval Officer, Collector of impoſt or of excife, or either of their Deputies, if it ſhall ſo happen, that any witneſſes in the caſe, are bound to ſea, or out of the county where the ſeizure is made, before the ſitting of the Court, who are to try the cauſe, in any ſuch caſe the depoſition of any witneſs is willing taken before any two Juſtices of the Peace, quorum unus, and ſealed up and directed to the Court, the adverſe party if known, and living within this county ſhall be notified thereof, ſhall be allowed to be read in Court, as though ſuch witneſs had been preſent in Court, at the time of trial, and had given his depoſition viva voce: and when any perſon ſhall be proſecuted by virtue of this act, and ſhall recover a verdict againſt the Collector, or any of his Deputies, before two Juſtices of the Peace in manner aforeſaid, and the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs ſhall not appear, the ſaid Juſtices are hereby empowered and directed, to commit ſuch perſon to priſon, there to remain at the common coſt of the county, there to abide the iſſue of the ſaid action at the bar of the Court, before whom ſuch ſeizure is to be tried, or until ſuch perſon ſhall give his depoſition before ſuch Juſtices as aforeſaid.

Be it enacted, That the excife of half a penny on brown ſugars, ſhall be remitted to all ſugar-boilers, or refiners of ſugar, upon ſuch brown ſugars as ſhall be by them refined and manufactured into loaf-ſugar, within this State, and the ſugar-refiners ſhall make oath to the quantity of brown ſugars ſo manufactured and refined by them, when they ſettle their excife accounts, with the Collector of excife.

And be it enacted, That this act ſhall take place & operate, on and after the firſt day of January next.

In the House of Representatives, November 17, 1786.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, November 17, 1786.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor, Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His Excellency

JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

An ADDRESS,

To the good People of the Commonwealth.

A Spirit of diſcontent, originating in ſuppoſed grievances, having, in the courſe of the laſt fall, ſtimulated many of the citizens in ſeveral of the Counties of this Commonwealth, to the commiſſion of acts ſubverſive of government, and of the peace and ſecurity derived from it, I thought it expedient to aſſemble, and accordingly did aſſemble, the General Court for the ſpecial purpoſe of conſidering thoſe grievances, and all complaints whatever, and if poſſible, removing the cauſes of them. A patient and candid attention was paid to the buſineſs of the Seſſion, and every relief given, conſiſtent with the exiſtence of government, and the principles of equal juſtice. Theſe the Legiſlature could not infringe, without bringing upon themſelves the deteſtation of mankind, and the frowns of Heaven.

But relief was not the only object, upon which the General Court beſtowed their attegion. In tenderneſs to be miſguided, and in hopes of reclaiming the obſtinate, an act of indemnity was paſſed for all the outrages which had been committed againſt law, and the officers of it, upon this mild condition alone, that the perpetrators ſhould return to a due ſubmiſſion to lawful authority; and, as a teſt of their ſincerity, ſhould, before the firſt day of January following, take and ſubſcribe the oaths of allegiance, required by the Conſtitution.

In addition to theſe meaſures, the ſtate of the Treaſury, the expenditure of monies received, the ſituation of our foreign and domeſtick debt, and other important matters, were, in particular detail, communicated to the people, by an addreſs from the Legiſlature. In that addreſs they were alſo informed of the dangerous and deſtructive tendency of popular inſurrections; and the inſurgents were conjured, in the moſt ſerious and perſuaſive manner, to deſiſt from their lawleſs conduct, leſt they ſhould involve themſelves and their country in ruin. But what have been the conſequences?—The meaſures intended for giving them ſatisfaction and indemnity have been ſpurned at: and ſince the publication of thoſe meaſures, the ſame inſurgents have frequently embodied, and, with a military force, repeatedly interrupted the Judicial Courts in the Counties of Hampſhire and Worceſter: which demonſtrates that the Government is held by them at open defiance; and that the laws are, in thoſe counties, laid proſtrate.

By a reſolve of the 25th of October, the Legiſlature expreſſed their full confidence, that the Governor would perſevere in the exerciſe of the powers veſted in him by the Conſtitution, for enforcing due obedience to the authority and law of Government: and for preventing any attempts to interrupt the adminiſtration of law and juſtice, upon which the peace and ſafety of the Commonwealth ſo eſſentially depend.

In the preſent dangerous and critical ſituation of affairs, I feel myſelf conſtrained, by the moſt ſacred obligations of duty, and for the purpoſes intended by the Legiſlature, to call theſe powers into immediate exerciſe, for the protection of the Commonwealth, againſt the attempts of all perſons who ſhall enterprize its deſtruction, inva-ſion, detriment or annoyance: and I have accordingly, purſuant to my own ideas of duty, as well as the expectations of the General Court, ordered a part of the militia to aſſemble in arms, for the purpoſe of protecting the Judicial Courts next to be held in the County of Worceſter; of aiding the Civil Magiſtrate to execute the laws; of repelling all inſurgents againſt the government; and of apprehending all diſturbers of the public peace.

It muſt become evident, that the object of the Inſurgents is to annihilate our preſent happy conſtitution, or to force the General Court into meaſures repugnant to every idea of juſtice, good faith, and national policy: And thoſe who encourage, or in any way aſſiſt them, either individually, or in a corporate capacity, do partake of their guilt; and will be legally reſponſible for it.

Succeſs on the part of the inſurgents, in either of thoſe views, muſt be deſtructive of civil liberty, and of the important bleſſings derived from it: and as it would be the reſult of force, undirected by any moral principle, it muſt finally terminate in deſpotiſm—deſpotiſm in the worſt of its forms.

Is then the goodly fabrick of freedom, which coſt us ſo much blood and treaſure, ſo ſoon to be thrown into ruins?—Is it to ſtand but juſt long enough, and for no other purpoſe than, to flatter the tyrants of the earth in their darling maxim, THAT MANKIND ARE NOT FEEN TO BE FREE?

The preſent is certainly a moſt intereſting period; and if we wiſh to ſupport that goodly fabrick, and to avoid domeſtic ſlavery, men of principle, the friends of juſtice and the conſtitution, muſt now take their ſtations, and unite under the government in every effort for ſuppreſſing the preſent commotions and all inſurrections whatever, or be infamouſly acceſſory to their own and their country's ruin. But in ſuch a union, ſhould they prove as firm in the ſupport of juſtice and the conſtitution, as the inſurgents have been obſtinate in trampling them under their feet, the force of government will have ſo decidedly a ſuperiority as to put an end to the preſent convulſions, and reſtore a regular adminiſtration of law, without the horrors of bloodſhed, and a civil war: which I moſt ardently deprecate; & will ſtreneuouſly endeavour to prevent.

But unleſs ſuch a force appears, thoſe, which indeed are the greateſt evils, ſeem inevitable.

If the conſtitution is to be deſtroyed, and inſurrections ſtalk unoppoſed by authority, individuals, as they regard their own happineſs and freedom, will, from neceſſity, combine for defence, and meet force with force: or voluntarily and ingloriouſly relinquiſh the bleſſings, without which life would ceaſe to be deſirable; and which, by the laws of God and nature, ought never to be tamely ſurrendered.

What would be the end of ſuch events, is known only to Him, who can open the volume and read the pages of futurity.

Strongly impreſſed with the truth of theſe ideas, I muſt conjure the good people of the Commonwealth, as they value life and the enjoyments of it, as they regard their own characters, and the dignity of human nature, to ſummon up every virtuous principle within them, and to co-operate with government in every neceſſary exertion, for reſtoring to the Commonwealth that order, harmony and peace, upon which its happineſs and character do eſſentially depend.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber, in Boſton, the twelfth day of January, 1787, and in the eleventh year of the Independence of the confederated States of America.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By his Excellency's Command,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE CRISIS.

NUMB. I.

It has been frequently obſerved, that there is an analogy between the natural and political body; that both are liable to ſimilar diſorders in various parts, which require a ſimilar method of treatment: For inſtance, both are incident to fevers. Phyſicians ſay, that a fever is an effort of nature to remove and throw off ſome offending matter. If the fever is ſlight, and nature aſſiſted ſeaſonably with perſpiratives, it is ſometimes ſoon carried off and health reſtored: But if the fever runs high, and the pulſe beat ſtrong, Phlebotomy is neceſſary, as it leſſens the moles movenda, or burthen to be moved, impetus of the blood, and gives freer play to the proper oſcilatory veſſels: and if it be not ſeaſonably adminiſtered, there is great danger of the fever's over acting its part, and inſtead of throwing off the offending matter, by corrupting the blood, deſtroy the conſtitution and diſſolve the vital frame. It frequently happens that the phyſician's aid is not had ſeaſonably; partly becauſe of his lothneſs to be under his care, he fancies he can do without him, and he has ſome nurſes round him who flatter him that they can help him, and his beſt friends hate to ſend him a phyſician againſt his will. But better late than never; the phyſician, though not called ſeaſonably, muſt not deſpair and give over his patient without any attempts for his recovery; if there be any chance for it, as life is precious; he muſt exert himſelf and do his beſt. In that caſe, however, on the moſt favourable ſuppoſition, the diſorder will be of much longer continuance, and the remedy much more coſtly and difficult. But there is a poſſibility, if the phyſician be ſkilful, and the attendants faithful and vigilant, that the fever may come to a criſis, take a favourable turn, and by proper application and a prudent regimen the diſorder be carried off, and the patient happily recovered. This is ſometimes the caſe when the fever runs high and the unhappy patient attended with dangerous ſymptoms, as delirium, phrenzy, ſubſultus tendinum, or twitching of the nerves, or is even comatoſe or raving: And generally the ſooner the fever comes to a criſis the better. Becauſe in that caſe, the conſtitution is ſtronger and better able to grapple with the diſeaſe, and conſequently the patient more likely to recover. But a putrid criſis is unfavourable; it ſhews either that the phyſician is unſkilful, or the body of peculiar matter great, and the vis vitæ too ſmall and feble, and all the powers of the conſtitution too inert. In that caſe, though the patient ſeems to mend, yet 'tis ſlowly, and he is liable, for a long time afterwards, to relapſe on being expoſed to a change of weather, &c. In caſe the fever runs too long, and proper remedies be not applied, then, though there be a proper criſis, yet nature ſometimes breaks with the diſeaſe, and then the patient never recovers. If it never comes to a criſis, but lies burning in the fleſh and roſting the bones, the body inevitably waſtes away, and the diſſolving patient expires with amazing groans and agonies. This is a ſad caſe; but phyſicianſhip obliges a phyſician to ſpeak the truth, and ſhew how diſeaſes operate, when he writes for the benefit of mankind.

There is at this day an unhappy malignant febrile diſorder which prevails in many places in this ſtate: according to the beſt information I can get, it is not epidemic, but rather endemic. It has been in ſome parts of the ſtate for ſome years, at times; but I apprehend has not been ſufficiently attended to by the faculty; and in ſome inſtances the patients, in my humble opinion, have not been treated in the moſt judicious manner—the reaſon of which I apprehend to be, that the diſorder was uncommon and new in that country, and the gentlemen of the faculty were loth to uſe harſh medicines, leſt it ſhould be corrative to diſeaſe, &c. or try experiments new in this country—in truth they have not to have thoroughly underſtood the nature and oeconomy of the diſeaſe. They ſeemed to think it was a ſlight eruption, which nature would ſoon wear off, by the help of a few ſudorifics, antiſpaſmicks, eccoprotics and cordials, and the aſſiſtance of a warm bed and kind nurſe, and to neceſſary the moſt proper means to bring it to a criſis, and have judged and carried off; and therefore the unhappy patients, though at times they ſeemed to be a little eaſier and in more hopeful way of recovery, yet have been ſo ſurprized and are not recovered. I have had opportunity of viewing the diſorder in ſeveral places. It is usually preceded with fetid breath, eructations, horborygmi (rumbling of the guts) and frequent bel,hings; then a fever comes on accompanied with a phrenſy; the patient talks much; is offended at every body and every thing; fancies that every one is his enemy and tying to ruin him: 'Tis in vain to try to reaſon him out of it; for he is inſenſible that to any diſorder upon him; he fancies his reaſon is brighter than ever, and that he is capable of managing not only his own buſineſs, but that of the public, to greater advantage than it ever yet was managed. Thoſe poor and unhappy creatures run about, get into companies and ſtreet-fights; and ſometimes go from town to town on that diſtemper. In fine, the diſorder ſeems to be as near the plague as the country will allow, eſpecially in ſome reſpects, viz. that thoſe who are infected with it, cannot be eaſily taken precautions to not to others; and the miaſmata which proceed from their fetid breath, are full of contagion; ſo that perſons of a certain conſtitution are inſtantly affected with it. Some whole towns are infected with it, though neighbouring towns are as yet pretty free from it. It rages moſt in ſome towns than others: and as the weather grows colder, the fever runs higher. They get together in companies, armed with weapons of war, proclaim themſelves the ſafety of the people, and in the height of their phrenzy and delirium, aſſume governments and bid defiance to all authority but their own. It is ſaid that the country was brought from every part; and that they are ſo enthuſiaſtically raving, that they gave out that a powerful fleet and army is to land to aſſiſt them to ſeize the government. If that be ſo, it ought to look out ſharp, for we want no more ſuch mad men among us. This the caſe is at preſent. Reaſon or, therefore, ye gentlemen of the faculty, and bediſcover it, with courage and reſolution. A low timid practice is, in this caſe, likely to deſtroy more lives than the moſt rash empiriciſm. Humanity loudly calls for your aſſiſtance. Aſide regard the good of thoſe poor creatures, and your own ſafety or that of the ſtate, in this time of confuſion; exert yourſelves; apply ſeaſonable & vigorous remedies; phlebotomy and draſtick medicines muſt now be uſed. Sentitives and emollients have been fatally tried and found inſufficient. Deſpair not of their unhappy patients, but uſe your utmoſt endeavours. by all proper and vigorous means, to bring the fever to a criſis, and recover your unhappy patients to the uſe of their reaſon—the ſooner the better. for the fever runs high, the pulſe is ſtrong, and there is conſtitutional ſtrength enough yet remaining to grapple with the diſorder, if proper remedies are applied. I fancy now is the time for a favourable criſis, by no means let it ſlip. And my fellow citizens, I muſt call upon you—many of you would not be perſuaded that this fever was really attended with delirium: ye would not be perſuaded that there was by people would harm any one's new open your eyes, in your danger and conſult your own ſafety. As you take your own part, your huſbes, your wives and your children; and your liberties civil and religious, I intreat and conjure you by duty and intereſt, and all that is dear to you, that the gentlemen of the faculty; for however skilful they are, they cannot relieve their patients without your aid: They muſt not be left to themſelves any longer; they muſt be aſſiſted in order for the phyſicians to give them ſuch medicines as would relieve the brain, and bring them to their reaſon. Be reſolute with them and fear not—ſtrength and manity call for it. Reſolution will ſucceed. If they wound themſelves a little in the fray, they will recover the ſooner. If the phyſicians draw the fever into ſome of the limbs, ſo that an amputation be neceſſary in order to recover the patient, remember that it is better to loſe a member, dear as a right hand or a righ. eye, than that the whole body ſhould periſh.

The following is a copy of a Letter, from a number of officers and others, convened at Peſham on the 15th inſtant, to John Brown of Whately:

"Peſham, Jan. 15, 1787.

"SIR,

"ACCORDING to undoubted intelligence received from various parts of this Commonwealth, it is manifeſt to the Governor and his adherents, not only to ſupport the Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, to be holden at Worceſter next week, by point of ſword, but to crush the power of the people at one bold ſtroke, and render them incapable of ever oppoſing the cruel power, Tyranny, hereafter, by bringing thoſe who have ſtepped forth to ward off the evil that threatens the people with immediate ruin, to an unconditioned ſubmiſſion, and their leaders with an infamous puniſhment. Notwithſtanding it is thought prudent, by a number of officers and others, convened at Peſham on the 15th of Jan. inſt. to conſide on the exigencies of the preſent times, that the people of the county of Hampſhire immediately aſſemble in arms, in import and maintain, not only the rights and liberties of the people ſince our opponents, by their hearty movements, refuſe to give opportunity to veſt the effect of their proteſts and petitions. This is therefore to deſire you to aſſemble the company under your command, well armed and equipped, with ten days proviſion, and march there in form, to be at or near Dr. Hinds's in Peſham, by Friday the 19th inſtant, there to receive further orders.

"Signed

D. SHAYS,
J. POWERS,
R. DICKINSON,
J. BORDWELL,
J. BILLINGS.

"Capt. John Brown,
"Whately."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the GENTLEMEN of the late CONVENTION at Hatfield.

SIRS.

ON reading your addreſs, I could not forbear pleaſing myſelf with the ſtrikeſſimile which appeared in it, to ſing I heard when I was a boy, viz. that a man who by reading a conjuring book, had raiſed the devil, was obliged to read it backwards to lay him again. Your addreſs might have ſome effect on thoſe who had you not again chopt in at another page of your antiquated cautional conjuring book, & read another paragraph; which, if your readers don't take care, will have a tendency to raiſe him again.

PHILANTHROPOS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

AS an impartial preſs is the beſt channel of intelligence to the public, and when open to all parties, is an important medium of light and ſecurity to the citizens of a free ſtate; ſo I wiſh you to inſert the following petitions and my obſervations upon them, and you will oblige a friend to the laws and liberties of this Commonwealth.

A true copy of two Petitions ſent to the Seleſtmen of Belchertown, by a few ſeditious perſons of ſaid town.

To the gentellmen Seleſtmon of Belchertown peſs to Inſart the following In the wrront for Decemr meting on the firſt monday of Next month

iſſly to See if the Town will aproye and Except of what ye Lent Convenſhon Did at Hadly adly to See if ye Town Chuſe a Comitey of Inſpection and ſafety Dated Noyr ye 13 A D 1786 The above is the pertiſion of a Number of the Inhabitance of Belchertown

Benjamin Morgan Elijah Parker Elijah Parker jun Iſaac Livermore Solomon Willis Eſtha Root Solomon Hannum Simeon Bardwell John White John Bardwell Jonah Drake William Capman

To the Selett men of Belchertown

Genm

This is ye petiſhion of a Nomber of the Inhabetence of Sd Bechertoun that you Call a Town meting on monday the firſt Day of January Next at Two o Clock in the after Noon ſirſtly to chuſe a moderater to Regulate ſaid meting 2ly to chuſe a Delegute to Go to the yorrk Convenſhan of this County to be Holden at Hatfield on the firſt Tuſday of January next

3ly To See what ye Town will Do with The Town ſtock of powder Dated Decr ye 12th 1786

Elijah Parker Elijah Parker jun Seva Pond James Smith Iſaac Livermore Simeon Bardwell Joſeph Billing John Bardwell Matthew Gray Eſtha Root Solomon Willis

I think the former petition ſufficiently proves, that the petitioners are determined to overturn and deſtroy our excellent conſtitution: and it ſeems by the latter that they want the town's ſtock of powder for their nefarious purpoſe, but the ſeleſtmen of this town have too much wiſdom to grant them either of their requeſts, for they conceive a committee of inſpection and ſafety repugnant to the conſtitution. The town's ſtock of powder, by the help of illegal voters was taken out of the ſeleſtmen's hands and put into a committee's hands, and at a legal meeting previous to the date of the laſt petition was remanded into the ſeleſtmen's hands again, and upon examination found that eight pounds of ſaid powder was miſſing; and at the ſame legal meeting paſſed a vote that they had no buſineſs for ſo much powder.

Since I firſt ſaw theſe petitions, I have converſed with each one of the petitioners, and find they complain of many grievances, ſome of them are as follows, viz. one of them ſays that he has been an expert hunter in his younger days, but he is now grown old and his eye-ſight fails him, therefore he has no ſucceſs in hunting, and that he thinks a grievance, and ought to be redreſſed: another of them ſays his wife has a child every year, and that he thinks a grievance, and ought to be redreſſed: another of them borrowed an apprentice boy's boots, and wore them to Worceſter in company with the Broom Smith Gen. and others, to ſtop the ſitting of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden there in December laſt, and the extremity of the weather drove him ſo near the fire as to ſpoil the boots, and the boy refuſed to take them again, and that he thinks a grievance, and ought to be redreſſed. The reſt of them complained of ſimilar grievances.

I preſume the public, upon ſight of theſe two petitions, will be convinced that the petitioners are very illiterate, and I can aſſure the public that they are men of little or no property.

I would further obſerve, that three men in this town, viz. Samuel Dwight, Noble Bagus, and Joſiah Cowls have lately had the ſilm taken off of their eyes, which has enabled them to ſee clear enough to take the benefit of the Act of indemnity by taking the oath of allegiance previous to the firſt of January 1787, the only three men of property in this town who have taken up arms againſt government, and two of them have now taken up arms in favour of government.

From a Citizen of Belchertown.

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE, of Jan. 6.

Mr. CARTER,

A part of the following bill having been the laſt week read by a member of the General Aſſembly, in his place, you are requeſted by a number of your readers to inſert the whole of it in your free and uninfluenced paper, for public conſideration.—Should it hereafter paſs into a law, the other ſtates, which are greatly perplexed about ways and means for diſcharging their debts, will doubtleſs follow ſo equal and laudable an example.

An ACT for the more equal diſtribution of political Happineſs.

WHEREAS the God of nature made all men equal; from whence it is evident, that the different conditions among mankind have originated from ambition, avarice and the luſt of dominazion. And whereas the great objects of the late war were the rights of equality, then violated by the repacities of Britiſh power; notwithſtanding which, many citizens among ourſelves have acquired immenſe fortunes out of the earnings of others; and many alſo have claims and demands of a public and private nature, which they are as able to relinquiſh as the others to diſcharge. And whereas it is eſſential to the ideas of ſovereignty, that all nations ſhould be equal; whereas France, Spain and Holland, make demands for money lent, which they ſtand in no need of, and which we are unable to pay.

Wherefore, Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly, and by the authority thereof, that all debts, dues and demands, of whatever nature or kind, be forever aboliſhed, extinguiſhed and diſcharged.

And be it further enacted, That an equal diſtribution of all property, both real and perſonal within this ſtate, be made by the firſt day of May next, making as many allotments as there are heads of families; and that

be a committee for that purpoſe.

And whereas the continuation of a republican government depends upon ſupporting the principles of equality: Be it therefore further enacted, That forever hereafter, at the end of every thirteen years reſpectively, there be a general abolition of debts, and an equal diſtribution of property.

And whereas there may be ſome ſo bold and daring as to attempt the payment of debts, notwithſtanding the good intentions of this General Aſſembly: Be it therefore enacted, That every perſon offending herein, ſhall for every offence receive thirty-nine laſhes, and be cloſely confined in jail for the ſpace of ſix months, upon conviction before a Juſtice of Peace, or Warden; and ſhall moreover forfeit his proportion of property to be diſtributed as aforeſaid.

ALBANY, January 4.

On Sunday morning laſt, between the hours of 4 and 5, the houſe occupied by Mr. Joſeph Johnſon, weaver, at the Whitehall farm, two miles from this city, was diſcovered to be on fire, by the people at the White-houſe on ſaid farm; and before ſufficient aſſiſtance could arrive to extinguiſh the flame, the houſe and ſtable adjoining were entirely conſumed. This melancholy accident is greatly heightened by the death of Mr. Johnſon and two of his children, who periſhed in the flames; as did alſo two horſes and a cow. At the time the fire broke out, there were in the houſe, four of Mr. Johnſon's children: two, however, eſcaped by leaping out of the chamber window.—Mrs. Johnſon (who for ſome time paſt has been diſordered in her ſenſes) went from home on Saturday night—which circumſtance, it is more than probable, prevented her from ſuffering, with her huſband and children, a premature death.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 6.

The court-martial lately held at Exeter, having preſented his Excellency, the Commander in Chief with a copy of their proceedings, for approbation; his Excellency poſtponed acting thereon until he had laid them before the legiſlature, in order to collect the ſenſe of both houſes upon the ſubject, and act accordingly. Their proceedings were read before both houſes on Wedneſday laſt, with the following ſentences.—Maj. Cochran, Capt. Cochran, and Lieut. Robinſon, of the 11th regiment, broke—the Major recommended for a reſtoration. Capt McKeen and Lieut. McClary, of the 8th regiment; Capt. Dow, Lieut. Clough and Enſign Cotton, of the 7th regiment, broke—Col. Stone of the 20th regiment, acquitted—Quarter-Maſter Brown, of the 3d troop in the 1ſt regiment of light-horſe, reprimanded—Lieut. Weare, of the ſame troop, broke—but recommended in ſtrong terms for a reſtoration.

After the above were read before both houſes, ſeveral warm debates occurred upon the illegality of trying civil offenders by law martial, conceiving it a great ſtretch of power, and a deviation from the true principles of the conſtitution. His Excellency reminded the Court, that he had called the court-martial agreeable to their vote, requeſting him ſo to do. The Hon. Speaker was very much averſe to the procedure of trying civil offences by law martial. A variety of obſervations were made upon the ſubject, after which it was determined to refer the whole proceedings to a committee of both houſes, who were appointed accordingly, and now have the matter before them.

The crime, with which the above officers were charged, was the aiding or abetting the late inſurrection at Exeter.

Major Cochran plead guilty to the charge, and offered to the court-martial the following, by way of extenuation of his crime:

"Mr. Preſident, and Gentlemen of the court,

"Having plead guilty to the charge, alledged againſt me—I can only ſay—that however aggravated my crime has been, I erred from the head, and not the heart—my error aroſe from the groſs miſrepreſentations of many perſons—whoſe intentions I now believe to be as vile as their hearts were wicked——I was informed on Sunday preceding the outrageous inſult offered the legiſlature by Mr. Daniels, repreſentative of the town.—That the General Court had paſſed an act for the return of all the refugees without diſcrimination of character—that their eſtates were to be reſtored—and the citizens of this ſtate were to repurchaſe ſuch as had been ſold.—Upon this information, I was, without duly conſidering the conſequences, induced to act the nefarious part I did——and which, upon cool reflection, I am fully ſenſible, was not only unjuſtifiable, but audacious, and had a direct tendency to overthrow the government and ſubvert the conſtitution.——Having confeſſed myſelf guilty, and thrown myſelf upon the court, I can only add,—that if there has been any thing in my former conduct and character that could excite your eſteem—if there is ought in my preſent ſituation that can cauſe your pity—if there is any thing in my penitence that can enſure in your breaſts forgiveneſs—I would requeſt you to recommend me for a reſtoration to that office, which I acknowledge, I have juſtly forfeited—but in which, ſhould I by your recommendation be replaced—I ſhall endeavour to behave, ſo as to enſure your eſteem—conſtitute your affection and obliterate from your memories the miſconduct of the 20th of September.

JAMES COCHRAN, jun."

BOSTON, Jan. 8.

A letter from Taunton of the 11th inſt. ſays—"While I am writing I am informed, that Mrs. T——, has made a piece of cloth for blanketing out of hair from the hides which her huſband Tans. This is a laudable example of induſtry and frugality, and deſerves imitation.

NORTHAMPTON, January 24.

On Thurſday laſt, a number of the militia of this county amounting to 1500 men, by order of Major General Shephard, marched to Springfield with a view, as we are informed, to defend the public Stores at that place on behalf of the government.—It is ſaid that the inſurgents, to the number of five or ſix hundred have aſſembled at Weſt-Springfield, and that Mr. Shays with his party, ſuppoſed to amount to about the ſame number, marched from Peſham towards Palmer.—We are alſo informed that Gen. Lincoln with his diviſion arrived on Monday laſt, at Worceſter, from which movements, it is highly probable, events of importance will ſpeedily take place.

We are told, in the Worceſter Magazine of the week before laſt, that ſeveral of the inhabitants of that county, who had oppoſed Government, took the oath of allegiance previous to the firſt of January, inſtant.

Died, at Cheſterfield, about the 16th inſt. Mr. Daniel Thayer, aged one hundred years and twelve days.

Mr. PRINTER,

Please to insert the following in your useful paper, and you will oblige one of your customers.

PLOUGHMAN to the PUBLIC,

No. I.

WAS it not that the Peace Maker breaths yet, and purposes to breath in some future time, I would not have ventured my shins among our county scribblers. But finding myself at the present dismissed from the plough, and hearing a noise of war in the camp, think it deserves the attention of every man; but do not expect to reason like some that have gone before me. But in as much as our regulating brethren seem to stand in need of line upon line, I have therefore taken my pen and do mean, in a public manner, to examine the reasons and foundations upon which this mighty Babel is founded, on which they expect to climb to liberty and happiness: and as no gentleman among them has been pleased publicly to offer the reasons of their conduct, yet I doubt not their good will, had they reasons they judged adequate. I am therefore obliged to take their argument where I can find them, and being conversant with them, I have had the best opportunity to hear and receive them; the public may therefore rely upon my fairly communicating their reasons and faithfully examining them to the intent that both the reasons of, and their conduct itself may be properly portrayed upon the wall; and as my business is with my regulating brethren, I accordingly address you: *Friends* and *Gentlemen*, I hope you will not be angry while I attempt to reason with you, and discover to you the most natural consequences deducable from your way of reasoning and the most natural tendency of your conduct; however they may appear frightful, you first urge—say you,—'We will let the courts know that the power is in the hands of the people.' But I query, what do you mean by the power? Do you mean the power of free will so much disputed among the divines both ancient and modern? no, this is too wonderful for you; or do you mean a creating power? no; well then, you must mean the power of making laws and rules, whereby one and all shall be governed; but will you force the courts into a belief of this, that the power of making laws is in the hands of the people, at a time when it is deligated from the people? this is diabolical if understood so, for you would force the courts to believe a lye: for if A and B have deligated the above mentioned power to C for such a time, then it is no more in the hands of A and B for that time. But you further urge, that if government prevails now, the chains of slavery will be reviled; but is there any truth or reality in this? if government is bad, is it not subject to an alteration for the better in a peaceable way? if government was delegated to certain men in such a way as not to be regained but only by fire and sword, this would justify you; but is it not the reverse? is not the power of government like the Crane and the Swallow, who know the time of their coming? you further say, if government prevails now, we must despair of any relief in this way in future; but this argument seems to be of a strange complexion as it respects futurity; for if you have sufficient arguments for your rising against government to day, why do you borrow arguments for a future want to justify the present rising? if you have not sufficient reason for rising to-day, why do you practice it? Come I will reason with you upon the same principles; I do not know whether hard drinking is my duty to-day, but for fear I shall be dry in some future time, I will drink to excess to-day. I shall in the next place consider a confession which is in the mouths of one and all of you: for say you, we know that the stopping of the courts at Northampton was a wrong step: but what new thing is here under the sun? is it possible that that conduct which was wrong yesterday, I say is it possible that conduct of the same nature and tendency should be right to-day, without an essential alteration in circumstances and things? but I would ask, what alteration of circumstances has taken place on the side of government? has public burthens been multiplied? no, the reverse: but will you say we mean not that it was a wrong step, but a step too soon; but why too soon? if Inferior Courts are an intollerable grievance this year, was it not even so last? if so, were you not too late? But you will say it was a wrong step only in this, that the county was not so well united: But I query whether your doings are calculated to promote the union; if not, you are wrong yet: but will you say it was none of all these, it was wrong that the General Court had not been properly addressed? but I query again, have they been properly addressed? yet if not, you are wrong yet. But methinks I hear your leaders saying, we know it was a wrong step and therefore punishable, our safety therefore required these later exertions: but what mean you by this? do you expect a series of wrong steps will make proper atonement for the first?——Come then, I will argue upon the same principles and say, I know it was an unrighteous thing for me to trample upon the authority of the State in the manner I did, but since I have done it I may continue to do it and be blameless. I know it was an unrighteous thing for me to smite off my neighbour's arm in the manner I did, but since I have done it I will even smite him through and through, lest he rise against me and avenges the quarrel; would you not say that the man that reasons thus & does thus shall surely die? but says Nathan to David, thou art the man.

PLOUGHMAN.

For the Hampshire Gazette.

Mr. PRINTER,

The following may be depended on as an absolute truth, which you will be pleased to insert in your next.

A Gentleman in one of the eastern towns in this county, who has distinguished himself in County Conventions and in the late insurrections, has been for some time apprehensive of an excursion of the light-horse, and therefore he has armed himself with two fire locks, and a large sword, which every night he kept at the head of his bed. There was an old Lady who lived at a small distance with her son: at a time when men were called for, upon the great expedition to *Rutland*; this old lady's son left her to reinforce the venerable gentleman of the East. The old lady was left alone, with a cow, and destitute of any subsistence for her. At length one night she determined to drive her cow to the gentleman whom I first mentioned, to get her kept till her son's return. Before the old lady had got to the house, it began to grow dark; the gentleman with his usual greatness of mind, had retired to his house and locked his doors. His wife went out of the door, and coming in, told him that she heard a noise, like a company of men; he in an undaunted manner girded his sword upon his thigh, and retired into the pot hole (his usual retreat at extraordinary times.) His wife watched the motion of affairs out of doors, and employed her eldest son as a messenger to carry news to the gentleman, in the pot-hole. At length, after some very critical observations, his wife informed him that she could not absolutely discover more than one personage, though she conjectured that she had seen two. After mature deliberation he evaded from the pot-hole, unlocked one of his doors, went out to conquer or die. At first he in a most vigorous manner, with drawn sword assaulted the innocent old cow; he fought a while, when he was reinforced by his wife, and after a smart engagement the poor old cow surrendered prisoner of war. Elated with his victory he instantly turned his raper (which was hot from the capture of the old cow) upon the good old woman: she was surprised, but having furnished herself with a broom handle to drive the old cow, she opposed the onset with great bravery. The engagement was dubious for a long time; the old lady avoided the repeated thrusts of his raper with the greatest alacrity, and often pelting him with the butt-end of the broom handle; but unhappily, 'tis said, that the woman fell, but recovered, and as she was rising the gentleman's wife attacked her behind with the tongs (the usual weapon of the sex) and the old woman submitted to an honourable peace, and the matter was settled to their satisfaction. The people of the county of Hampshire are cautioned to keep their wives and cows at home, peradventure they shall be taken and slain for Light-Horse.

The public's humble servant,

NUNCIUS.

Excise-Office, Northampton, Jan. 1, 1787.

ALL persons who have been licenced to sell Spiritous Liquors, or that have been permitted to sell other dutied articles, in the county of Hampshire, are defired to take an account of the quantity of all such articles, which they have now on hand, as the new system of Excise this day takes place. They are also defired to keep an accurate account, in writing, of all the dutied articles that shall in any way come into their hands after this day, agreeably to the late excise act. They are also further defired, as soon as may be, to settle their said accounts to the present time.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Excise for the county of Hampshire.

A Subscription School.

I. CURSON,

TEACHER of the Proprietors School, Northampton, begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to open a Subscription School at Hatfield, the first day of January next, where youths will be carefully and expeditiously instructed in various branches of useful Literature. For terms and other particulars, Gentlemen are desired to apply to Col. Chapin of Hatfield.

December 16, 1786.

WHEREAS Elizabeth, wife of the subscriber, has eloped from my bed and board. This is to forbid all persons trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts she may contract. Witness my hand.

DANIEL MEEKER.

Middlefield, Jan. 9, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,

Webster's Institute.

Watt's Psalms—Primers—Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

Strong's & Bickerstaff's

ALMANACKS,

For 1787, to be sold at this Office.

JANUARY 1787. THE NUMB. 22.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

To the PUBLIC.

AT a time when uneasiness, and discontents prevail in various parts of the State, which are got to be of a serious and alarming nature, it becomes individuals to endeavour to contribute their parts to quiet them. My motive for appearing in public from a remote part of the State, is to contribute my mites in so good a cause. It must undoubtedly appear to every cool dispassionate mind, that when public heats arise, to such a length, that arms are taken to vindicate a cause between brother and brother, friend and friend, consequences, (if matters are prosecuted to the effusion of human blood) must be very alarming and such as threaten the loss of all those liberties and privileges which can be dear to a rational and benevolent mind. If we consider what the consequences of rising to arms against the constitutional government are—what they have been, and what it is probable they will be in future; it must undoubtedly appear to be a very desperate remedy, which ought never to be applied only to a desperate disease. Domestick contentions have in times past frequently involved nations in blood, stript them of their dearest rights, and left the miserable remains of carnage and slaughter a prey to the ambition of some desparado, who hath had the good fortune to be victorious. Instances of this kind are not rare in history. If we trace almost all the monarchies now in the world, to their origin, we will find that they arose from the ambitious designs of popular leaders, in whom the people placed a mistaken confidence, on account of their specious pretence of regard to their public good. Instances of the consequences of popular tumults in the Roman commonwealth, occasioned by the designs of popular leaders, which are recorded by creditable historians, would almost make a persons blood run cold to read, whole provinces deluged in blood, thousands put to death in cold blood, by the odious and heretofore unheard of cruelty of public proscription, by which upwards of 9,000 Roman citizens were put to death, in the city of Rome alone, upon Sulla's victory over Marius; which tumults with others of a like nature, were the means of reducing that, once the most flourishing commonwealth which ever the sun beheld, into a state of the most abject slavery and vassalage. Undoubtedly every benevolent heart, while it endeavours to realize such scenes as raking place in America, will say, forbid them heavens! Our feelings as men, and our sentiments as christians, must shudder at the thought. But friends and brethren, are we not precisely in the same path, in which the liberties and kingdoms and nations have been hitherto swallowed up and in which civil discords; the most alarming and extensive have begun? By the late risings which have taken place in several parts of the State; are not the tempers of the people incited in such a manner, as to be prepared in some degrees for the horrors of a civil war? whereby consequences, far from the thoughts of any at the beginning may be realized? now, can it be agreeable to our feelings as men or christians, to engage in scenes which may probably involve us in such consequences because we suppose a constable has wronged us? or because, (in our opinion) there is some needless expence in civil government, or because we have taken up an apprehension that the Court of Common Pleas is useless, a grievance? and I am no more advocate for the doctrine of passive obedience and nonresistance, in all cases; sometimes resistance to the ruling power is not only lawful, but even an important duty. When tyranny and oppression are reduced into system, and persevered in against the true interests of a country, and the opinions of a respectable majority, and a deaf ear turned to dutiful petitions and remonstrances for redress; but to me it appears hardly possible that the time should ever come, much less that it is already come, when it shall be a duty to apply to the last and awful appeal of resistance, against a Magistracy which in every branch of it, depends upon the annual election of the people, for it is an undoubted truth that whenever the time comes when the representative body shall turn a deaf ear to the united seasonable remonstrances, of a major part of their constituents, and form oppression into a system if relief cannot be obtained in an orderly constitutional way, by petition or remonstrance, a remedy may be easily had in the course of a year, by a new election. And that measure must be oppressive indeed, which it is not better to endure for one year, than to hazard the horrors of a civil war? If we look back to the beginning and progress of the present risings, do they appear to be any thing like the deliberate dispassionate exertions of a people against tyranny and oppression? or, have they not the appearance of a sudden flame kindled by design at a critical moment? Prior to the first rising at Northampton to obstruct the sitting of the August court; from what observations could make, people in general, at least in that part of the county where my acquaintance lies, did not complain of oppression; all was calm and contentment, every one braving liberty to sit under his own vine and figtree, with none to make him afraid, until from very small beginnings, in some parts of the State, the flame of discord spread like a contagion, carried on by the artful lies and designing misrepresentations of men, who under the mask of friends are without doubt some of the worst enemies of the state; armed bodies of men were collected, and while one cried one thing and another another, the more part knew not wherefore they were come together. This is no designed reflection upon any of my countrymen, human nature in all has its weakness; and if in such critical moments application is made to the feelings, and the plausible cry the public good is artfully managed, we are not to wonder if the same things should happen to us, which have happened to many others upon similar occasions. There are undoubtedly critical times to work upon the passions, and when that moment is artfully embraced, 'tis not to much to be wondered that publick heats ensue. But can calm and dispassionate reason give in to it, that a representative body, but a few months before, put into place by the voluntary election of the people, should fall at once be changed into a group of villains, who ought to be opposed by the sword, for laying unnecessary burthens on the people, whilst of all the burthens by them laid on, they must bear their full share? are not these symptoms that the present confusion is a sudden heat, than a rational deliberate act?—Farther if we attend to the objects of the present risings, even those which are alledged, will not the movement, (considering the consequences with which it may probably be connected,) appear to be a very unjustifiable one? I have taken some pains, in the small circle of my acquaintance, to obtain information of the object, but I must confess myself much in the dark. The common cry is, that it is to obtain a redress of grievances, and to bring matters to a regulation, but as for any determinate object in view, which is of such awful importance as to warrant people to hazard their own lives, for the lives of others, I presume their is none: and so go into the field with no determinate object in view, and to return back stained with the blood of a friend or a brother, is a situation which every person of feeling will shudder at the thought of, while at the same time the spirit of envy and bitterness, which has been raised already, and which will be further roused by matters proceeding still on to a crisis, is such as is evidently calculated to destroy and not to effect a regulation. Several things are either supposed or alledged as grounds of the present rising which I crave the indulgence of the public to mention. Is it to evade the payment of public or private debts? Or is it with a view to return under the dominion of Great Britain? Or is it with a view to set aside the court of common pleas, and to introduce a different mode of Judicial procedure? Or is it to alter, or set aside the present constitution? Or is it to introduce and establish a paper currency? or is it to lower the expence of civil government? These are all the objects which I have heard alledged, by those who are either for or against the present risings? As for the riot act, and the suspension of the act called Habeas Corpus; however some may look upon them grievances now, yet it is evident that they are consequences, therefore cannot be causes of the present risings. Now it is I think exceeding evident, that all these objects are either attainable in an orderly constitutional way, or else they are plainly unjust and unrighteous in themselves; and the obtaining them would be real grievances, whereas the want of them is only an imaginary one. As to the evasion of the payment of public or private debts, this is an object generally disavowed; but from some matters of fact, it appears that this object is not out of view with many of the promoters of the present tumults. Having had an opportunity of examining something into the grounds of them, in the time of the rising at Springfield in the month of September, I could hear no complaint more frequently mentioned, than this, we cannot pay our debts. If this is no object at all, why so often mentioned? But it is plain that an attempt to evade the payment of public or private debts, is unjust and impolitic, and contrary to that impartial protection which is due from government to every citizen, and that stable security both of person and property, which is essential to a righteous constitution of civil government, and whether this is an object designed by the insurgents or not, no doubt but these tumults have a tendency, and will have more so if perfisted in, to weaken public credit and to lessen our resources; and to provoke our foreign creditors to do themselves that justice which they cannot expect from a government wanting energy, and rent in pieces by faction. No doubt some policy calls for the earliest method, consistent with justice for the payment of public debts, and of this method our legal constitutional representatives are undoubtedly the best judges, and are equally interested in it with the rest of the community. As to a designed return under the dominion of Great Britain, though this object is publicly disavowed by the popular leaders in the present risings, yet from credible information of British emissaries being actually in the county to forward the design, and from many artful lies and misrepresentations published through the country, subservient to the same ends, and from the predictions of our enemies at the close of the late war, which are now evidently fulfilling, probably by their influence, it gives multitudes of well wishes to the true interests of their country, reason to suspect such a design to be contriving by interested men. But is not such a design similar in many respects to that of the Israelites when they said, come let us make a Captain and return into Egypt. Is it not contrary to our own true interest and that of our posterity? contrary to our most solemn engagements to God and one another? contrary to our feelings as men, and to the workings of Divine Providence during our late struggles? As to our true interest and that of our posterity, can it be supposed from the situation, numbers and growing population of the United States, that if they were at present re-united to Great-Britain, the connection would long remain, or that the consequences would be any other than a repetition of the horrors of war in a few years? and a final affeuling of the dissolution, at a still greater expence of blood and treasure? And can we rationally expect to be eased of our burthens by being again connected with a nation, the annual interest of whose national debt amounts to more than the whole public debt both foreign and domestick of the United States? As to our own solemn engagements, we are undoubtedly sworn either explicitly or implicitly to maintain the sovereignty and independence of the United States, and an endeavour to overthrow it is nolest than high treason against the community; and an act, which if it should be accomplished, which may heaven prevent! would occasion posterity to curse our memories to the latest generation. As to our feelings as men; doubtless when we reflect upon the wanton burning of defenceless towns, the lawless outrages committed by Indian savages under their patronage, the abuse of our prisoners of war, and the revengeful disposition shown by Great-Britain, since the conclusion of the peace, particularly in the distresses upon our trade, we must violently contradict our own feelings to desire to return into subjection to such a power. To forgive them is our duty as men and Christians, but to trust our formerly sported with privileges to their revengeful arm, must be the height of folly and madness. Independence has cost too much blood and treasure to be thus wantonly given up; and

asks the many conspicuous interpositions of Divine Providence to rear up the building. It will be little less than a sort of Atheism to attempt the demolishing of it. And whether this is an object deserving or not, 'tis evident that such popular tumults which tend to weaken the hands of a people, bid fair, (if continued) to destroy our liberties and to subject us either to a foreign or a domestick tyranny.

(Concluded in our next.)

From the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

The following is a true copy of the Petition which was sent to his Excellency the Governor, and the Hon. Council, on the 17th inst.

To his Excellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Hon. COUNCIL of the same.

WE as a Committee from the several counties of Hampshire and Worcester, beg leave to inform your Excellency and Honours, that we, having had two several meetings, have agreed not to obstruct the sitting of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, in the county of Worcester, which stands adjourned to the 23d inst.—Provided, your Excellency and Honors will be pleased to withhold your troops from marching; and that the people who have taken an active part in the late risings, remain unmolested in their persons and property; being in full expectation that the next session of the General Court will redress all our real grievances, and restore peace and harmony to this commonwealth.

S. SLOCOMB, Chairman of the Committee.

Rutland, Jan 17, 1787.

CADIZ, (Spain) August 23.

We have account from Algiers, that during the last month a conspiracy was formed against the life of the Dey, whose cruel and despotick character has excited the hatred of the Algerines; the plot was, however, discovered before it could be put into execution, and most of the conspirators, to the number of 61 twelve, were taken up, and confined in a dark dungeon: eight of them were immediately executed: the other four, though condemned to the same punishment, were not to be put to death at the same time, but kept as it was supposed, to see if the torture could extort any discovery from them; but it is likely they remained firm, as they were executed soon after their accomplices. Some imagine that this severity will extinguish this conspiracy; but let it be remembered, that a tyrant has as many enemies as subjects; and as it is not very possible that the Dey of Algiers can extirpate all his people, and not very likely that he will amend his mode of governing them, it seems probable that a revolution is in embryo that may prove fatal to him.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Dec. 18.

The day the 14th instant, being the anniversary of the British army evacuating this state, the Privy Council, the Judges, the Consuls of his Most Christian Majesty and the United Netherlands, with the officers of civil department and of the battalions of the Charleston militia, dined with his Excellency the Governor; when the following Toasts were given, viz.

1 The United States,
2 Congress,
3 General Washington,
4 His Most Christian Majesty,
5 The United Netherlands,
6 His Most Catholic Majesty,
7 The King of Sweden,
8 The King of Prussia,
9 The Legislature of the state,
10 To the memory of General Greene,
11 To the memory of Baron du Kalb, and the brave soldiers who fell in defence of the state,
12 Agriculture and trade,
13 The patriotic Ladies of South-Carolina.

When the 10th toast was given, the drums and fife struck up a dead march—the character of that worthy man, so well known, and whose loss is so universally regretted, coming fresh on the minds of every one present, together with the solemnity of the music, had an effect upon the company as sudden as surprise from the height of joy—the whole at once became as still as the grave—not a whisper was heard——and thus remained until the music ceased; wondering at the sudden transition from mirth to silent attention, which each, as by a charm, was impressed with!

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20.

Paragraph from a Virginia Gazette (printed at Richmond) of the 23th ult.

"By a letter from Danville, of the 20th of November, we learn, that the Spaniards were claiming the country as far up the east side of the Mississippi as the Ohio, and are fortifying along the river, having ordered the Americans away. Some of them have arrived at that place."

On the authority of a gentleman just arrived in this city, who was present at the conflagration, we communicate to our readers the melancholy intelligence, that, on Monday the 8th instant, at four o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Richmond, Virginia, in a store near Mr. Anderson's tavern, in that part of the town called Shokae; which in a short time made such dreadful progress, as to baffle every effort to extinguish it. Before it ceased seventy-two houses on each side of the street, fell victims to its fury, as also the state ware-house, said to have contained at the time 800 hogsheads of tobacco, 170 only of which were saved. It is very astonishing that so capital a town, and wooden buildings are so numerous, the only efficacious means of extinguishing a fire, is one engine, which, on the above occasion, was little used,—supposed to be owing to the individual exertions of the inhabitants to remove their property.

NEWPORT, Jan. 15.

Yesterday arrived here the sloop Illenois, Capt. Story, in 68 days from l'Orient. On his passage, in lat. 36, 30, 70 leagues westward of the island of St. Mary, spoke an Algerine frigate, of 28 guns on a line, who ordered him to hoist out his boat and come on board; he made a disposition for hoisting out his boat until he got past her guns under her stern, and observing she had no stern chaces, and being very unwilling to go to Algiers, he thought best to try which vessel had the best heels by the wind; the corsair observing Capt. Story's design, wore ship and fired at him to bring him to, until the sloop got out of reach of the enemy's guns, when the corsair hauled down her Algerine colours and hoisted French, made sail, and chased him 5 hours, in which time the sloop had gained 2 leagues of the frigate; the night approaching, she gave over the chace.

NORTHAMPTON, January 31.

An attack was made on Thursday last by a party of Insurgents under Shays, upon the troops commanded by General Shepard, at Springfield—previous to the attack, upon the approach of the Insurgents, General Shephard sent messages to them at three several times, informing them that if they advanced he should assuredly fire on them—Mr. Shays replied, he was resolved to proceed and sleep that night in the barracks, and continued to advance.—General Shephard then ordered several cannon to be discharged on their right and left, but they still advanced; he then ordered the pieces to be leveled against the insurgents, at which time they were within 55 rods; as soon as they were discharged, the insurgents fled with the utmost precipitation—One of the men who managed the cannon, was by accident dangerously wounded—Four of the insurgents were killed, and a number wounded.—As General Shephard's orders extended no farther than merely to defend the post, he did not pursue the insurgents, the greater part of whom might probably have been killed or taken—Shays retreated that night to Ludlow, and the next day marched to Chicabee.——On Friday and Saturday the troops under General Lincoln arrived at Springfield, and in the afternoon of Saturday, marched to West-Springfield, where Day and his party had taken their station, but on the approach of General Lincoln the insurgents retreated with expedition and arrived the same evening at Northampton—Shays retreated the same night from Chicabee to Amherst, and his men in their rout took from the house of Major Goodman, at South-Hadley, two barrels of rum, his account books, divers articles of household furniture, stripped the beds, broke the windows, &c.—they also broke open the house of Col. Woodbridge, and took divers articles from others in the neighbourhood; but it is said that Shays endeavoured to prevent several of the outrages committed by his party. On Sunday, in the afternoon, Day marched from Northampton to Amherst with his party, which was then reduced to 240 men.—On Monday General Lincoln, with his troops which came from the lower counties, marched from Springfield towards Amherst, but finding, when he came near that place, that Shays had retreated to Pelham, the troops turned off and took up their quarters at Hadley, from that place Gen. Lincoln wrote yesterday to the leaders of the insurgents, advising them to disband their deluded followers, and engaging that the privates, if they would immediately lay down their arms, should be recommended to the General Court for mercy—General Putnam was charged with the letter who has returned, but what answer he brought, or whether any, we have not been informed.

The Assembly of Rhode-Island have granted liberty to a number of private gentlemen to establish a mint in that state, for coining silver and copper money, agreeable to the Resolves of Congress on that subject.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Lincoln, to Capt. Shays.

Hadley, Jan. 30, 1787.

To Captain Shays and the Officers commanding the men in arms against the Government of this Commonwealth.

WHETHER you are convinced or not of your error, in flying to arms; I am fully persuaded that before this hour, you must have the fullest conviction upon your own minds, that you are not able to execute your original purposes.

Your resources are few, your force is inconsiderable and hourly decreasing from the disaffection of your men; you are in a post where you have neither cover nor supplies, and in a situation in which you can neither give aid to your friends, nor discomfort to the supporters of good order and government. Under these circumstances you cannot hesitate a moment to disband your deluded followers. If you should not, I must approach and apprehend the most influential characters among you. Should you attempt to fire upon the troops of government, the consequences must be fatal to many of your men the least guilty. To prevent bloodshed you will communicate to your privates, that if they will instantly lay down their arms, surrender themselves to government, and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this Commonwealth, they shall be recommended to the General Court for mercy. If you should either withhold this information from them, or suffer your people to fire upon our approach, you must be answerable for all the ills which may exist in consequence thereof.

B. LINCOLN, commanding the forces of Government.

The following is a copy of a letter from Gen. Lincoln, to a person who applied to him in behalf of some of the insurgents, requesting his aid to obtain their pardon.

Hadley, Jan. 28, 1787.

SIR,

YOU may assure the privates, not only of your town but those from the several towns now in arms against government; that if they will come in and surrender themselves to some Justice of the Peace within either of the counties of Hampshire or Worcester, deliver up their arms, and before him take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this State, in three days from this date, they will be recommended to the General Court for a pardon of their past offences, in appearing in arms against the government of this Commonwealth.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
B. LINCOLN.

*** Several favours from our correspondents we have been obliged to omit this week, on account of our not being able to publish more than a half sheet.

A Subscription School.

I. CURSON,

TEACHER of the Proprietors School, Northampton, begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to open a Subscription School at Hatfield, the first day of January next, where youths will be carefully and expeditiously instructed in various branches of useful Literature. For terms and other particulars, Gentlemen are desired to apply to Col. Chapin of Hatfield.

December 16, 1786.

WHEREAS Elizabeth, wife of the subscriber, has eloped from my bed and board. This is to forbid all persons trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts she may contract. Witness my hand.

DANIEL MEEKER.

Middlefield, Jan. 9, 1787.

Strong's & Bickerstaff's

ALMANACKS,

For 1787, to be sold at this Office.

FEBRUARY 1787. THE NUMB. 23.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

To the PUBLIC.

(Concluded from our last.)

AS to altering or setting aside the present constitution of civil government—is it not a plain case, that as the people erected the present form of civil government in an orderly peaceable manner; so the people at large, when they view their present constitution as inadequate to the ends of civil government, have an undoubted power according to the declaration of the bill of rights, to alter or set aside the same, when the period comes, which they, the people, have fixed for that purpose. What need then for rising in arms to effect a purpose which a majority may effect without it, when the object is worthy the expense and trouble it must cost? but were such a purpose even necessary, the present seems to be a very unfit time for it, when the minds of people are in such a state of ferment; our present constitution was formed at a time when people's minds were cool and dispassionate, and was then three years in forming, and was a matter of great trouble and expense; and was it to be fairly demolished in such a time of public heats as the present, is there any rational prospect that another would be settled any other way than by the longest sword, the horrors of which need not be again described? or if it could, is it probable that what would destroy the expence of civil government for several years, would defray the cost of forming another constitution with any prospect of its finding a greater degree of acceptance than the present?——As to the setting aside of the court of common pleas, (which is a professed object of the present risings) 'tis evident that if, in the opinion of a major part of the citizens of the State, the Court of Common Pleas is a grievance, no popular rising is necessary to set them aside; if they are not so viewed by a majority of the people, no rising of a minority for that end can be warrantable. 'Tis granted that these courts are expensive, and 'tis the corruption of the people which makes them so; and if less expensive, and more effectual methods of administring justice can be introduced in their room, every well-wisher to the rights of mankind must rejoice in it. But surely if it is expedient to abolish these courts and introduce another method in their room, 'tis evidently a work of time, as all the laws of the commonwealth are connected with these courts, which have existed without any material alteration for time immemorial, consequently a rewisal of the whole body of laws must take place, before the dropping of these courts, whereby they may be pointed to some other modes instituted in their room. But to me it appears that if the present popular object of abolishing these courts and introducing justice courts in their room, was attained, it would not be the least advantage to the body of the people. It would enlarge the powers of single magistrates beyond what it is at present, and to cause their judgment to be rested in generally, there is undoubtedly need of a greater degree of confidence, both in the abilities and integrity of magistrates, than there is at present. Business of the most trifling nature would frequently be carried to the Supreme Judicial Court, which would consequently to enlarge the business of that court, as to render the effecting of it impossible in the nature of things. And supposing each magistrate was to summon a Jury to his assistance, in a county where there is fifty or sixty Justices, there might be so many juries summoned once a fortnight or oftner, which would be a source of greater expence and trouble than the courts complained of, and as it is a natural right for a man to appear in his own case, either by himself or his counsel, as he chuses, this mode would in my opinion increase instead of lessening the number and instance of Attornies at law, which is at present complained of as a grievance. As to the establishing a paper medium, in my opinion the load of internal debt which we labour under, which is, in part at least, caused by the depreciations of paper emissions, together with the cries of the widow and orphan, and other defenceless members of the community, who have been reduced to wretchedness and want, by the unbeleefs frauds practised by paper emissions, may be a final answer. But I shall not trespass upon the patience of the public by repeating observations upon this head, which have been already made to better purposes than I am capable of doing; but whether the renewing of the experiment would not be the establishing mischief by a law, I think is not difficult to determine——As to lowering the expense of civil government, undoubtedly if there is unnecessary expense in civil government, it may be lessened in a constitutional way, and no tumults, or risings to arms are necessary for that purpose, doubtless there is a loud call to frugality and œconomy, both public and private. 'Tis true civil government is expensive and perhaps more so than could be wished, but has not the account of the expense of it been greatly exaggerated? does it not appear, from a very fair statement of public affairs, that but a small proportion of the monies which have been paid have been applied to defray the expenses of civil government? How inconsistent then with sound policy to incur a greater expense to save a lesser. Is it not an undoubted truth, that many persons, yea many towns, have already expended more than tenfold their proportion of the annual expense of government in our late tumults?—and what has it effected? why it has reduced the commonwealth to such a state of anarchy and confusion, the view of which cannot but be distressing to every feeling mind, it has irritated the minds of neighbours and even of brethren against one another, and threaten consequences still more serious. I have no part under the government neither do I ever expect to have any; but as a member of the community, who as an individual is interested in the general welfare, I would intreat my friends and fellow-citizens, who have promoted the present risings candidly to review the scenes which they have already caused and look forward to those which may probably ensue, and as they regard the welfare of themselves and posterity, our dearest liberties and privileges, and the peace of their own consciences, to drop courses which are both unwarrantable and dangerous to themselves and the public, and if they labour under grievances that is burthens, either unnecessarily, or partially imposed by the ruling power, to seek redress only in the orderly constitutional way of petition and remonstrance, and there is not the least doubt but it may be obtained: thus we might expect to see union and harmony again restored to our bleeding land, and public burthen hopefully alleviated. One farther observation I find made in favour of the present risings, that is, that although the method was wrong in the first sitting out, yet, as it is begun it must be persisted in: But apply this to any thing else in life, and the falsehood of the observation will appear, if the beginning was wrong the progress must be undoubtedly worse, and the further we proceed in a wrong path, the more difficult will the retreat be, a retreat is more difficult now than it was at first, and probably will grow still more so, and an expectation to get into a right path by persisting in a wrong one, is vain and fruitless. It will carry us still further and further from this designed haven, and what is unwarrantable in the first degree of it, must undoubtedly be more so in every greater degree, but by a retreat, and a return to an orderly constitutional path, we may do an essential service to ourselves and posterity, and light may yet come out of darkness and order out of our present confusions: This is the most fervent wish of the public's humble servant, AMICUS.

Hampshire County, Jan. 7, 1787.

For the Hampshire Gazette.

I Take this as the first opportunity to present my compliments to the Old Republican, together with some observations upon his writings: one reason why I have delayed so long is because (since he wrote his last) I have had the sorrowful misfortune to be entangled with the chains of Convention: I hope my good friend will condole my misfortune, and as I have been able in some measure to shake off those cumbersome shackles, I expect his farther congratulations upon the subject.

That gentleman, in Gazette No. 17, attempts to answer the enquiry of the one of the Community in Gazette No. 14, and concludes that he has drop'd the claims which he first set out upon in Gazette No. 11, viz. to prove the legitimacy of conventions, but since he crowds his opponent into some further observations, I would beg the patience of the public, while I make the attempt, although it was sufficiently demonstrated in the number last mentioned. He says in No. 12, for the people to meet individually and representatively are essentially different, which I very readily grant. For a representative body to meet with full power and authority to act decisively in the name and behalf of their constituents, is very different from an individual meeting. But for a convention of committees from the people to meet without deligated power to act decisively, when their doings are properly ratified by the people, they are to all intents the same as though the people had met individually; in that way, and in that only, do I conceive conventions constitutional, according to the 19th article in the declaration of the people's rights, and in that way their petitions or remonstrances become valid: If that is not true, then our constitution was not properly and legally formed, and therefore good for nothing; for according to his own argument (which is just in that respect) that "no man nor class of men have any right to institute, alter or reform the constitution," but that belongs alone to the people at large, and must be done in the same manner as though the people of this Commonwealth should, or had met altogether in one body; but this was compromised by conventions; therefore I conclude conventions are constitutional according to the above description, and in that way they are the same as though the people met individually, and therefore cannot be legally called a representative body, any more than a committee chosen by a town to frame instructions for their representative, can be called the representatives of the town. But if they were impowered to instruct the representative without applying to the town for concurrence, then they may be called a representative body, and their instructions would be the instructions of a representative body to their representatives: and that would be having one set of representatives (as he says) to govern and dictate another, which would be inconsistent; but on the other hand, their instructions are the instructions of the people.

Furthermore, that gentleman, in answering my enquiry, appears to me to be guilty of the same fault which he complains of in the Member of Hatfield Convention, No 12, viz. "of raising new questions and arguing from them without an opponent." My enquiry was to know what right the people of this Commonwealth have to introduce a king in the year 1795, any more than in the year 1786? The question was not whether they have a right to introduce a king, but whether their right is not the same in one year as in another? In his answer he says, "he hopes to be so happy as to convince the One of the Community and others, that the

(See the last page.)

The PLOUGHMAN.
Number II.

WHEREAS in my former publication, I could but guess at the popularity of arguments; but now find myself sensibly relieved, by an address signed Daniel Gray, wherein are said to be to assign the principle causes of the late disorders. An attention to, and an examination of which, shall be the subject of my present enquiry——To see if said reasons are sufficient to produce such mighty effects.

Reason 1st. "The present expensive mode of collecting debts, which by reason of the great scarcity of cash, will of necessity fill our gaols with unhappy debtors," &c. Here seems to be two grievances blended together to make one reason, as in marriage the male and female become one flesh: First, the expensive mode of collecting debts,—Second, the scarcity of cash. I shall attend to these in their order. Gentlemen of the Committee, do you call the confining of a debt an expensive method to collect it? is not every debtor favoured with this liberty? but what you say, this will not and cannot be practised upon, since an execution can be immediately issued, and soon after payment must be made? will you say that an honest debt must not be paid in something? If the debtor has any property, he is secured from gaol, by the late act, called the tender act. If he has no property, and is an honest man, he will not be cast into prison, and if he has property and will not produce it, he ought to be. Secondly, you mention the great scarcity of cash. Why sirs, do you talk of this, in case of debts, when you know none is needed? Cease to complain to your countrymen with such an infatuation as this. Turn to the men under your own wing, and ask the creditor, if he is angry with the General Court, or any other Court, for putting it out of the power of the creditor to exact coin of him, will he not say no? surely he will. Then tell them, that since you have travelled 50 or 60 miles in bad weather and the snow up to your gurs, that you are angry: indeed we know you must be angry at somebody, and if your resentment it just it must be of your own party; then lay down your arms, box it out and come home contented.

Reason 2d. "The monies being raised by Impost and Excise, being appropriated to discharge the interest of governmental securities, and not the foreign debt." But is this worth contending about, as stated before us? For you say not but that the domestic debt is just, and I have no right to judge of your inward feelings. If the principle is just, then the interest is. If government is faulty in any thing, then it must be in this that they are respecters of persons; but can they be chargeable in this respect, if foreigners be patient to wait beyond the time of payment, and our domestic creditors are not? We will suppose I pay my own workman who wants it, and neglect to pay the merchant in Boston who is present, and am I then chargeable with injustice? will you justify my son in this case, if he chastise me severely and declare I shall not rule my own house? but can we impute any thing to the charge of government because its securities are not subject to taxation? have these securities though free from taxation been exempted? have they not depreciated? May I not say of them as a good man said of himself, (viz.) "I die daily?" will you lay a burden upon your back which is sickly and dying? Have they not depreciated, from 20s. to 6, and many ill-wishers are for reducing them to that by law, to the end that they might stamp the residue under their feet.

Reasons 3d. "A suspension of the writs of Habeas Corpus, by which behest persons who have stepped forth, to assert, and maintain the rights of the people, are liable to be taken and carried even to the most distant part of the commonwealth and thereby subjected to an unjust punishment." This is far worse than to say, that persons are liable to be taken and carried to the center of the State and there suffer a punishment which they deserve. My Countrymen, is it not just that real offenders should be punished in every society? and will this take place, or can it in a place where law cannot be executed? it is just that malefactors should have an asylum to flee to, and a city of refuge for carrying on their wicked purposes? Have not the General Court shewed that they were not deaf to the uneasiness of the people? and have not their conduct shewn great clemency in granting a pardon to those who have been active against government, if they would return from their rebellious proceedings? then where here has nothing as yet been exhibited but lenity, how dare you to complain that the punishment which will be inflicted upon criminals will be unjust? The fear of the punishment of those who are conveyed to distant gaols, arises from your guilt.

Reason 4th. "The unlimited power granted to Deputy-Sheriffs Justices of the Peace, and constables, by the riot act, indemnifying them in the Prosecution thereof, when attended wholly perhaps from a principle of revenge hatred and envy." But what is this? effect but to say we know that the powers of government is designated to the General Court, and they that not governs us? but why if the power is delegated to the Court, shall it not be exercised over all the state? Is there have a right to govern, what could they have done less, at a time when part of the State were arming against them? How do you feel when in battle array against government? will mild laws govern you? I leave that to your own feelings. You say these rigid acts have roused you to arms. If this is the case, why were you at arms at Northampton, and Springfield, when these acts had not a being? But you object against the unlimited power granted to Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, &c. indemnifying them. What do you mean by this power? do you mean more than the pardons for perjury granted by the Riot Act? Survey no.

Surely they are sworn to execute the laws, and as surely are they sworn to do it impartially, and if so, ought they not to be indemnified? You say perhaps the Justices of the Peace, &c. are influenced by a spirit of revenge hatred and envy? but should it be they would execute their orders according to their oaths: if they do not, we have a law, let them be punished, if they do, then they do their duty. If you are not conscious of your demerit, why do you conjecture you shall be wronged by them? How could they be actuated by a spirit of envy? Do you think that any measure of God's creatures envies you your promotion or wishes such a wretch unfortunate? or your happiness in your anarchial opposition to a just government? Who long since? will you say that no law shall be executed upon a man, who has enemies, left they be possessed of a spirit of hatred, &c. Then there must be no law executed, for all men have enemies) and should it be a law which would defraud all sufferings. A curious law forsooth. Gentlemen, if you have any such feelings towards any man in government (viz.) feelings of hatred &c. and we believe to be crafty and, pray for government, for no king will mortify a man's corrupt principles more than the prosperity of his people upon the laws of the land; and likewise for the present movement (viz.) at Worcester, they cannot be of any former. Why then they lead you to promises only as reasons of the whole series of things. You by your conduct, keep out and say to your brethren in the county men, we know that we have been subverting authority for some months, and we shall know in a few months what the reasons are. You mention the late risings, and the present together, and then allege two reasons which influenced you, which did not exist till after all your risings and conventions, except that at Worcester. Instead of the people's rising being a consequence of those reasons, those reasons were a consequence of the people's rising, and another construction is a violation of good sense: I shall conclude with drawing a simile from this subject that "we may see no father's face when it is dead and gone." Suppose a lad in a great family should say, brothers and sisters me day before yesterday I began to trample upon the laws of the family: and likewise yesterday, and the reason is this, because father told me last night: that if I did not cease acting so like a wench, he would lay me neck and heels; and I mean to persevere.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WHEN a community labours under the evils of civil contention, it an enquiry worthy the attention of every benevolent mind, how those evils shall be remedied for the present, and effectually prevented in future. The late tumults in this commonwealth have been driven forward with uncommon violence, and have risen to an astonishing excess—and what is most surprising, they have sprung up without any apparent provocation. The authority, against whom these attempts have been principally leveled, were, but a few weeks before the confusion began, in good estimation with all; were distinguished for their attention to the interests of their constituents, and have never been accused in the height of these violences, of violating the constitution, by which their administrations are to be limited. It is therefore no less unaccountable than criminal, that the minds of such numbers of people should be so distempered with delusion and infatuation, as to rise by joint content against the operations of those laws and civil institutions, upon which both personal and public security and prosperity do absolutely depend. The insurgents, infatuated by their leaders, have laid aside that fond predilection for their government which is so common to all nations, and have entered upon violent and precipitate measure to subvert the constitution and lay the community in the ruins of anarchy and civil dissension. The Legislature, with that wisdom which has ever distinguished the rulers of this commonwealth, have consulted the wishes and humours of the people—have removed every ground of complaint which the happiness of the body politic would admit; and with the affection of parents have offered a free and gracious indemnity to all, who previous to the act had been guilty of sedition and treason against the state. But the greater number of the malecontents have spurned at the offered grace—have insulted the compassion of government—have triumphed their offences—have openly avowed their design to impede the administration of law and subvert the civil constitution, and are now in arms against the body of the people, and are resolved with sword and bayonet to give law to the commonwealth. They have erected a military government in the heart of the country, and have resolved not to lay down their arms until the government are compelled to exculpate their leaders, & put over the administration into the hands of these seditious authors of these violent outrages.—Had the insurrections, which disgraced this commonwealth four years ago, been duely corrected with some mere examples of public punishment, the present outrages which are more extensive and threatening, would never have taken place. A little wholesome severity would have saved us all this perplexity, expense and danger. I am glad to find that the Legislature, after making experiment of lenient measures, have publicly assured their constituents of their ultimate determination to pursue a different line of conduct, if their prefered grace should be rejected. They have solemnly declared, and I presume they will not be found liars, "That if any, deaf to the voice of reason and lost to all sense of justice & virtue, shall resolve to continue in their dangerous course, they may be assured, that although they flatter themselves that the considerations of friendship and affinity may delay the time of recompence, yet the vengeance of an injured community must one day pursue and overtake them." In execution of this righteous decree, and in pursuance of his official vows and obligations, the Supreme Executive has called forth a part of the military force of the commonwealth to repel the violence of treason, and bring this band of lawless insurgents to a due submission to lawful authority, and to bring the mock criminal to a condign punishment. It now concerns the legislature—it concerns every man who wishes for the common security, to take speedy and effectual measures to put a finishing stroke to this unnatural rebellion. It should be a principle, woven into the mind of every man, not to sheath his sword until the question is fairly settled, whether the laws of the state or a band of military usurpers shall govern this commonwealth. It is to be hoped that the present military movements will be prosecuted with vigour, until the spirit of resistance and of lawless usurpation shall be effectually broken, and the good subjects of the state can enjoy their lives, their liberties and estates, without molestation from the hand of rapine and violence. It is the general wish and expectation, that the Legislature, upon their first meeting, will make a recised distinction between faithful and rebellious subjects, and enter upon measures wise, firm & energetic, to establish the authority of laws & the dignity of government, and teach transgressors that their former denunciations are not idle threats, and that an attempt to subvert the constitution is not a cheap offence.

The laudable zeal and firmness of our Supreme Magistrate, we trust, under a favouring Providence, will be effectually aided by the unequivocal assistance of our patriotic Legislature. We rely upon the good disposition, the fidelity, the oaths of our rulers, that they take care that the commonwealth receive no harm.—that laws will be executed, and insurrections against the state be rendered peculiarly dangerous. Temporising, remissness and crouching to the insatiable humours of the malecontents, will unavoidably induce national infamy and ruin, forever cut the sinews of government, disaffect the well disposed and virtuous, and leave our laws and constitution the sport and derision of the wicked and profligate, until at length absolute and despotic tyranny shall be established, the heads of all brave and good men shall be proscribed, and our soil be drenched in the best blood of its inhabitants, and the poor remains of servile souls shall be ruled with a rod of iron. Now is the time to prove whether we are either sir for, or are desirous of free and rational government and liberty; whether we are ready tamely to surrender those privileges for which we so long and successfully contended against Great Britain, into the hands of the most base and capricious of our own countrymen.——Should the insurgents continue to contend with government, the loyal and independent freemen may well expect, that if the services of the militia do not immediately suppress the conspiracy, that a regular, well appointed, well paid army will be raised without delay, to settle the dispute before the interference of British power, which they so confidently expect the approaching summer, shall render the work more hazardous and expensive. Does not justice demand that the charge of suppressing the sedition, be taken out of the estates of the principle insurgents, that restless spirits in future may learn the hazard of invading the government and subverting the peace of the commonwealth. Now the malecontents argue, if succeed, we reign; if we are disappointed, it is but accept of a pardon, which they will not dare to refuse us. Thus government hazards all, and they hazard comparatively nothing, reasoning upon past precedents. Gracious Heaven! is this the protection which faithful subjects enjoy against the ambition and violence of the lawless and disobedient? It is time, that the resentment of the community were awake; that attention were paid to the happiness and security of the good and virtuous. Enough has been done in offering humiliating sacrifices of the rights of the quiet and peaceable, to the unreasonable and insatiable demands of the disaffected and restless. Let some tribute now be paid to private security, to public justice and dignity, to the claims of truth and the happiness of good men; or let us sink as a people into eternal contempt and oblivion. The welfare of future generations depends upon our now pursuing national honour and personal security. It is not to be doubted, that these who have the conduct of our affairs in this critical season, will firmly and invariably pursue a system so wise, righteous and spirited, as will encourage good men in obeying the laws and defending the government.—Because the instruments of fraud and treason to retire to their lurking places of villainy, nor dare again to set all the laws of humanity and the obligations of civil and religious virtue at defiance.

That a good and holy God, who holds in indignation all the sons of sedition and tumult, may cover his heritage from the rebellious attempts of all desperate and unprincipled conspirators, is the fervent and devout wish of one zealous for the preservation and dignity of his country. PHINEHAS.

The following is a true copy of a Parole, given by Shays to a number of persons, whom he had made prisoners.

Hampshire, ss.

We the subscribers, inhabitants of said county of Hampshire, do upon the parole of honour solemnly engage and declare, that we will not in future take an active part in favour of government against the people who stile themselves Regulators, either by bearing arms, aiding and assisting with provisions, or giving intelligence, or by counsel, or any way directly or indirectly, to aid and assist the said government troops, or adherence for and during this termination of the present contest between said Government and the Regulators. In witness whereof, we have hereunto voluntarily set our names, this 30th day of January, 1787, at head-quarters, Pelham. DANIEL SHAYS.

N. B. If an exchange of prisoners should take place, and the under named are exchanged, they are no longer holden by virtue of this parole.

EDINBURGH, October 3

It is with the greatest concern that we lay before our readers the following letter, giving the melancholy account of the loss of the ship Mercury, Capt. Davidson, which sailed from Leith on the 21st September for Gibraltar, with artificers for the garrison there.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, to a gentleman in Leith, dated Sept. 26, 1786.

"We are extremely sorry to inform you, that your ship Mercury, Thomas Davidson, master, was wrecked on a sand-bank, about six miles off this coast, last Sunday, about 7 o'clock in the evening; at nine she went to pieces, and we apprehend all the people on board, except John Paterson, carpenter, and Walter Montgomery, a passenger, were drowned. These two men floated all night on part of the wreck, and yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, were taken up by our pilot-boat, and brought on shore here, having their legs and other parts of their body much bruised. The moment we were informed of the dismal accident, we flew to the assistance of these unfortunate men, got them conveyed to a convenient lodging, where we ordered a supply of every thing they stood in need of in their distressed situation, and a doctor to attend them, who assures us that they are in a fair way of recovery. We are just now told, that two others were taken up, and carried to a village called Mardyck, about three miles to the westward of this port, that one of them is since dead, and the other is not likely to recover. We have not been able to learn their names. Some pieces of the wreck, and other trifling articles, have been cast on shore, and some taken up by boats which went out on purpose. These articles are deposited in the Admiralty ware-house."

The following is a list of the unfortunate persons who were on board the Mercury when the was wrecked:

Passengers, men,	-	59
Ditto, women,	-	28
Ditto, children,	-	14
Captain and crew,	-	12
Total,		113

These unhappy people were mostly artificers and tradesmen in the prime of life, from Edinburgh, Leith and the neighbourhood, and have left a numerous list of friends and connections to lament their untimely fate.

By a vessel arrived in the Frith from the sound we learn, that a great number of vessels had been put on shore on the coast of Norway, and in the Cattegate, in the gale of the 14th. No particulars are yet received.

CORK, (Ireland) September 1.

Last Wednesday a desperate skirmish happened between thirty of the Volonteers and upwards of six hundred White Boys, near Inchipreiah, in this county, in which three of the latter were killed on the spot, two drowned in endeavouring to make their escape across a river, several wounded, and 9 taken prisoners, who were conducted to this city, and safely lodged in the county gaol, yesterday morning, by twelve of the above volunteers, assisted by the like number of his Majesty's light dragoons.

BOSTON, February 1.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. General SHEPARD to his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

SPRINGFIELD, January 26, 1787.

SIR,

THE unhappy time is come in which we have been obliged to shed blood. Shays, who was at the head of about 1200 men, marched yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, towards the public buildings, in battle array.—He marched his men in an open column by platoons. I sent several times by one of my Aids, and two other gentlemen, Captains Bossington and Woodbridge, to know what he was after, or what he wanted. His reply was, he wanted barracks, and barracks he would have, and stores. The answer returned was, he must purchase them dear, if he had them. He still proceeded on his march, until he approached within 250 yards of the arsenal. He then made a halt. I immediately sent Major Lyman, one of my Aids, and Capt. Bussington, to inform him not to march his troops any nearer the arsenal on his peril, as I was stationed here by order of your Excellency and the Secretary at War, for the defence of the public property; in case he did I should furely fire on him and his men. A Mr. Wheeler, who appeared to be one of Shays' Aids, met Mr. Lyman, after he had delivered my orders in the most peremptory manner, and made answer, that that was all he wanted. Mr. Lyman returned with his answer.

Shays immediately put his troops in motion & marched on rapidly near one hundred yards. I then ordered Major Stephens, who commanded the artillery, to fire on them, be accordingly did. The two first shot he endeavoured to overshoot them, in hopes they would have taken warning without firing among them, but it had no effect on them. Major Stephens then directed his shot through the centre of his column. The fourth or fifth shot put the whole column into the utmost confusion. Shays made an attempt to display the column, but in vain. We had one howit which was loaded with grape shot, which, when fired, gave them great uneasiness. Had I been disposed to destroy them, I might have charged upon their rear and slunks with my infantry and the two field-pieces, and could have killed the greater part of the whole army within twenty-five minutes. There was not a single musket fired on either side.

I found three men dead on the spot, and one wounded, who is since dead. One of our artillery-men, by inattention, was badly wounded.

Three muskets were taken up with the dead, which were all deeply loaded. I enclose to your Excellency a copy of a paper sent to me last evening. I have received no reinforcement yet, and expect to be attacked this day by their whole force combined.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
Humble servant,
WILLIAM SHEPARD.

His Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq.

The following is a copy of the paper inclosed in the above letter.

Head-quarters, West-Springfield, Jan 25, 1787.

THE body of the people assembled in arms, adhering to the first principles in natural self-preservation, do, in the most peremptory manner, demand,

1. That the troops in Springfield lay down their arms.

2. That their arms be deposited in the public stores, under the care of the proper officers, to be returned to the owners at the termination of the present contest.

3. That the troops return to their homes upon parole.

To the Commanding Officer at
Springfield. Jan. 25, 1787.
Luke Day, Captain Commandant
of this division.

On the back,——"By-Col. Eli Parsons."

Last Thursday was escorted into town, and committed to jail, Col. Drury, of Grafton, on account of his inimical disposition to government. Mr. Caleb Curtis, of Charlton, was also brought to town, on Friday last, and confined in prison.

Yesterday the Hon. General Court convened at the State-House in this town, agreeable to adjournment.

NORTHAMPTON, February 7

General Lincoln having received information, on Saturday last at sun setting, that Shays marched his army from Pelham at 11 o'clock of the same day, towards Petersham, immediately put his army, which lay at Hadley, in motion, and forced a marched of thirty miles to Petersham by 9 o'clock the next morning.—A few of the light-horse advancing, gave Shays the first notice of General Lincoln's approach, and produced a most disordered and precipitate retreat of the dispirited and broken remains of his army.—The Government army, arrived so seasonably as to captivate about 150 of Shays's men.—Mr. Shays's retrograde motion has since been so rapid, that little account can be given of him, but it is presumed he is making for Canada, as he was at Winchester, in the State of New-Hampshire, on Monday evening, with about 300 men.

GENEROSITY is the growth of all countries; and those whom we are pleased to stile barbarians, have in many instances given us practical lessons of liberality, which few of the refined and more polished inhabitants of Europe would strive to imitate. The following Anecdote, which we extract from the History of the City of Marseilles, lately published in French, is of that nature, and will, we flatter ourselves, reconcile the reader to that great truth too often contradicted by national prejudice, that human nature is every where the same, and capable, whatever be the country, of the most sublime and disinterested benevolence. These are the author's own words:

"About the conclusion of the last century, Nicholas Compian, a native of Marseilles, embarked on board a ship belonging to that port, and bound to Egypt. Unfortunately he was taken, together with the vessel, and other passengers, by a barbary rover, and carried to Tripoli, where he was purchased as a slave by a wealthy inhabitant of that city. Notwithstanding the mildest treatment, Compian could not brook his present situation, every moment of his life was embittered by the recollection of what he had left behind him, perhaps for ever—his country and relations One day his master, who had tried in vain to comfort him, addressed him in these words: "Pledge me "thy word of honour, and promise to return, if "I give thee leave to go to Marseilles to visit thy "brethren, and settle thy family concerns; may "the Almighty guide thy steps, and bring thee "back in heal h!"

"Compian joyfully accepted the kind offer, went back into his own country, and in spite of the allurements of his friends, especially the prayers and tears of a beloved wife and children, he, like another Regulus, returned to the place of his captivity.

"On his arrival at his master's house, he found him over whelmed with the deepest sorrow, lamenting over his almost expiring wife, whom he loved tenderly: "Christian," said the good man, on Compian's first entering the room, "thou comest in good time to my aid; thou "seest my affliction, heaven hath sent the back, "pray to thy God for my wife and myself, for "he must be moved by the supplications of a "righteous man."

"Compian fell on his knees, and prostrate by the side of the good Musselman, fervently prayed, like the son of Tobias on the first night of his wedding. The ardent wishes of those two honest creatures were heard; every day the wife grew better; and when entirely restored to health, the grateful master spoke thus to his slave:—"Hear me, Christian, thou hast no "longer cause to grieve on my account nor "thine. I wish thou couldst live with me and "take my daughter to thy wife; but both thy "religion and mine forbid it. Its laws must be "obeyed, though ever so contrary to my inclination. Hear me to the end and do not interrupt me with thy thanks, I deserve them not "yet, & with it were in my power to merit them. "One good I can freely bestow upon thee, that "is thy liberty. This is not enough for me; I "have ordered a ship to be laden with corn, it "belongs to thee. Depart, since it is the will "of heaven thou shouldst leave me. Thou must "not return empty-handed to thy country-men, "let them all be my friends, as I am, and shall "ever remain thine."

"The fact, as above related, is vouched to by the son of the late Mons. Compian, who till his death kept up a constant intercourse with his worthy friend of Tripoli—and this man was a Turk! an infidel!—Go proud Christian, and do likewise!"

Public Notice is hereby given, that by leave of the Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Worcester, will be SOLD, by me the subscriber, on the 21st day of February next, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

THREE hundred ACRES of LAND lying in PARTRIDGEFIELD in the County of Berkshire; one half of the same is under good improvement; and on which is two HOUSES and two BARNS.—The aforesaid Place is capable of making one of the best FARMS in the County; and belongs to the Estate of WILLIAM LUNSMORE, Esq; late of Lancaster, in the County of Worcester deceased. The place of SALE will be on the afore said premises

EDWARD RAYMOND, Administrator on said Estate.

FOR SALE,
At the Printing-Office in Northampton,
Webster's Institute.
Watt's Psalms—Primers—Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

people have no right ever to introduce a king," and so goes on to acknowledge his former error and demonstrate the proposition; and although his confession and observations in that respect appear to be perfectly just, nevertheless if he had stuck to the question, he might have saved himself the trouble of crowding his opponent into corrupt wishes and sentiments, in order to make a plausible appearance in convincing him of errors which he never handed out nor embraced, therefore was by no means guilty. I must confess that the idea of the people having a right ever to introduce a king, struck me when I read it very disagreeably; but as that was not a matter in dispute, I passed it over. His next attempt was to the x, "that the present form of government is a solemn covenant of the people of this Commonwealth, to dwell together as a body politic, and to be governed according to the principles of the present constitution for a term not less than fifteen years, and forever after, until two-thirds of the freemen shall see fit to alter or amend it." In the series of which, he goes on to shew the nature, necessity, and solemnity of the constitution; in answer to which I would ask, whether the people's altering the constitution would deprive it of its solemnity, or make it less sacred and binding? If not, then it can be no argument why the people should not alter it when they think it necessary. Furthermore, he tells us that our constitution cost us much time and labour, therefore it seems we must conclude to keep it a great while without any alterations, whether it suits the people yea or nay. Again he says, "that it is in the power of every individual to hold the body politic to their agreement, not to amend nor alter the constitution but only in the way prescribed by the first compact," if so, then if the people should pass that year, it would be forever out of their power to make any alteration without the consent of every individual, let the necessity be what it will; for there is no other rim prescribed by the first compact: but how does that agree with his former assertion, "that we are bound as a body politic for fifteen years, and forever after until two-thirds of the freemen agree to alter or amend it," plainly indicating, that after the time appointed by the first compact is past, that two-thirds of the people may alter it at pleasure. In the next place, my opponent goes on to repeat the time and manner specified in the constitution for the legislature to call upon the people individually, to see if they think it necessary to alter or amend the constitution, chap. vi. art. 10. and then asks, "what is the conclusion we should naturally draw from these paragraphs of our constitution?" why this, says he, "that government is to be maintained and protected for the" safety of the citizens. And as they have the sole right to frame, so it lies with them to ascertain the principles and continuance of their government. Having ordained a free government, it is in their breasts to determine how long it shall continue, and to specify the time for [illegible] alleges) that a [illegible] called a governa[illegible] of individuals and [illegible] to permanency, but [illegible] in its forms and [illegible] every month, which [illegible] under the hands of the [illegible] restless persons to dis[illegible]," &c. May we not draw from these premises, and that with the same propriety, from the laws made by the General Court, suppose they should make a law and establish it for seven years, and should that law operate generally to the damage of the people at large, but in favour of a few individuals, and should the people petition to have it repealed or altered, might not the Old Republican, with the same propriety, plead, that as it is their sole right to make and establish laws, so it lies with them to say how long they shall continue, and have they not established that for seven years. It is a stupid idea for any to suppose that a law could be made for the security of individuals and the body politic, which has no permanency, but may be repealed, shifted and changed every year and every month, which like the clay is forever under the hands of the potter, and will allow restless persons to disquiet the community, &c. Can any man suppose the laws of our land are not permanent because they are liable to alterations, when our legislature find it is necessary for the good of the community? or can any suppose that our constitution is not permanent because it rests upon the shoulders of the people, and may be altered by them at any time, "when their peace, prosperity and happiness requires it?" no Mr. Republican "your reasoning is not good, it is sophistical and inconclusive." Does not common sense teach us that all civil laws are in the hands of them that have power to make them? to alter at pleasure? The primary laws or all such as belong to the people at large to make is in their own hands and alterable by them at pleasure: and those that are made by the delegated power of the legislature is in like manner in the hands of the legislature to be for the good just as it shall appear to them to be for the good of the commonwealth. May I not say that it is a stupid idea for any one to suppose, that the laws formed by the people at large are not in their own hand, to alter or reform at any time when they see fit for their own good, as much as those formed by the legislature are in the hands of the legislature. The next observation I shall notice is where he says, that the people's binding themselves to abide by their Constitution fifteen years, is not an abridgement, but the perfection of the people's right to govern themselves. If that is the perfection of the people's right, then the perfection of this right consists in their depriving themselves of their right, and by that rule they may introduce a King. "I hope to be so happy as to convince" the Old Republican and others, that if his confession had but extended so far as to comprehend this error, it would have been attended with a degree of the same propriety. If the people have a right to institute government, and then to alter or reform it at any time when their happiness requires it, which is a demonstrable truth, then for them to deprive themselves of that right for one moment, would be unrighteous, therefore it is an abridgement of their rights.

The Old Republican complains of being "frequently saluted with art. vii. in the bill of rights, as an argument the people may change their government;" &c. before and after he repeats the article; he seems to hurry along with a mighty curious sophistical harrangue, "seeming to say a great deal, and yet saying very little," or nothing to the purpose, without contradicting the article is to the purpose. In order to support my last proposition, I will again repeat the article, and then his definition, and see how far they agree or disagree,—the article is as follows, viz. "Government is instituted for the common good, for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of the people, and not for the profit, honour or private interest of any one man, family or class of men." Therefore the people alone have an incontestible, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government, and to reform, alter or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity & happiness require it." In interpreting the above article my opponent, amongst other observations, has the following, viz. that "the article says to this effect, the people may institute government for one, fifteen or an hundred years, as they please." If that was meant by the article, why was it not expressed intelligibly? why did it not say that the people have a right to institute government, and then to reform and alter it only at stated periods, in order that the constitution might be permanent? why did it speak in such a pathetic manner, that they have an "unalienable, indefeasible and incontestible right" to do it at any time, "when their peace, prosperity and happiness required it?" I conceive, instead of giving the least toleration for such construction, it positively declares against it. In order to get a fair and literal description of the article, give me leave to lay down one obvious rule to define the article by, and likewise to give a literal definition of those three words by which the quality of the right is expressed. The rule is this, that the predicate of the concluding part of the article is predicable of every species or part of the right taken separately; therefore I shall now apply it only to that part of the right now in dispute, viz. whether according to that right the people may bind themselves and posterity; to abide by their government fifteen or an hundred years, without having the power to alter or reform it during that time, yea or nay,—the three words are, viz. 1st, incontestible, which signifies not to be disputed,—2d, unalienable, which signifies not to make over,—3d, indefeasible, which signifies not to be vacated: Therefore, according to the foregoing rule and definitions, the article will stand as follows, viz. that the people alone have a right to alter or reform government, which right is not to be disputed, nor made over, nor even vacated, and that when their peace, prosperity and happiness requires it, let that be when it will.

How the Old Republican can reconcile that article, for as not to have it forbid his explanation, I know not, much less how he can make it print it out. If he can tell us how the people can make over that right for fifteen years, and yet retain it indispetably in their own hands, and how they can vacate the right fifteen years without having any vacation in it. I say if he can do that, I must confess in my view of it, he has got above "the chair of infallibility at Rome," for I dare say they never attempted to reconcile perfect inconsistences, and make words speak in favour of those things they most empatically contradicted, although "they are placed above the moral law." Again, if the people may bind themselves 15 or 100 years, they may a thousand, and so bind themselves and posterity under one particular form of government, let it become never so disagreeable—let time and circumstances make it never so grievous and burdensome, there is no remedy for them—the law was made by their predecessors long before they were born, and that like that of the Medes and Persians, unalterable; let it do never so much injustice, they must groan contentedly under their burden. Are these, my brethren, your maxims of liberty? Are they not rather the maxims of tyranny? Mankind naturally incline to gain a superiority over, and independency of their fellow creatures; and as the rulers are men of like passions with the people they govern, therefore the reins of government committed to them, ought to be under certain restrictions, or primary laws, made by the people at large; and although those laws should be made to abide during time, yet they ought ever to remain in the hands of the people for their security, to alter and interpret for themselves, for language is imperfect and will bear various constructions, though not down right contradictions. Therefore if the constitution were never so perfect, it would not be policy nor just for the people to put it out of their power to regulate it at any time, "when their peace, prosperity and happiness should require it," lest their rulers should employ or tolerate Old Republicans to misconstrue and turn their maxims and laws by degrees upside down, and in that way captivate their liberties. Do you my fellow citizens, think that such constructions as I have been arguing against, for to be put upon the declared rights of the people, if persisted in, will not as absolutely subvert this republic as the insurrections of the people, though perhaps not so suddenly? Therefore Mr. Republican "speculate, sir, if you please: but as you regard the obligations of a good citizen, and a man who fears the oath of God, do not alter the word that has gone out of the people's mouths,—treat your opponent fairly—daub him not with mud of your own digging—beg not the corrupt sentiments of others to whip him with—disprove his assertions, and then trim him if you please. To conclude, sir, as you are sensible, according to the preamble of the constitution, which you quoted, that in establishing the constitution, every individual covenants with the whole people, and the whole people with every individual, then consequently you have agreed not to dispute the people's right to reform government at any time when their peace, prosperity and happiness required it; for it appears that was agreed upon on all hands, to be an indisputable right of theirs. Therefore it seems you have been guilty of a breach of the constitution, and if justice should ever walk our streets again (except you get reconciled to her) doubtless she will seize upon you with her "iron claws."

One of the COMMUNITY.

The following is a PETITION sent from Shays to Gen. Lincoln.

To the Hon. Major-General LINCOLN.

SIR,

UNWILLING to be any way accessiry to the shedding of blood, and greatly desirous of restoring peace and harmony to this convulsed Commonwealth, we propose that all the troops on the part of government be disbanded immediately, and that all and every person, who has been acting, or any way aiding or assisting in any of the late risings of the people, may be indemnified in their person and property, until the setting of the next General Court—and no person be taken, molested, or injured, on account of the above said risings of the people, until a fair opportunity can be had for a hearing in the next General Court, respecting the matters of complaints of the people; and that all matters rest as they are on all parts until that time, and all the persons that have been taken on the part of government be released without punishment. The above conditions to be made sure by Proclamation, issued by his Excellency the Governor: On which conditions, the people now in arms, in defence of their lives and liberties, will quietly return to their respective habitations, patiently waiting and hoping for constitutional relief from the insupportable burdens they now labour under.

DANIEL SHAYS.

Per Order, DANIEL GRAY, Chairman.

Wilbraham, Jan. 25, 1787.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

BOSTON, February 5.

The SPEECH of His Excellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IT was expected by the General Court, that their proceedings at their last session, respecting the insurgents, would have answered the purposes for which they were intended. By those proceedings, there were held forth to them, punishment on the one hand, and pardon on the other. Punishment, in case of perseverance in their criminal conduct; pardon and indemnity, if they desisted from it; and by a given time, should take the oaths of allegiance. This application to their feelings, and to that actuating principle, a desire of personal safety; it was apprehended would have had a forcible influence to bring them to their duty. But unhappily, it did not produce any good effect, except a very few individuals of them. On the contrary, the lenity and forbearance of Government were treated with contempt, and imputed by them to an inability of defending itself: and fome of your last acts have been added to their list of grievances.

But the clearest and most unequivocal evidence of their perseverance, in opposition to Government, is deduced from their proceedings, respecting the Judicial Courts, in several of the counties, since the last session of the General Court. They have, with an armed force, stopped those Courts in Worcester; and would not suffer them to open in Hampshire. They attempted it, though unsuccessfully, in Middlesex: and in consequence of that attempt, several of them were taken into custody, by virtue of state warrants; in the execution of which, the sheriff and other persons to whom the warrants were directed, had the aid and support of a number of spirited gentlemen of that county and Suffolk.

At the last time of their assembling in Worcester, there were nearly a thousand of them in arms, who to the great annoyance and terror of that vicinity, continued embodied for several days after the Court had adjourned: meditating, as it was apprehended, further outrages; which were providentially prevented by the cool mutual storms of that week.

These violent and treasonable proceedings of the insurgents, were perpetuated after the publication of the last acts of the General Court respecting them; and demonstrated not only a total disregard of those acts, and the authority by which they were enacted, but a contempt of all constitutional government, and a fixed determination to persevere in measures for subverting it.

This determination, and these measures, were also manifested by their printed declarations; and by some of the private transactions of their leaders, when the main body of the insurgents were last assembled at Worcester: by which it appeared, the insurgents were formed into regiments, and that a committee was appointed for each regiment, to see that it should, without delay, be properly officered and equipped; and completely ready whenever called upon.

That this was the state of things in the western counties, was further confirmed by letters I received from some of the most respectable characters in those counties; and by the oral testimony of many intelligent persons from thence: who all agreed in the necessity of speedy and vigorous measures being taken, for the effectual suppression of the insurgents: without which the well-affected might, from a principle of self-preservation, be obliged to join them; and the insurrection become general.

The safety and well-being of the commonwealth being thus in hazard, and the lenient, conciliating measures of the General Court, having been rejected by the insurgents, I conceived myself under every obligation of honour and duty, to exert the powers vested in me by law and the constitution, for the protection and defence of the commonwealth, against the hostile and nefarious attempts of these lawless men.

Pursuant to this idea, I laid before the Council all the information and intelligence I had collected, relative to the proceedings and designs of those men: and the Council were unanimously of opinion, and accordingly advised, that vigorous and effectual measures should be taken to protect the Judicial courts, particularly those that were then next to be holden at Worcester; and the civil magistrate in executing the laws; to repel all insurgents against the government; and to apprehend all disturbers of the public peace: particularly such of them as might be named in any state warrant, or warrants.

For these purposes, upon the effecting of which all good government, and indeed the happy existence of the commonwealth, do essentially depend, I have called forth from several counties, a respectable body of the militia, the command of which I have given to Major-General Lincoln, with orders to carry those purposes into effectual execution.

Those orders are now in operation, and will be laid before you, with the general orders, containing the plan of measures, by which the commonwealth was to be defended against its present assailants.

I congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the success of those measures hitherto; and hope it is a prelude to final success and to the re-establishment of perfect tranquility. The dispatches concerning it, which I have received from General Lincoln and General Shepard, will be laid before you.

Thus, Gentlemen, from a principle of duty to the commonwealth, and in conformity to your resolution of the 24th of October, in which you express a full confidence "that I will still persevere in the exercise of such powers as are vested in me by the constitution, for preventing any attempts to interrupt the administration of law and justice, and for enforcing due obedience to the authority and laws of government," I have taken the measures above represented. I trust they will meet with your entire approbation, and with THAT support, which is naturally to be expected from the guardians of the public safety.

On my part, I have done, in this business, what the duty of my office, and oath of qualification, indispensibly require: and I have the fullest confidence, that on your part nothing will be wanting to carry into complete effect the measures, that have been taken, or that may be further necessary, to suppress the present insurrection; and to ensure a strict obedience to the laws. This is so essential to the peace and safety of the commonwealth, that it requires your immediate attention; and the speedy application of further means, if those already taken should be deemed insufficient for that purpose.

Among those means, you may deem it necessary to establish some criterion, for discriminating between good citizens and insurgents, that each might be regarded according to their characters: the former as their country's friends, and to be protected; and the latter as public enemies, and to be effectually suppressed. At such a time as the present, every man ought to shew his colours, and take his side: no neutral characters should be allowed: nor any one suffered to vibrate between the two.

Vigour, decision, energy, will soon terminate this unnatural, this unprovoked insurrection; and prevent the effusion of blood: but the contrary may involve the commonwealth in a civil war, and all its dreadful consequences: which may extend, not only to the neighbouring states, but even to the whole confederacy, and finally destroy the fair temple of American liberty: in the erecting of which, besides the vast expence of it, many thousands of valuable citizens have been sacrificed.

There are several things, resulting from the measures in operation, which require your immediate attention.

The money immediately wanted for carrying them into execution, was supplied by a voluntary loan from a number of Gentlemen, and in a manner which does them much honour. I most earnestly recommend to you to provide for its reimbursement, which, upon the principles of policy as well as justice, should be made as speedily as possible. Provision also should be made for defraying the general expence.

Should the time be too short to effect the great purposes for which the Militia were called forth, it may be necessary that General Lincoln should be empowered to continue them in service by enlistment, until those purposes shall be accomplished. The men being already embodied, and the arrangements for supporting them perfected, the expence of such a continuance, will be much less than that of raising a new body for the same service.

There are defects in our Militia act, which require an immediate remedy; and which I shall mention to you in a separate message.

These, Gentlemen, are matters of importance; but the general subject of this address, is of the first magnitude, and demands your immediate and most serious attention. If it be taken up with proper spirit—if the measures in operation be seconded with firmness and decision—and if the powers of the several Branches of Government be united in a wise and vigorous exertion, we may reasonably expect a speedy and happy issue to the present insurrection: to which happy issue every exertion on my part has been, and shall be applied.

But, on the contrary, if indecision, torpour or disunion should on this occasion pervade our public councils, insurrection, though checked for the present, would gain new strength, and like a torrent would sweep away every mound of the constitution, and over whelm the commonwealth in every species of calamity.—In such a case, if brought on by remissness, or relaxation, on our part, we should be not only involved—but effectually involved, in that calamity, but justly charged with betraying the trust reposed in us by our fellow citizens; and chargeable with ignominiously deserting the post assigned us, as guardians of the peace, the safety and happiness of the commonwealth.

But, very happily—this is only a possible case; for your patriotism, your virtue, your regard for your own liberties and property, and for those of your families and posterity, must induce you to call forth every power of Government into vigorous exertion for preventing such a complication, such an accumulation of evils.

On this occasion, it is proper, Gentlemen, to inform you, that I have received from several towns, petitions, directed to the Governor and Council, and also to the General Court, relative to the Insurgents. The petitions being eight in number, do disprove of the proceedings of Government, in regard to those people.

But as the things prayed for, were for the most part, not cognizable by the Governor and Council; and such as were so, could not be granted by them, consistently with the duty they owe to the commonwealth, the petitions will be laid before you for your consideration.

There are other matters, to which your attention, Gentlemen, is necessary; and they will be communicated by message.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

Council Chamber, Feb. 3, 1787.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

Please to publish the following, from one of thy readers

I AM a man that lives in chh unity in the strictest sense of the word: and am one of those called friends, whose avowed principle is, not to fight, or take up the sword against human beings; but as I have of late been a constant reader of the news-paper, I find them filled with speculations concerning the present mode of government, &c.—and although there are many writers, as by their signatures, yet the subject is one, under different denominations,—the one party call themselves friends to government, the other regulators, &c. I shall not attempt to answer all the pieces that have of late appeared in the Hampshire Gazette: I highly approve of one in No. 20, signed, A Friend to Government: I beg leave to add, by way of supplement, that conventions is the only legal way for the redress of grievances, and I am bold to say that it is the only constitutional way.

The bill of rights, art. xix. runs thus:—"The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives; and to request of their legislative body, by way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of wrongs done them, of grievances they suffer."

I defire to know in the name of commonsense what can be more explicit to justify conventions, and I may say the only way, except that of taking the sword, which I hope we shall be condemned, either for the redress of wrongs, or even discussion of them. The article above stated appears to me to be the full justification for those risings, and it is a matter of wonder and astonishment, to hear and see men of sense speak and write such things about conventions; how strange was they are to the community; every thing is said and wrote that the artifice of men can invent. Surely that cause is poor which cannot be vindicated by fair, cool reasoning, and that without the sword. I ever blamed the regulators (so called) for taking up arms, when not consuming their conventions, until they had first ed all their grievances by petitions and remonstrances to the General Court, without any regard had to any application against it; and if they had not been trained rebels that way, the people might, if agreed, have sent no members to the General Court, which would virtually have stopped the Executive Courts without the sword: but where there are two contending parties generally both are to blame. In my opinion the friends to government are also to blame in that they did every thing in their power, in a fatherly way, but in common conversation and writing, to the papers, till they had stopped the conventions, the only proper way for redress of wrongs: and I must suppose, that the friends to government are the most wrong in taking up arms, as are the other party, for all wars come from the devil, and are propagated through the lust of men, if my bible be true, as I believe it is.

That there were grievances which ought to be redressed I have not heard any deny: some say the Court has redressed all that is necessary: some say the constitution ought to be revised and amended; others say it cannot constitutionally be done before the year 1795, without a breach of covenant, except a majority of the people, I say so too: but who know but that there is a majority for to do? no measures are taken to decide the question, except it be, on the one hand to see how many will turn out with a green bush in his hat; on the other, how many will turn out with a white paper in his hat all equipped for war.

That the constitution needs reviling and amending, I have believed ever since it was made, for I was one to assist in framing it, but never gave it my approbation, and it does not appear to me to be so difficult and dangerous a matter to alter it as many pretend, if proper measures are taken for it; but when the best time is for to do it, I leave fomebody to determine.

But I imagine the main difficulty in reviling the constitution will arise from this, viz. those persons to particular places of profit and truft, may perhaps be left out by a new arrangement, and so their present emolument be retarded. But there is one a tricle in the bill of rights, that I could with might never be altered, viz. as much is said in favour of them ever was, and yet little or no notice taken of it:—That here tranfcribe it: Art. xxx. "In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them; to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men." If this article were ftrictly adhered to, I imagine we should not find one Judge of the Executive Courts, one Juftice of the Peace, one lawyer, in fine none of the executive or judicial officers in the General Court; but he that will open his eyes will see in the General Court, the legislative, executive, and judicial, to be one and the same beings. If any ask why we chuse them? I anfwer, through ignorance, as but a very few ever read and underftand the conftitution, fo as to underftand it: I ask why do not thofe gentlemen who are elected conduct any to the fpirit and meaning of the conftitution, refufe to ferve, and by that means inform the ignorant? It muft anfwer for them, it is becaufe they find a refufal for the honor and profit of both, they can make the laws and their own fee-table, and even hunt and execute them. But I would not be too cenforious; but it muft be a great miftake in thofe elections, or in me.

And now, my dear countrymen, before I take my leave of you I advife you one and all to lay afide your weapons of war, and come to a rational peace, let the courts go on; take a new choice to reprefent you in the General Court, advise to the conftruction in your election, and let the legiflative, executive and judicial powers be once feparated, and forgo on heart and hand, forgiving one another, as we expect forgiveness at the laft day.

A FRIEND,

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

IN a former publication I endeavored to fhow, that the prefent infurrections and outrages in this commonwealth, are not to be cured by temporary and negligent meafures. May I add, that lenity to traitors and murderers, who are plotting the overthrow of the government and the eftablishment of military power; is the higheft injuftice and cruelty to good and virtuous citizens. By fuch ill-timed lenity, honeft muft fall a facrifice to villainy, and patriotifm to the ambition of the unprincipled and profligate. The public fafety, the dignity and veracity of government, now call for examples of condign punifhment. If fuch examples are not exhibited, we may bid adieu to all fecurity, to the enjoyment of property, and to the future poffeffion of every valuable privilege and immunity, and fhall become a prey to men of the moft worthlefs and diffolute characters. Examples are abfolutely neceffary, not only in the confifcation of the eftates of numbers of the confpirators, but in the capital punifhment of fome of the moft guilty of their leaders, who have produced, by their feditious artifices, fuch amazing expenfe and threatning danger to the community, and have, by precipitating their deluded followers into open rebellion, wantonly fhed the blood of the citizens of this commonwealth. Blood cries for blood. When the heads of the rebellion have deliberately attacked a ftrong poft, defended by an officer of government, and have thrown away the lives of our fellow fubjects, is there a man who has the affronery and the injuftice to plead for an indemnity to the author of this public and irreparable wrong. "Whofe fheddeth man's blood, by man fhall his blood be fhed. Thou fhalt take no fatisfaction for the life of a murderer. And the land cannot be cleanfed from blood, but by the blood of him who hath fhed it." This is the indifpenfable law of the Univerfal Parent, given to all nations as a neceffary protection to the lives of his rational creatures. All treafon tends immediately to blood. The treafon of our infurgents hath already produced blood, and what future deftolations it may produce, is known to God only. But this is obvious, that the land cannot be purged from the guilt of blood, nor the public tranquility be reftored, but by the execution of fome of the principal offenders. It is further evident that the confpirators have not as yet laid afide their unreafonable enmity and their traiterous oppofition to the government. They continue their threatnings againft the lives and property of the faithful fubjects of the ftate. This fpirit of oppofition and hoftility muft be fubdued before the community can enjoy reft and fafety. For this purpofe, it will be abfolutely neceffary to maintain a confiderable military force, until the public difturbances fhall be effectually quieted; otherwife injuries and affaffinations, which are denounced without referve againft the beft officers and citizens of the ftate, may be expected to take place, and the door be opened for a promifcuous and relentlefs carnage in feveral parts of the commonwealth. Men muft be afraid to threaten their neighbours and to trample upon the laws: and as they will not be reftrained by humane and moral principles, they muft be controled by power. The fword of civil juftice muft be the terror and punifhment of evil doers. It is full time, that our houfes and other poffeffions, our limbs and our lives, be no longer expofed to the menaces of fuch wicked and unreafonable men. And it is to be hoped that prefent meafures will be vigoroufly purfued, until there fhall be entire fafety and peace to him who goeth out and to him who cometh in.

A proper number of mete examples being made to expiate the blood already fhed, and to prevent future infurrections, humanity will dictate pardon and forgivnefs to the multitude of deluded and lefs informed offenders; at the fame time taking of them the beft fecurity by their oaths of allegiance to the ftate, and putting it out of their power to be troublefome to the government in future time. As a mean of national defence and profperity in all future ages, I beg leave to propofe to the confideration of the public in general, and of the Legiflature in particular, the propriety and ufefulnefs of an oath of fidelity, to be taken by all the freemen of this commonwealth, as a neceffary pre-requifite to their enjoying the privilege of chufing any officer of government, whether civil or military. Oaths of fidelity are commonly required in all free ftates, as a term of enjoying the prerogative of electing magiftrates. And if any occafion demands an oath to make men conficlerate and faithful, I muft think that to be the proper time for adminiftering it, when freemen are raifed to the dignity of electors in the commonwealth. Shall a ftate be under obligation to yield protection to the fubject, and he be under no fpecial and facred bonds to yield allegiance to the ftate? Shall legiflators and other officers of government be bound by oath to defend the laws and conftitution, and at the utmoft hazard of life and eftate, to protect the citizens in their poffeffions and liberties, and yet the citizen be free from any fpecial bonds to fupport and aid the magiftrate in the due execution of his truft? This is certainly a folecifm in politics. The neglect of adminiftering an oath of fidelity to our citizens, when they are raifed to the dignity of electors, is perhaps the greateft error in the adminiftration of our government, and has proved the occafion of fedition in the conduct of many, who, awed by the oath of God, would be influenced to a performance of all the duties of faithful and loyal fubjects. The folemnity of an oath would have prevented multitudes who have been engaged in our prefent troubles, from aiding thofe wicked attempts to eftablifh a lawlefs military power. It would methinks greatly forward the happy fettlement of our troubles, were all the freemen in future required to take the oath of fidelity to the ftate, previous to their enjoying the privilege of chufing the officers of government. It is probable that no precaution has been attended with more happy effects than the requifition of an oath from their electors in our fifter ftate of Connecticut. This practice has been their ftrongeft barrier againft the attempts of felf-feeking and feditious confpirators. A meafure fo reafonable in itfelf; fo commonly adopted in free ftates; fo decidedly beneficial by the long experience of other republics, it is wifhed may recommend itfelf to the attention and patronage of our Legiflature. The prefent day calls for every expedient to protect the the community from the unconftitutional and infidious attempts of corrupt and unprincipled politicians. Thefe general hints are humbly fubmitted to public enquiry, and the particular attention of the members of the Legiflature. As far as they are worthy their notice, it is hoped they will meet with their patronage and approbation. That our political fathers and rulers may fhare richly in divine illuminations, and guide our public affairs with diferetion, is the fervent wifh of the faithful and obedient fubject,

PHINEHAS.

February 9, 1787.

To His EXCELLENCY
JAMES BOWDOIN, Eq.
Governor of the Commonwealth of Maffachufetts.

May it pleafe your Excellency,

THE Senate and Houfe of Reprefentatives, in General Court aflembled, have read & duly attended to your fpeech at the opening of this feffion, and take this earlieft opportunity to expreſs their entire fatisfaction in the meafures you have been pleafed to take, purfuant to the powers veſted in you by the conftitution, for the fubduing a turbulent fpirit, which has too long infulted the Government of this Commonwealth, proſtrated the courts of law and juſtice in divers counties, and threatened even the overthrow of the conſtitution itſelf. The General Court congratulate your Excellency on the ſucceſs with which Providence has been pleaſed hitherto to bleſs the wiſe, ſpirited and prudent meaſures which you have taken; and they earneſtly intreat your Excellency, ſtill to encounter, repel, and reſiſt, by all fitting ways, enterprizes and means, all and every ſuch perſon and perſons as attempt or enterpriſe, in a hoſtile manner, the deſtruction, detriment, or annoyance of this commonwealth; and to purſue fuch further conſtitutional meaſures as you may think neceſſary for extirpating the ſpirit of rebellion; quieting the minds of the good people of the commonwealth, and eſtabliſhing the juſt authority and dignity of government. And in order that your Excellency may be poſſeſſed of the full power of the conſtitution, to effect theſe great purpoſes, the General Court have thought it highly neceſſary, after mature deliberation, to declare that a rebellion exiſts within this commonwealth.

This Court are fully perſuaded, that by far the greater part of the citizens of this commonwealth are warmly attached to our preſent happy conſtitution: they have a high ſenſe of the merit of a reſpectable body of the militia, who have with readineſs attended your Excellency's orders on this preſſing emergency, as well as of the patriotick zeal of a number of private citizens, who have chearfully advanced their money to the aid of government: and you may be aſſured, Sir, that the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means will be uſed for the payment of the officers and ſoldiers who have been, or may be employed in this neceſſary and important ſervice; and for the re-imburſement of the monies generouſly advanced for its ſupport.

It is to be expected, that vigour, deciſion and energy, under the direction and bleſſing of Heaven, will ſoon terminate this unnatural, unprovoked rebellion, prevent the effuſion of blood, and the fatal conſequences to be dreaded from a civil war; and it is the determination of this Court to eſtabliſh a criterion for diſcriminating between good citizens and others, that each may be regarded according to their character and deſerts.

If it ſhou'd appear to your Excellency, that the time for which the militia, under the command of Major-General Lincoln, are inliſted, is too ſhort to effect the great objects in view, it is the requeſt of this Court, that you would be pleaſed to direct the commanding General to reinliſt the ſame men, or inliſt others, for ſuch further time as you may think neceſſary, or to replace them by detachments from the militia; and, if you ſhall think it expedient, to encreaſe their numbers, and continue them in ſervice until theſe purpoſes ſhall be completely accompliſhed.

The General Court will give the moſt ready attention to your meſſage of the third inſtant, and every other communication you ſhall be pleaſed to lay before them. They will vigorouſly purſue every meaſure that may be calculated to ſupport the conſtitution, and will ſtill continue to redreſs any real grievances, if ſuch ſhall be found to exiſt—humbly beſeeching Almighty God to preſerve union and harmony among the ſeveral powers of government, as well as among the honeſt and virtuous citizens of the commonwealth, and to reſtore to us the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace and liberty, under a wiſe and righteous adminiſtration of government.

In Senate, 4th February, 1787.

Read and unanimouſly accepted—and Ordered, That Samuel Adams, Caleb Strong, and Seth Wafhburne, Eſquires, with ſuch as the honorable Houſe may join, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency the Governor with the foregoing addreſs.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Feb. 4, 1787.

Read and concurred, and Mr. Shepard, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Beckford, and Mr. Davis are joined.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

True copy: Teſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

WHEREAS many who now are, or have been, in arms againſt this government, may not have conſidered the evil nature and tendency of their conduct, and might not have been aware that an oppoſition to the legal authorities of the ſtate, with force of arms, is Treaſon and Rebellion: And whereas General Lincoln has given to a particular deſcription of the inſurgents his advances, to recommend them to the clemency of government, on certain conditions therein mentioned:

Reſolved, That this Court approve of General Lincoln's conduct in his overtures of recommending certain deſcription of inſurgents to the clemency of government, and that the Governor be, and he hereby is authoriſed and empowered, in the name of the General Court, to promiſe a pardon, under ſuch diſqualifications as may hereafter be provided, to ſuch private ſoldiers and others who act in the capacity of non-commiſſioned officers, as have been, or now are, in arms againſt the commonwealth, with ſuch exceptions as he (the General Officer commanding the troops) may judge neceſſary; provided they ſhall deliver up their arms, and take and ſubſcribe the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth, with ſuch time as ſhall or may be limited by his Excellency for that purpoſe.

In Senate, 4th February, 1787.

Read, and unanimouſly accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, February 4, 1787.

Read and concurred:

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true copy: Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

WHEREAS the doings of the General Court at their laſt ſeſſion, relative to the inſurgents againſt the Government and the authority of the ſtate, in ſeveral counties within this commonwealth, were lenient and merciful, were intended to quiet the minds of the diſaffected, and ought to have had the effect they were deſigned to produce:

And whereas every complaint of grievance was carefully attended to, with a diſpoſition to grant all that relief which could be afforded conſiſtent with equal juſtice and the dignity of government; and the General Court, ſo far as they were able, adopted meaſures accordingly, and gave full and clear information, to the inſurgents as well as others, of the general ſituation of public affairs.

And whereas a full and free pardon for all the outrageous proceedings againſt the Government, whereof the inſurgents had been guilty, was tendered them upon this mild condition alone, that they ſhould be guilty of ſuch outrages no more; and evidence of their intentions to demean themſelves, in future, as good and faithful citizens, ſhould, before the firſt day of January, A. D. 1787, take and ſubſcribe the oath of allegiance; it manifeſtly appears, from the ſubſequent conduct of the leaders of the inſurgents, that their oppoſition to Government has ariſen from a miſapprehenſion as to the views and diſpoſition of government, or from a temporary irritation, ariſing from the preſſure of ſuppoſed grievances, or from a miſguided zeal to promote the public happineſs, as has been induſtriouſly aſſerted; but from a ſettled determination to ſubvert the the conſtitution, and put an end to the government of this commonwealth:—It is alſo abundantly manifeſt, that the conduct of the inſurgents, in ſtopping the Courts of Juſtice in the counties of Worceſter, and Hampſhire—in aſſembling in arms avowedly to commit the ſame outrages in the county of Middleſex—in calling upon the towns in ſome counties to furniſh themſelves with arms and ammunition—in appointing committees to form their adherents into regular military companies, properly officered, thereby eſtabliſh within this commonwealth a ſtanding, force beyond the controul of, and for the expreſs purpoſe of oppoſing, in arms, the conſtitutional government of the ſtate in endeavouring to encreaſe the commotions in the counties aforeſaid, by publicly inviting and abetting others to throw off their allegiance and join their body; is ſubverſive of all order and government, abſolutely incompatible with the public ſafety and happineſs; and is an open, unnatural, unprovoked and wicked Rebellion, againſt the dignity, authority and government of this commonwealth:—and the Legiſlature, in duty to their conſtituents, in conformity to their oaths, and by virtue of the authority veſted in them by the conſtitution, (having ineffectually tried every lenient meaſure to reclaim them) Do hereby ſolemnly declare, That a horrid and unnatural REBELLION and WAR has been openly and traiterouſly raiſed and levied againſt this commonwealth, and is ſtill continued, and now exiſts within the ſame, with deſign to ſubvert and overthrow the conſtitution and form of government thereof, which has been moſt ſolemnly agreed to, and eſtabliſhed by the citizens of this commonwealth; and that government ought and will, with the greateſt energy and force, exert and bring forth all the power of the commonwealth for the ſuppreſſion thereof:—and all the horrors and evils, that may follow in conſequence of this rebellion, muſt be imputed to thoſe men who have, contrary to the duty of their allegiance and every principle of law and juſtice, been the fomenters, abettors and ſupporters of the ſame.

In Senate, Feb. 4, 1787.

Read and unanimouſly accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Feb. 4, 1787.

Read and concurred:

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

True copy. Teſt:

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Feb. 5, 1787.

RESOLVED unanimouſly, That the General Court highly approve of the conduct of Major-General Shepard, and the militia of his diviſion, for their exertions and ſpirited defence of the federal arſenal at Springfield, againſt the daring attempts and attack of the inſurgents.

Sent up for concurrence,

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, Feb. 5, 1787.

Read and unanimouſly concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True copy. Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

BOSTON, February 8.

On Tueſday laſt, arrived in town, Major CABOT, who left Head Quarters at Peterſham, in the county of Worceſter, on Monday morning—with diſpatches from the Hon. Major-General Lincoln, to his Excellency the Governor.

Peterſham, February 4th, 1787.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE been honoured with the receipt of your Excellency's favours of the 25th ult. and the 1ſt inſt. with the warrants.

In my laſt I mentioned to you, that I had various applications from the neighbouring towns, and what anſwers I had given. Theſe I think, had a very happy effect, and the towns have felf themſelves much intereſted, in recalling their men; and in putting an end to the progreſs of the Inſurgents.

I remained a number of days in Hadley, refreſhing our men, who had experienced ſevere fatigue; this gave time for the inſurgents to reflect upon the offers which had been made them, and for the ſelectmen to interpoſe their advice and authority.

Friday we reconnoitered their poſt, with an intention to approach them the next day. This movement gave them an alarm, and at three o'clock, Saturday morning, I received a flag from Wheeler, requeſting that he might have a conference with Gen. Putnam. It was granted, and they met Saturday forenoon. To provide for his perſonal ſafety, ſeemed to be the principle object he had in view—no encouragement of this head being given him, he retired; and Saturday evening I was informed, that Shays had left Pelham, and had pointed his forces towards this place, where it was ſaid he was to be joined by many others, and where he could make a ſtand, as many towns in this vicinity, were in his intereſt. At 8 o'clock our troops were in motion; the firſt part of the night was light, and the weather clement, but between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, the wind ſhifted to the weſtward, it became cold and ſqually, with conſiderable ſnow; the wind aroſe very high, and with the light ſnow that fell the day before, and was falling, the paths were ſoon filled up, the men become fatigued, and they were in a part of the country where they could not be covered in the diſtance of 8 miles, and the cold was ſo increaſed that they could not halt in the road to refreſh themſelves. Under theſe circumſtances they were obliged to continue their march. We arrived here about 9 o'clock, exceedingly fatigued by a march of 30 miles, part of it in a deep ſnow, and in a moſt violent ſtorm. When this abated, the cold increaſed, and a great part of our men were frozen in ſome part or other—I hope none of them are dangerouſly ſo, and that moſt of them will be able again to march in a ſhort time. We approached this town nearly in the centre, where Shays had covered his men; and had we not been prevented by the ſteepneſs of the hill, and the depth of the ſnow, from throwing our men rapidly into it, we ſhould have arreſted very probably one half of his force, for they were ſo nearly ſurpriſed as it was, that they had no time to collect their parties, or even their guards. About 150 fell into our hands, and none eſcaped but by the moſt precipitate flight in different directions; but moſt of their men fled for Athol. It is ſaid they intended to reach Northfield: This brings him near the line of another ſtate, where he may vainly hope to find an aſylum. Thus, Sir, that body of men, who were, a few days ſince, offering the groſſeſt inſults to the beſt citizens of the commonwealth, and were menacing even government itſelf, is ſalt diſſipating; and it will not long, I think, have the leaſt exiſtence. It muſt be pleaſing to your Excellency, to know that this has been effected, and bloudſhed avoided, but in an inſtance or two, where the inſurgents have ruſhed on their own deſtruction, after every effort had been made, by the officers of government, to prevent it. That ſo little has been ſpilt, is owing, in a meaſure, to the patience and obedience, the zeal and the fortitude diſcovered in our troops, to whom too much thanks cannot be given—A different line of conduct, which Shays flattered his troops would be manifeſted, would have given them ſupport, and led them on to acts of violence, while it muſt have buoyed up the hopes of their abettors, and ſtimulated them to greater exertions.

As ſoon as the troops are able to move, I ſhall follow Shays, and throw part of our force into Berkſhire—before I leave this place, I ſhall make a diſpoſition of the troops, and diſcharge ſuch whoſe ſervices are no longer neceſſary.

Notwithſtanding the preſent ſtate of things, much is neceſſary for the General Court to do, and decided meaſures on their part, will give ſupport to our friends, and diſmay to others.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt reſpect, your obedient ſervant,

B. LINCOLN.

Mr. Cabot will honour this, by being the bearer of it—his great attention to duty, and his knowledge therein, entitle him to thanks—he will give your Excellency a more minute account of matters than I have been able to write.

His Excellency Governor BOWDOIN.

NORTHAMPTON, February 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in one of the eaſtern counties, to his friend, an officer in General Lincoln's army.

"In monarchies, mercy to rebels may be the higheſt magnanimity—In republics, it aſſumes a different character, and becomes a weakneſs. Inſurrection in a monarchy affects but the extremities and limbs. In a republic, the diſeaſe is in the head; the diſeaſe therefore, muſt no only be removed, but the ſeeds of it rooted out for one or two returns may bring on a politick diſſolution. And it is not enough to hang two or three to terrify the reſt—many muſt be cut off, becauſe it is dangerous to ſociety that they ſhould live. The poor wretches I pity, God knows. It is melancholy their vices and follies ſhould plunge them into ſuch deep diſtreſſes. Pardon ought, I think, to be granted upon theſe conditions and diſqualifications, that they petition—the petition be prefered before days. That the pardon be available to them, but upon condition that they keep the peace, and are of good behaviour for a certain number of years. That the petitioner be ineligable to any office or to vote for others for a certain number of years. How abſurd is it, that the very men, whom you have this day declared rebels, ſhall on the morrow, merely from the circumſtance of defeat, have a right to appoint magiſtrates, and conſtitute a part of the ſupreme authority? The preſent appearance of the General Court is highly favourable. They ſpeak out.—Some cunning men however, are wriggling about among them: Their vices are pitiful. They are known and marked; ſome with the buſineſs to be but half finiſhed, becauſe they flouriſh moſt in confuſion. Some fear to be decided, leſt they ſhould ſhake their popularity. Others are deſirous of having the buſineſs taper off, to throw an odium on the preſent adminiſtration. But the current in favour of exertion, ſeems ſo ſtrong at preſent in the Court, that the characters I have deſcribed, are obliged to grin their teeth and vote—they dare not ſtand in oppoſition."

Laſt Monday evening was committed to gaol in this town, a John Wheeler, of Hardwick, who has acted in the capacity of an Aid to Capt. Shays.——Nine others were alſo committed the ſame evening.

Yeſterday was brought to this town and committed to gaol, a Capt. Clark, of Colrain.

STOLEN from the ſtable of Mr. Samuel Cook, in New-Salem, on the night of the 5th inſt. a dark cheſnut coloured MARE, about 14 and half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, roan wholly, high carriaged, and very great ſpirits, the mane on the near ſide. Whoever will take up and ſecure the thief, and return the Mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS, and for the Mare only, Five Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

ABEL WHITNEY.

Weſtfield, Feb. 7, 1787.

For the Hampshire Gazette.

Mr PRINTER,

AS the political disputes are received, at this present period, to a serious crisis, I think it will be agreeable to many of your readers that the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Raynham in the county of Bristol, to his correspondent in the town of Colrain, be inserted in your paper.——"That when the unhappy opposition was particularly pointed at the Courts of Justice, a party of insurgents, from Freetown, headed by one Valentine, being influenced by a set of designing men in our county, which was the cause of their flying to arms, to oppose the sitting of the court; for the particulars of which I refer you to the acts published in the Newspapers: However, the spirited exertions of Gen. Cobb and those under him in favour of government, blasted their determination of suppressing the Court. Being disappointed in their passionate resolution, they were determined, seeing they could not vent the heat of their diabolical disposition, to present one Mr Chase, who was one of their party, as a victim; being a man far advanced in the decline of life, they intimated to him that he had lived long enough, therefore said we will see how you will grace a halter, they got one and endeavoured to get it round his neck, but happily he made his escape (their situation being near Taunton River, so called) in a boat, and being out of reach of their pursuit, they fired a volley at this poor unfortunate victim of their resentment, by which means he was very severely peppered with buck shot in his breast and face, but being at such a distance we fain would hope that his wounds will not prove mortal.——This my fellow-citizens is a sample of the effects of disappointed passions, when they could not spit their venom on the object of their supposed resentment, happily found one of their own class as a proper subject.——This is the happy reformation in government, which they have so repeatedly advanced in their declarations.

I beg leave to ask what security can the subject expect in his person and property, when our reformers are actuated by such barbarous principles, as would shock the most cruel savage of the wilderness:—in order to carry this new dispensation of government into execution, they have adapted a new legislation, and new fangled the militia of this commonwealth, under the auspicious direction of a committee of seventeen in the county of Hampshire, composed of a set of men, whom I leave the world to judge of their abilities by their known character.——And as King Tom observes in some of his important political writings, "it has some how or other fallen," that this commonwealth is thrown into a serious political discord, which requires every member of this community at the present period, to take a decided part, and determine what basis government shall be supported on.

ANECDOTE.

THE insurgents in the county of Bristol being on their march to Taunton Court House, commanded by Capt. M'R, he with all the precaution of an experienced commander, keep out his advance and flank guards, and on approaching a large pine plain in their rout, gave particular orders to the commanders of his respective guards to keep a good look out, and putting his men in the most accurate position of defence, with great military pomp continued his march. But O the uncertainty of fortune! he had not proceeded far until his advanced party gave intelligence of an enemy being in the vicinity; having discovered them, compleatly armed and posted in front, and at the same instant by his other party, they were believed to be likewise on his flanks; but this intrepid commander not being terrified by misfortune, as could be reasonably expected, with great calmness of mind gave the word halt, and having consulted his under officers, they concluded to hazard the attack. Upon which making proper arrangements, he continued his march, previously detaching a strong party to attack the enemy in front, assuring them they should be supported; securely thus he proceeded with the greatest silence to the place where the enemy were first discovered. But the barrenness of human language is such, that words cannot form ideas that will do justice to those characters; indeed the pen of a Homer or a Virgil, the speech of a Demosthenes, the eloquence of a Cicero or a Paul, would give but a faint description of the feats of that day.——The troops under this intrepid commander, with that firmness that would have done honor to the oldest veterans, began the assault, and were most obstinately opposed by an old cart that was armed with a lumber body (so called) for the purpose of conveying wood to a furnace, and slitting mill in the neighbourhood, having exceeding long stakes and well sharpened; and reeking their vengeance on the object, which being far advanced in years, was not capable of making a long resistance against such superiour force: having examined their wounded (fortunately there being none killed, though exposed to the hottest fire of the enemy and most furious attack of the sharp stakes) they proceeded to the place of rendezvous. It appears that the wounds received in this combat, were not mortal, the most unfortunate being Capt. R, who in heat of action supposing himself badly wounded, gave vent backwards, to something less odious than his voice, which being of an infectious nature, the contagion spread through the camp that few escaped.

BOSTON, Saturday, February 3.

The following letters, are copied *verbatim et literatim* from the original ones.

West Springfield, Jan. 25, 1787.

SIR

I HAVE dispatched Capt. Walker with my resolutions, Have ordered Colo. Parsons, to treat with Gen. Sheppard and in case Gen. Sheppard does not comply with the terms, shall put all the Troops under my Command in motion to support my demands, precisely at 4 o'Clock the time is prefix; But shall not expect them to Come to Action this day

Luke Day

To Capt Shays

To Gen[ll] Shepherd or the Commanding Officer in Springfield Sir I D sire you to Send My Dead and Wound men by My Flagg So that I can Burye My Dead Men and Take Care of my Wounded if not my Wounded the Dead and the Names of the Wounded by Lt Williams Who is the Bearer of this Flagg

I am yours Daniel Shays Capt

Chickabury 27th Jan 1787

Honoured Sir,

BY the flag that was sent to your Honour yesterday informs us that if the friends of the Dead in Custody Sends in after them the Bodys Shall Be Rezined—We the friends hereafter Subscribed for Each Dead Body humbly pray that the Present flag may have Leave and liberty to fetch the Whole Number of the Dead with them as in Duty Bound shall ever pray

Greenfield } Solomon Root brother
Ezekiel Root }

Greenfield } William Webster Brother
Aril Webster }

Shelborn } James Anderson friend
John Hunter }

Pelham } Thomas McMillen Brother
Jeremiah McMillen was woun. & missing }

Leyden } Thomas Crawfoot Father in Law
Jabez Spycer }

For

General Shepard
Commander of the County Hampshire Troops in Springfield

The following is a Copy of Shays's answer, to General Lincoln's letter of the 30th ult.

Pelham, January 30, 1787.

To General LINCOLN, commanding the government troops at Hadley.

SIR,

THE people assembled in arms from the counties of Middlesex, Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire, taking into serious consideration the purport of the flag just received, return for answer, That however unjustifiable the measure may be which the people have adopted, in having recourse to arms, various circumstances hath induced them thereto. We are sensible of the embarrassments the people are under; but that virtue which truly characterizes the citizens of a republican government hath hitherto marked our paths with a degree of innocence; and we wish and trust it will still be the case. At the same time, the people are willing to lay down their arms on the condition of a general pardon, and return to their respective homes, as they are unwilling to stain the land, which we in the late war purchased at so dear a rate, with the blood of our brethren and neighbours, therefore we pray that hostilities may cease, on your part, until our united prayers may be presented to the General Court, and we receive an answer, as a person is gone for that purpose. If this request may be complied with, government shall meet with no interruption from the people; but let each army occupy the posts where they now are. DANIEL SHAYS, Capt.

A Subscription School.

I. CURSON,

TEACHER of the Proprietors School Northampton, begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to open a Subscription School at Hatfield, the first day of January next, where youths will be carefully and expeditiously instructed in various branches of useful Literature. For terms and other particulars, Gentlemen are desired to apply to Col. Chapin of Hatfield.

December 16, 1786.

Public Notice is hereby given, that by leave of the Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Worcester, will be SOLD, by me the subscriber, on the 21st day of February next, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

THREE hundred ACRES of LAND, lying in PARTRIDGEFIELD in the County of Berkshire; one half of the same is under good improvement; and on which is two HOUSES and two BARNS.—The aforesaid place is capable of making one of the best FARMS in the County, and belongs to the Estate of WILLIAM DUNSMORE, late of Lancaster, in the County of Worcester, deceased. The place of SALE will be on the aforesaid premises.

EDWARD RAYMOND, Administrator on said Estate.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,

Webster's Institute.

Watt's Psalms—Primers—Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys's Poem.

FEBRUARY 1787. THE NUMB. 25.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His Excellency

JAMES BOWDOIN, Esquire.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Court of this Commonwealth, did, on the 4th of February instant, declare, that a horrid and unnatural Rebellion and War hath been openly and traitorously raised, and levied against this Commonwealth, with a design to subvert and overthrow the Constitution and form of Government thereof. And whereas it appears that DANIEL SHAYS, of Pelham, and LUKE DAY, of West-Springfield, in the county of Hampshire, ADAM WHEELER, of Hubbardston, in the county of Worcester, and ELI PARSONS, of Adams, in the county of Berkshire, have been the principals in, and abettors and supporters of this unnatural, unprovoked and wicked Rebellion, against the dignity, authority and government of the said Commonwealth:

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, and at the desire of the General Court, to issue this Proclamation; hereby require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Grand Jurors, Constables and other officers, civil and military, and also recommending it to all other good subjects, within this Commonwealth, to use their utmost endeavours for discovering and apprehending the said *Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler,* and *Eli Parsons*, and them to deliver to the High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, that they, or either of them may be rendered to justice. And for the encouragement of such persons as shall apprehend the said *Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parsons*, or either of them, and deliver them to the Sheriff as aforesaid—it is hereby declared, that he or they, shall thereupon be entitled to receive out of the public treasury, for that service, a reward of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds for *Daniel Shays*, and One Hundred Pounds each, for *Luke Day, Adam Wheeler*, and *Eli Parsons*. And all persons whatsoever, are hereby strictly commanded not to harbour, entertain, or conceal the said *Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler*, or *Eli Parsons*, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, and avoid the penalties in this case by law provided.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber, in Boston, this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By His Excellency command,

John Avery, jun. Secr'y.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Honourable the Senate, and the Honourable House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, at their next Session—

A PETITION of the Officers of the Counties of Worcester, Hampshire, Middlesex, and Berkshire, now at arms humbly sheweth—

THAT your petitioners being sensible that we have been in an error in having recourse to arms, and not seeking redress in a constitutional way; we therefore heartily pray your Honours to overlook our failing in respect to our risings in arms, as your Honours must be sensible we had great cause of uneasiness, as will appear by your redressing many grievances the last session; yet we declare that it is our hearts desire that good government may be kept up in a constitutional way; and as it appears to us that the time is near approaching when much human blood will be spilt, unless a reconciliation can immediately take place; which scenes strike us with horror, let the foundation cause be where it may:—

We therefore solemnly promise that we will lay down our arms, and repair to our respective homes in a peaceable and quiet manner, and so remain, provided your Honours will grant to your petitioners, and all those of our brethren who have had recourse to arms, or other ways aided or assisted in our cause, a general pardon for their past offences.—All which we humbly submit to the wisdom, candour and benevolence of your Honours—as we in duty bound shall ever pray.

FRANCIS STONE, Chairman of the Committee from the above counties.

Read and accepted by the Officers.

PELHAM, Jan. 30, 1787.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In SENATE, February 7, 1787.

THE Committee of both Houses, appointed to state the reasons why a proposal made in a certain paper, signed *Francis Stone*, chairman of a committee of certain officers from the counties of Worcester, Hampshire, Middlesex and Berkshire, who are in arms against the Government, cannot be complied with—ask leave to report—

A PAPER, called a petition from the officers of the counties of Worcester, Hampshire, Middlesex and Berkshire, now at arms, and signed by Francis Stone, chairman of the committee from the above counties, and addressed to the General Court, was read:

Whereupon voted, *That the said paper cannot be sustained.*

First—Because those concerned therein openly avow themselves to be at arms, and in a state of hostility against the Government; and for this reason alone, the said paper would be unsustainable, even if the tenor of the application had discovered a spirit suitable to the object of it.

Secondly—Because it does not appear, *what officers* or *how many* are represented in the said paper, or that the said Stone had authority from *any officers whatever*, to make the application by him subscribed.

Thirdly—Because the applicants, although they call themselves petitioners, and acknowledge an "*error*," yet consider that error only as "a failing," and attempt, at least in part, to justify themselves therein.

Fourthly—The said applicants appear to view themselves *on equal, if not better standing*, than the Legislature, by proposing "*a reconciliation*."

Fifthly—They appear to threaten the Authority and Government of the Commonwealth with great effusion of blood, unless this "*reconciliation*" can immediately take place.

Sixthly—They implicitly declare their determination to continue in arms, unless all who now are, and who have been in a state of open war with the Government, including those who have been apprehended, and are now in custody, as well as all others who have any way aided or assisted in their cause, can have another full pardon granted, for all offences, in addition to that which they have so lately despised.

Seventhly——If the paper presented had been a proper petition, subscribed by the persons who desire a pardon, and expressive of a due sense of their crime, with proper resolutions of amendment; yet their engagements could not be depended upon; as their cause has been supported by a multitude of falsehoods; and as no engagements can be more solemn than those made by the leaders of the Rebels in the county of Middlesex, on the week before the Judicial Courts sat last in the said county, that they would not take any measures to obstruct the sitting of the said Courts; which engagements were so far regarded, as to induce the Commander in Chief to write counter orders to a considerable part of the militia, whom he had ordered to be detached: and yet those engagements were on the next day violated.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 8. 1787.

Read and concurred, and ordered, that the Secretary cause the said paper, and the report thereon, to be published.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved. JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true copy. Attest. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secr'y.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

THE attention of the public has been so frequently turned to the controversy, *Whether our frame of government can be lawfully altered before the year* 1795—that it would be a grievous abuse of patience to multiply observations upon a subject so nearly exhausted. County Conventions and their champion, One of the Community have strenuously appeared for the affirmative; they have been opposed by the Old Republican, and writers of great judgment on the negative. As the dispute is now a question of right and not a question of expediency, since four fifths of the people are evidently pleased with the Constitution, it will be needful to say the less. One of the Community will excuse me if I pass over the greater part of his publication as foreign to the point, and attend only to two or three passages which bear some semblance of aiding his cause. As to his reasoning concerning conventions (who have, as his friend intimates in the last paper, been laughed out of credit and existence) I need only to recommend to him a second reading of his arguments, which will be a sufficient refutation of them and mortification of the author. We will therefore say no more of conventions at present, since their evil deeds so far exceed their good deeds, and the old maxim is, *Nil de mortuis nisi bonum—Say nothing of the dead, unless you can say something which is good.* We come to the point of revising or altering the Constitution. Our correspondent argues, that there is no more necessity for a frame of government to be permanent and fixed in its principles and operations, than for statute laws which may be amended and repealed at the will of the Legislature. Therefore the people may amend and repeal their original principles and maxims of government. This I believe is the sum of his argument in that particular. The fallacy of it is this—statute laws are ever known and understood to be under the hands of the Legislature, unless they contain a conveyance of property or certain personal immunities, and where there is such conveyance, the statute can never, with good faith, be repealed. The Constitution being a compact of the whole people with each individual, all are individually parties; and the Constitution being in the highest sense a solemn conveyance, both of general and personal privileges and immunities, and giving no intimation of their being resumed until 1795, it is irrepealable, not to be altered until that stipulated period. So that my correspondent halts essentially in the comparison he has alledged.—We will now attend to that part where he shews his dictionary knowledge in defining the words inconvertible, unalienable and indefeasible. We allow his definition to be accurate: But it would have been more to his point to have proved, that the people have no right to institute a form of government for a given time, by which each contractor may be alarmed of the condition in which he lives, and the tenure by which he holds his privileges and property. If he can establish this interpretation of the contested article, it will be in point, and prove that a people can never emerge out of a state of nature into a state of civil society. This interpretation established, then at any hour particular towns and counties, yea particular subjects may be lawfully thrown out of the body politic without forfeiture, process or trial. Dissolve the body and refuse to admit them into the compact and your work is done to your hand. It is obvious that the people may institute government for a given time, and then no idea of their protection, prosperity or happiness (at least in common cases) will render it consistent or lawful for them to trespass upon their own appointed time. But I need not multiply; it is evident that the Constitution has fixed a time of revision; it is an elaborate, consistent, uniform production; it is not a selo-deses; it may and ought to be interpreted by itself in its various parts and connections. The 7th article is introduced as a natural consequence from the 6th, and is designed to show that the power of instituting and altering government is with the people at large, and belongs not to one man, family or class of men. The 6th article is a denial of hereditary power, and introduces na-

turally the maxims of the powers being originally in the people. Read the articles together, my good sir, and you will understand them better. Let me repeat the 6th, and do you correct the 7th with it, and the sense will be obviously such as I have stated it. "No man, or corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public, and this title being in nature neither hereditary nor transmissible to children or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, law-giver or judge, is absurd and unnatural."—I have but one observation more, and that is, that my interpretation of the Constitution is conformant to the sentiment and agreement of the contracting parties at the time of ratifying the covenant. The people had this opinion explained to them, and they did virtually and explicitly agree to the Constitution in such an understanding of it. In the letter of Convention, accompanying and explaining some parts of the Constitution, and stating proper motives for adopting it, it is written in these words, which I give you without a comment: "It is here to be remembered, that on the expiration of fifteen years, a new Convention may be held, in order that such amendments may be made in the plan you may now agree to, as experience, that best instructor, shall then point out to be expedient or necessary." Upon these former arguments I rest my position, that the Constitution cannot be rightfully altered until the year 1795.

An Old Republican.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

An ACT, describing the disqualifications to which Persons shall be subjected, who have been, or may be guilty of Treason, or giving aid or support to the present Rebellion, and to whom a pardon may be extended.

WHEREAS the General Court, at their present sessions, have "*Resolved*, That the Governor be authorised and empowered, in the name of the General Court, to promise a pardon, under such disqualifications as should thereafter be provided, to such private soldiers and others, who might have acted in the capacity of non-commissioned officers, as had been, or were in arms against the commonwealth, with such exceptions as he, or the General Officer commanding the troops, might judge necessary: *Provided*, they should deliver up their arms, and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this commonwealth, within such time as might be limited by his Excellency for that purpose."

And whereas it is fit and expedient, That the conditions and disqualifications upon which the pardon and indemnity to the offenders aforesaid, should be offered and given, should, as soon as possible, be established and made known:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no pardon or indemnity shall be promised as aforesaid by the Governor, by virtue of any act or resolve of the General Court, that has been or shall be passed, to any person or persons, who have acted in the capacity of non-commissioned officers or privates, or persons of any other description, who, since the first day of *August*, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, have been, now are, or hereafter may be in arms against the authority and government of this commonwealth, or who have given or may hereafter give them counsel, aid, comfort or support, voluntarily, with intent to encourage the opposition to Government, unless they shall on or before such time as the Governor shall limit for that purpose, deliver up their arms to, and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance before some Justice of the Peace, within some county of this commonwealth; and no pardon or indemnity shall be offered or given by the Governor to any of the offenders aforesaid, who are not citizens of this state.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no whose never of the offenders aforesaid, the Governor shall think fit, by virtue of any act or resolve of the General Court, to promise a pardon and indemnity for the offences aforesaid, it shall be under the following restrictions, conditions and disqualifications, *that is to say*, That they shall keep the peace for the term of three years from the time of passing this act, and that during that term of time, they shall not serve as jurors, be eligible to any town office, or any other office under the government of this commonwealth, and shall be disqualified from holding or exercising the employments of schoolmasters, innkeepers or retailers of spirituous liquors, or either of them, or giving their votes for the same term of time, for any officer, civil or military, within this commonwealth, unless such persons, or any of them, shall after the first day of *May*, seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, exhibit plenary evidence of their having returned to their allegiance, and kept the peace, and that they possess an unequivocal attachment to the Government, as shall appear to the General Court a sufficient ground to discharge them, or any of them, from all or any part of the disqualifications aforesaid.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Justice before whom any offender or offenders aforesaid may deliver up their arms, and take and subscribe the oath aforesaid, and he is accordingly directed, immediately on the expiration of the term to be limited by the Governor as aforesaid, to certify to the Clerks of the several towns, districts and plantations, wherennto the offenders may belong, the names of all such who shall deliver up their arms and take and subscribe the oath aforesaid, and shall also, as soon as may be after the expiration of the said term, make a return to the Secretary of this commonwealth, of the number of arms in his possession, and to whom they belong, and shall at the same time lodge with the Secretary, their original subscription to the oath of allegiance; and it shall be the duty of the Justice to require such as shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, to subjoin to their names, their places of abode, and their additions, and if required, to give to each offender who shall deliver up his arms, and take and subscribe the oath aforesaid, a certificate of the same, under his seal; and he shall be entitled to ask and receive *nine pence*, of the offenders, for each certificate. And any Justice of the Peace to whom any arms may voluntarily be delivered as aforesaid, shall certify to the Major-General or commanding-officer of the division, in which the said Justice may live, the number of arms so delivered to him, and by whom they were delivered; and it shall be the duty of such Major-General or commanding-officer, to give such directions as he may think necessary, for the safe keeping such arms, in order that they may be returned to the person or persons who delivered the same, at the expiration of the said term of three years, in case such person or persons shall have complied with the conditions above-mentioned, and shall obtain an order for the re-delivery of such arms, from the Governor, who is hereby authorized and empowered to make such order, unless it appears to him, that the conditions aforesaid have not been complied with.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any offender or offenders aforesaid, who shall deliver up their arms and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, as aforesaid, or to whom a pardon may be promised by virtue of any future act or resolve of the General Court, shall vote, or offer to vote in any town or other meeting, for any office, civil or military, within the commonwealth, or shall make, forge, or alter any certificate of a Justice, of his having delivered up his arms, and taken the oath of allegiance as aforesaid, he shall forfeit his right and interest in and to the pardon and indemnity which may be promised him, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, and be subject to the same pains and penalties, as if such promise had never been made.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered, to promise a pardon of their past offences, unconditional, and without any disqualifications, to all such privates, as have borne arms against the Government of this commonwealth, who afterwards voluntarily took up arms previously to the first day of *February* current, in support of the said Government, and to those, who agreeably to the proposals of Gen. *Lincoln*, of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of *January* last, voluntarily came in, surrendered their arms, and took and subscribed the oath of allegiance, within three days, from the said twenty ninth day of *January*, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, that no pardon which shall be promised by the Governor, shall be confirmed to extend to indemnify any person or persons whatever, from any suits or prosecutions, to which they may be liable, for injuries done or committed, to the property or person, of any individual.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it is the duty of all officers civil and military, within this commonwealth, to hold all offenders as aforesaid, who shall not within the term to be limitted as aforesaid, deliver up their arms, and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, as rebels and open enemies, and they are directed and required, to encounter, pursue, conquer, apprehend, and secure them, so that they may be brought to trial and punishment; and all the citizens of this commonwealth are hereby required to aid and support the said officers, in the execution of their said duty.

And be it further enacted, That the Governor be, and he hereby is requested, to except out of the pardon he shall promise, by virtue of the resolve abovementioned, all those who have been members of any General Court in this State, or of any State or county convention, or who have been employed heretofore in any commissioned office civil or military, these, who after delivering up their arms, and taking the oath of allegiance during the present rebellion, have again taken and borne arms against the Government; those who have fired upon, or wounded any of the loyal subjects of this commonwealth; these who have acted as Committees, Counsellors or advisers to the Rebels; and those, who in former years have been in arms against the Government, in the capacity of commissioned officers, and were afterwards pardoned and have been concerned in the present rebellion.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Clerks of the several towns, districts and plantations, be directed to read this act at the opening of their annual meetings in *March* and *April* next.

In the House of Representatives, February 16, 1787.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In SENATE February 16, 1787.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true copy.

Attest. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secr'y.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His Excellency

JAMES BOWDOIN, Esquire,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act passed the fifteenth of February instant, entitled, "An Act describing the disqualifications, to which persons shall be subjected, who have been, or may be guilty of Treason, or giving aid or support to the present Rebellion, and to whom a pardon may be extended," the General Court have established and made known the conditions and disqualifications, upon which pardon and indemnity to certain offenders, described in the said Act, shall be offered and given; and have authorized and empowered the Governor, in the name of the General Court, to promise to such offenders such conditional pardon and indemnity:

I HAVE thought fit, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Act, to issue this Proclamation, hereby promising pardon and indemnity to all offenders within the descriptions aforesaid, who are citizens of this State; under such restrictions, conditions and disqualifications, as are mentioned in the said Act: provided they comply with the terms and conditions thereof, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber, in Boston, this Seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By His Excellency command,

John Avery, jun. Secr'y.

The *Confession* of *Judah Marsh*, jun. of Ware, in the county of Hampshire.

I DESIRE to take this method to confess my faults to my country. Being a young man in the bloom of life, I was lately chosen an Ensign in the train band of Ware in a legal manner, though I never received a commission: but being in the midst of people, who were opposed to government, and being urged by my Captain and by several persons, not only in Ware, but in a town contiguous, whose knowledge and judgment in public affairs, I supposed much superiour to my own; I did at the desire of the band, go with them, in the capacity of an Ensign, to Springfield, in opposition to government; after that to Worcester, and lately went with Capt. Shays and his party to Springfield, Ludlow, Chicopee, and Amherst: John Bullen of Ware went as Captain, Joseph Bellows Lieut. Bullen left the company at Chicopee; in marching from Chicopee to Amherst Bellows was wounded at South-Hadley; the care of the company devolving on me, I dismissed them at Amherst, and have not joined that party since. I am now fully sensible that I have acted a part contrary to the laws of God, as well as my country; and though I never had a design to shed blood, nor did I imagine the controversy would ever come to shedding blood, yet I have been greatly to blame, in hearkening to bad advice; and in undertaking in so wicked a cause; and pursuing it so far as I have done.—I have voluntarily resigned myself to legal authority, and threw myself on the mercy of the community. If my youth and unexperience or former peaceable and inoffensive behaviour, (which I doubt not will be testified by those who are acquainted with me) will be any recommendation to the mercy of my country, I hope they will plead for me. Should my life be spared, which I humbly beg of my country, particularly of the authority, I hereby declare, not only my penitence for past offences, but my sincere and hearty resolution to be a peaceable and good subject to the government of this Commonwealth—and whether my life be spared or not, I beg the forgiveness of God and an injured community.

Judah Marsh, jun.

Ware, Feb. 14, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31

Last Wednesday evening about 8 o'clock, three ruffians, two on horseback and one on foot, attacked a young man on his way to Germantown, in sight of the Globe-mill, and stripped him of his boots, spurs, hat and coat—then gagged him, tied him to a fence and rode of his horse, taking with them his saddle-bags, containing some money, &c. In this situation the unfortunate young man continued almost naked till Thursday morning, no person having passed the road all night that he could observe.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2.

On Friday the 26th ult. arrived at Philadelphia, after a passage of 21 days from Curracoa, the brig Olive Branch, Capt. Potter, who reports, that the day before he sailed, a sloop arrived with an account of a terrible hurricane and earthquake having happened at Jamaica, by which great damage was sustained; and it was said that one half of the town of Kingston was sunk by the earthquake.—No particulars of this truly melancholy event are received, but we hope the account is exaggerated.

PORTSMOUTH, January 24.

Yesterday afternoon as three men were crossing the river in a small boat, a sudden gust of wind, accompanied with a large swell, upset the same, by which unhappy accident two of them were immediately launched into eternity; the other by getting upon the bottom of the boat, and receiving timely assistance from the shore, were saved.—We hear they belong to Kittery.

MARBLEHEAD, January 21.

By the arrival of Capt. Conoway, we have the affecting intelligence, that the schooner Betsey, under the Command of Mr. William Blackler, foundered on the 17th of November, and every soul on board perished. No tongue can describe the poignant distress he felt at seeing his associates, in a moment, sink into the abyss, by his side, without being able to afford the smalleft assistance. And the scene was further heightened by the consideration, that they had just finished a *plentiful* fare, and were returning home, fraught with the hope of meeting congratulations of their friends, of their safety, and the joys of success: But in *full* day and in the fullness of their *expectation*, they are overpowered by a boisterous wave, & descend, never more to appear *until the sea gives up its dead.* The case of the parents calls for the commiseration and sympathy of every humane heart, as they have lost seven of their family by the present stroke; and in the course of a twelve month only have been bereaved of twelve—sons, sons in law and grandsons. Their disasters have come upon them like a sweeping rain, leaving none behind but disconsolate widows and poor helpless off-spring, sobbing their accents of grief and crying for alms. The upper part of the town is almost entirely stripped of its males, by the repeated frowns of providence; but here and there a man to be seen in it—affording one continued spectacle of poverty, wretchedness and distress.

WORCESTER, February 8.

A party of about 20 horse, and 150 troops in sleighs, were, on Friday evening last, sent to New-Braintree; by some means the insurgents got intelligence of the approach of this party: they therefore quitted their quarters and went some distance, and lay behind a stone wall until the party came up, when the insurgents suddenly presented their pieces, fired, and immediately fled to a neighbouring wood—two of the party were badly wounded, one of them, Mr. Jonathan Rice, of this town, a Deputy Sheriff, had one ball through his arm, and another through his hand——his horse was also wounded; the other person was Mr. David Young, also of this town, he had a ball through his knee, his wound is dangerous.—On arriving at the house, they found only two or three, as a guard over two gentlemen, Messrs. Flagg and Stanton of this town, whom they led that day taken prisoners at Leicester, as they were on their own private business. These gentlemen were fortunately released, and the party finding the insurgents fled, proceeded to Rutland, &c. and returned the next day, bringing with them four prisoners among whom was Hamilton.

NORTHAMPTON, February 21,

A report has been industriously circulated by the principal insurgents among the good people of this commonwealth, that the inhabitants of the state Virginia were mostly in their interest, and in case of extremity they had the promise of assistance from that quarter, if not obtained from neighbouring states. This, like many other reports, has been calculated to deceive and enfnare the credulous and unwary amongst us.——We can assure the public, and that from good authority, that there was a review of the militia in the county of Norfolk, in that state, on the 24th of January last, at which time it was rumoured among them, that Shays was gaining strength daily—that the lenity of the government of this commonwealth towards the insurgents, was owing to its timidity, or real weakness. These circumstances greatly alarmed them: After the review was over, a vote was put by the Colonels of the several regiments, *whether they would compleately equip themselves and be in readiness to march at the shortest notice to the assistance of government in subduing the rebellion subsisting in this commonwealth?* which was unanimously voted.——We can also assure the public that the same spirit of patriotism pervades all the southern states. It is to be presumed, that a rebellion, so unnatural as the present, will never receive encouragement from any of the United States. Should this ever take place, it would be such an infringement of the articles of confederation, as would immediately call forth the strength of all the states in the union.

Many of the insurgents in this county, appear sincerely convinced of having acted with mif-guided heads, although they say, and candour bids us believe some of their hearts have not been bad, and as a full proof of which, do now readily comply with the duties they owe their country, by depositing their arms and taking and subscribing the oath of allegiance to the state. But there are others still lurking, with fell malice and rancour, to perpetrate some horrid deed, as was exemplified last Saturday evening at Barnardstown, by one Parmater and two others, on meeting Mr. Whitney, of Northfield, and others, in a sleigh, together with a number on horseback, unprovokedly fired upon them and killed a Mr. Walker, of Whately——The particulars of this unhappy transaction we have not been able to obtain; but are happy in informing the public, that the authors of it were safely lodged in the gaol in this town last evening.

Last Wednesday, the Rev. Joseph Taylor was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry in Deerfield. The Rev. Mr. Lyman made the first prayer; the Rev. Mr. Atwater preached a discourse pertinent to the occasion, from these words,—*I. Corinth. 16. We are unto men if I preach not the gospel*——the Rev. Mr. Mewton made the ordaining prayer; the Rev. Mr. Nash ordained and gave the charge; the Rev. Mr. Emerson gave the right hand of fellowship; and the Rev. Mr. Wells made the concluding prayer. The general attention and decent solemnity observed in a large promiscuous assembly, added to the affectionate union of the people in the choice of their pastor, affords a pleasing hope that the Lord of the harvest has blessings in store for his people, who have for several years been destitute of the stated administrations of his gospel, and that he will succeed the gracious institutions of his own appointment.

Died, at South-Hadley, on the 6th inst. very suddenly, Capt. Phinehas Smith, in the 70th year of his age.

Copy of a letter from Capt. *Thomas Grover*, and Lieut. *Elisha Pondell*—to Capt. *Harvey*, a member of the General Court, from Montague.

Shrewsbury, Dec. 2, 1786.

To Capt. HARVEY,

SIR,

THE seeds of war are now sown; two of our men are now bleeding, who were wounded by the light horse that came from Boston and Roxbury. I request you to let this letter be read, and for you and every man to supply men and provisions, and relieve us with a reinforcement. We are determined here to carry our point. Our case is yours; don't give yourselves rest and let us die here, for we are all brethren. Four of our men are taken prisoners and carried to Boston. We must be relieved or you know the event. Take my meaning for I am in haste.

Sir, I remain your humble servant,

Thomas Grover,
Elisha Pondell,

Per order.

Daniel Shays, Captain.

The following is a copy of an intercepted circulating Letter from *Eli Parsons*.

Berkshire, 13th Feb. 1787.

Friends and fellow sufferers,

WILL you now tamely suffer your arms to be taken from you—your estates to be confiscated, and even I wear to support a Constitution and form of Government, and likewise a code of laws, which common sense and your consciences declare to be iniquitous and cruel? and can you bear to see and hear of the yeomanry of this commonwealth being patched and cut to pieces by the cruel and merciless tools of tyrannical power, and not resent it even unto relentless bloodshed. Would to God, I had the tongue of a ready writer, that I might impress on your minds the idea of the obligation you, as citizens of a republican government, are under to support those rights and privileges that the God of nature hath intitled you to. Let me now persuade you, by all the sacred ties of friendship which natural affection inspires the human heart with, immediately to turn out and assert your rights.

The first step that I would recommend, is to destroy Shepard's army, then proceed to the county of Berkshire, as we are now collecting at New-Lebanon, in York state, and Pownal, in Vermont state, with a determination to carry our point, if fire, blood and carnage will effect it: therefore we beg that every friend will immediately proceed to the county of Berkshire, and help us to Burgoyne Lincoln and his army: I beg this may immediately circulate through your county.

I am, gentlemen, in behalf of myself and other officers, your humble servant,

ELI PARSONS.

I *Ephraim Breed*, now resident of Conway, in the county of Hampshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, of lawful age, do testify and declare, that I was at the house of Ethan Billing, in said Conway, on the evening of the 14th instant, at which time one Ebenezer Toleman, of said Conway, produced a letter, from which the above was copied; said Toleman further said, that he received the above letter from the said Eli Parsons.——The deponant further saith not.

EPHRAIM BREED.

Hampshire, ss. *Northampton, Feb. 19, 1787.*

Personally appeared, *Ephraim Breed*, subscriber to the above declaration, and made oath to truth of the same, before me

JOHN KIRKLAND, Just. Peace.

JAMES SHEPHARD,

IS authorized to receive Specific Articles, or Country Produce, for public Taxes, agreeable to a late act of the General Court——This is to notify the people in this and the neighbouring towns, that he is now ready to receive such articles as are specified in said act, at his Store opposite the meeting-house, in Northampton.

Said *Shephard* has for sale two Lots of Land, in Westampton, about six miles from the meeting-house, one containing 100, the other 250 acres, —said land is of a good quality, finely timbered, and well watered.

Feb. 20, 1787.

L O S T.

ON the 29th of January last, at Springfield, an elegant Pocket PISTOL, with the lock on the top of the barrel—the barrel screws on and off, marked on the side, *Ketland and Co.*——Whoever has found said Pistol, and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward.

February 1787.

From the CENTINEL.

To the EDITOR *of the* Massachusetts CENTINEL.

SIR,

AS it may be of importance to the public to be informed of the warning given to Shays of the consequences which would attend his attack of the troops commanded by General Shepard, and posted for the defence of the arsenal, at Springfield, I send you the affidavits of the officers who were sent by General Shepard to assure Shays of his resolution to defend the post. Yours, A. B.

I SAMUEL BUFFINTON, of Cummington, in the County of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of lawful age, do declare and say, That on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, having the command of a company of light-horse, and being under the command of Maj. Gen. *William Shepard*, (who commanded the forces stationed at Springfield for the defence of the arsenal and public buildings) I was ordered to reconnoitre, with a party of horse, the main road from Springfield to Wilbraham, to watch the motions of the Insurgents, under Daniel Shays, who were approaching—I accordingly met them at five miles distance from Springfield, on the main road, at which time they were halted—several of their officers, on seeing me, advanced to me—I asked them if they were Shays's party? they said yes—I then asked, if Shays was with them? they said yes; and then observed, they had a fine body of troops; I readily assented, and asked the officer, who, by his conversation seemed chief, to exchange names, which he declined; another officer coming up, and calling my name, several of them said I should not return—one of them then said, if the matter was not settled before sun-set, New-England would see such a day as she never had yet seen—I answered probably enough she might, and left them. On their nearer approach to the arsenal I again met them, spoke with their officers, and asked, if Capt. Shays was yet with them? they answered, *General* Shays was, on which he advanced with his sword in his left hand drawn, his pistol in his right hand, and familiarly asked how are you Buffinton?—I replied, you see I am here in defence of that country you are endeavouring to destroy—he rejoined, if you are in defence of the country, we are both defending the same cause; I added, I expected we should take very different parts before night; he said the part he should take, would be the hill, on which the arsenal and public buildings stood; I told him if he attempted it, he would meet a very warm reception; He asked, will they fire? I replied they undoubtedly would; he answered, that was all he wanted: I then observed to him, if he advanced, he must meet me—men we both had once been accustomed to obey. When the Insurgents had advanced within about one hundred rods of our line, I was again sent, in company with Mr. Lyman, Gen. Shepard's aid, to tell Shays, that Gen. Shepard was posted not only by the authority of this State, but by Congress, and that the post would be defended at all hazards. On coming to the front of their column, we called for the commanding officer; they asked if Gen. Shepard was there? we answered yes; they said he was not; they did not see him, on either of those horses, and replied, if Gen. Shepard will come here, Gen. Shays will come forward; we asked, will he not without? they said no; we told them they might go about their business then: they said they meant to: we told them as soon as they pleased. I told them, Gen. Shepard bid me tell Shays, he was posted not only by the authority of this State, but by Congress, and that he should defend the post at all hazards. I was sent to observe their motions again, and to tell them if they advanced five feet, they would be fired on, which I accordingly did, in company with Mr. Lyman the General's aid: they said it was all they wanted, and immediately gave orders, *march on*—march on.

SAMUEL BUFFINTON.

Hampshire, ss. *Springfield Feb. 1st.* 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared, Capt. SAMUEL BUFFINTON, subscriber to the above Declaration, and made solemn Oath to the truth of the same, before

SAMUEL MATHER Just. Peace.

I WILLIAM LYMAN, of Northampton, in the County of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of lawful age, do say and declare, That on the twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, being under the command of, and an aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. *William Shepard*, who was posted at Springfield, for the defence of the arsenal and continental buildings, was, on the near approach of the Insurgents, under Daniel Shays, sent to demand of them the motives of their advancing in arms and military array. On coming to the front of their column, then about one hundred rods from Gen. Shepard's line, in company with Capt. Samuel Buffinton—he asked for Capt. Shays; a person, mounted on horseback, rode down their columns, as we supposed, to call Shays, and soon two persons advanced to the front, and asked, if Gen. Shepard was there? Buffinton said yes; they said he was not; they did not see him on either of those horses; and continued, if Gen. Shepard would come there, Shays will come here: Buffinton asked, if they would not without? they said no; I then told them they might go about their business; they said they meant to go about it; I told them as soon as they pleased, and turned to ride off, but stopped, and Buffinton told them to tell Shays, Gen. Shepard was posted not only by the Authority of the State, but by Congress; and that the post would be defended at all hazards; we then rode, and reported to Gen. Shepard, who again sent us to observe their motions; we advanced within about fifteen rods of the front of the Insurgents, and sat on our horses to observe whether they were about to form a column either to the right or left; one of their officers came forward and asked, if we wanted any thing? I asked his name; he said it was no matter; I asked again; he said it was Wheeler; I told him we wanted him to come on; but I would do this message to him, from Gen. Shepard, That if they presumed to advance, or put their troops in motion, they would inevitably be fired on; that is all we want, by God, said Wheeler; I told him then he would have it, as Gen. Shepard was posted, not only by the authority of this State, but by Congress, and that the post would be defended at all hazards; they then ordered *march on*, march on; and came on briskly; we rode to Gen. Shepard and reported; he then ordered Major Stevens to fire the guns, but to let the two first be elevated above them; at which discharge, they made the appearance of a brisk charge, and to display their column; the artillery was then ordered to be pointed at them.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

SUFFOLK, ss. *February 6th* 1787,

THEN Major WILLIAM LYMAN personally appeared, and made solemn Oath, that the above is a true representation of the transaction therein referred before.

STEVEN METCALF, Just. of the Peace.

I JOSHUA L. WOODBRIDGE, of Northfield, in the County of Hampshire and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of lawful age, testify and declare, That on the twenty fifth day of January last, at Springfield, in said county, I met Capt. Shays on the road, marching a body of men towards Ordnance-Hill, in Springfield, where Gen. *Shepard* had his troops posted; after a little conversation, Shays asked me, whether we had barrack room enough? I told him we had; he then said, he meant, or intended to lodge in them that night; I informed him he would purchase them very hard (or dear) he said he had a fine body of troops; I assented; but told him if he attempted to get the barracks, he would either lodge in heaven, or hell; and wished him in heaven, and left him.

JOSHUA L. WOODBRIDGE.

HAMPSHIRE, ss. *February 1st*, 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared, JOSHUA L. WOODBRIDGE, the subscriber to the above declaration, and made oath to the truth of the same, before

E. MATTOON, jun. Just. Peace.

CARLISLE, Jan. 10.

On Sunday evening last, between the hours of seven and eight, David——, as he was travelling from Lancaster county, from which he had removed some time ago) to Juniata, in Bedford county, where he lately resided, was attacked on the road from Louisburg, about six miles below Carlisle, and murdered in a most barbarous manner, and robbed of a sum of money and his watch. The conflict was heard at some distance by John Junken and others. The strokes resembled the cutting of saplings; and a gun or pistol being discharged, Mr. Junken supposed some waggoners were encamping and kindling a fire, which prevented him from running to the place, as he intended, when he first heard the noise. Next morning the body was found; some who saw it have seen the bodies of many who had been lacerated by the savages, but never saw one so dreadfully mangled as was that of the deceased. His gun was found by him broken in pieces, and a bludgeon was lying by him, the end of which was shivered as to resemble a hickory broom, which had been steeped in blood.

The coroner's inquest found, that he had been willfully murdered by some person or persons unknown.

STOLEN from the stable of Mr. Samuel Cook, in New-Salem, on the night of the 5th inst. a dark chesnut coloured MARE, about 14 and half hands high, with a small star in her forehead, trots wholly, high carriaged, and very great spirits, the mane on the near side. Whoever will take up and secure the thief, and return the Mare to the subscriber, shall have TEN DOLLARS, and for the Mare only, Five Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid, by

ABEL WHITNEY.

Westfield, Feb. 7, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,

Webster's Institute.

Watt's Psalms—Primers—Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

FEBRUARY 1787. THE NUMB. 26.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1787,

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

THE CRISIS.

Number II.

THANKS to that kind and gracious Providence, which has ever watched over us and our fathers for good: the politico pestiferous disorder, which, from its operation, may be termed influenza, that lately raged in some parts of this commonwealth, and particularly appeared with a threatning aspect in this county, has come to a crisis; and that there are hopeful symptoms of a recovery. The author presents his thanks to the gentlemen of the faculty, for their judicious and spirited exertions to relieve the unhappy infatuated deliriants, and prevent the fatal spread and effects of the demoniacal generated phrenzy. The author also pays his acknowledgements to the very large and respectable number of good and wholesome inhabitants, who, influenced by considerations of duty, and kindness to the poor deluded deliriants, as well as the public safety, have, in this time of contagion and danger, chearfully contributed, left their private business, and assisted the physicians to relieve the unhappy patients, and prevent the spread and unhappy effects of the demoniacal influenza. The author also feels a sensible satisfaction, in finding that fact and experience have verified the truth of his observations, in No. I. respecting the proper method of treating that disorder. A little phlebotomy and a few drastic medicines particularly a composition of nitre, sulphur and charcoal, with a few pills of ruby iron, have been found abundantly sufficient happily successful, to bring that malignant disorder to a speedy & favourable crisis; when a variety of lenients and emollients, had been long used to very little purpose. And withal, it is found that there is strength of constitution yet remaining, abundantly sufficient to grapple with the disease; and many of the unhappy patients begin to recover their reason.

But, Gentlemen of the Faculty and Friends of mankind, think not that your work is done. There are yet remains of this unhappy disorder, even in the bowels of the commonwealth: many are yet delirious; there is danger of a relapse and fatal spread of the dire influenza, unless proper remedies are speedily and vigorously applied. Believe me, your greatest vigilance, skill, wisdom, diligence and application are yet necessary, to prevent a relapse and effect a radical cure. You need well to understand the nature of the disease, and not only attend carefully to the diagnostic, but critically watch the pathognostic symptomes; critically consider the peculiar constitution of each patient, how far the disease has operated on him—what medicine in the whole materia medica he needs, and the most proper method of application to patients of every class. It would be an unhappy mistake, should you rely on emolients where drastics are absolutely necessary. These madmen have run about so much in the snow of late, that they have frozen some of their limbs: others have grown callous; they cannot be cured without some amputations. Nor is it safe to suffer them to have any dangerous weapon within their reach, left the phrenzy return, and they harm themselves or others. Such is the nature of this calamitous influenza, that it may secretely lurk within them some years, and then break out again: therefore, in my humble opinion, they ought not to be trusted with the management of any affairs of importance; but be under proper guardians, till a series of sober conversation convince the physicians, that they have obtained a radical cure. As, unhappily, delirious persons usually have a particular antipathy against their best friends; so have many of these against the physicians and attendants: perhaps such must be confined till they recover their reason, so far, at least, as to be convinced that the physicians are friendly, would not harm them but only prevent their harming themselves or others and recover them to reason.

Gentlemen of the faculty, you have been at great expense, and taken singular pains for the cure of these unhappy madmen: I hope you will take proper care to obtain an adequate reward of them. It is just, and will be the means of preventing the spread of the disease in future: For, if the cost of cure be exacted of them, people will be careful to avoid persons infected with the contagion. I am sensible many of them have not wherewith to pay; but others of them have; and as they were combined, it is reasonable those who have estate should pay the cost: and, believe me, the law, if you apply to it, will oblige them to it. But besides all this, there are some illiterate quacks, who, pretending skill, have been guilty of mal-practice, and under pretence of assisting these deliriants with counsel and medicine, have given them poisonous doses, which have increased the disorder, and made a radical cure more difficult. These, and their assistants, ought to be prosecuted in law, and their fines appropriated to pay the physicians bill, &c.

I close this number with a sincere wish, that the physicians may be skilful and successful, effect a radical cure and prevent a relapse; and that they, and their alert attendants, may obtain an adequate reward for their extraordinary care and exertions, in this day of peculiar contagion and distress.

Mr. PRINTER,

OBSERVING some time past in the Hampshire Gazette, a remarkable publication, to which the author had the vanity, or rather madness to sign his proper name, Thomas Grover; is brought to my mind an old song, which with a little addition he pleased to publish.

The SONG.

I'm old mad Tom; behold me!
My wits are quite unfram'd
I'm mad I'm sure, and past all cure,
And no hopes of being reclaim'd.

I'll climb the snowy mountain,
And there confroot the weather;
I'll pluck the rainbow from the sky,
And stick both ends together.

I'll mount the primum mobile!
And there I'll fright the gypsies,
I'll play at bowls with sun and moon,
And shade them in eclipses.

I prentice was to vulcan,
And 'serv'd my master faithful
In framing tools for Shays and fools;
But all will prove ungrateful.

I'll break the Constitution,
Change customs times and laws;
Push Judges from the bench,
Nor let them know the cause:

With pointed swords and guns,
And bayonets at their breast,
From boys with fifes and drums:
Their laws are all a jest!

I'll drive from their old seat
The powers legislative,
And elle where they must meet,
When e'er I call or drive.

Or else the eastern hills
I'll rend from their foundation,
With rocks and woods and rills,
And hurl them on this nation.

This in *my lot* I've swore,
I Still to increase my fame,
Conspicuous heretofore,
Mad Tom's my proper name.

As the conduct and publication of this man have rendered him almost as conspicuous as he was who formerly burnt down the temple of Diana at Ephesus, with a view to eternize his name; but afterwards being struck with a panic at the infamous punishment which he might probably suffer, threw himself into the flames and was consumed with it. It may not be unacceptable to your readers (who remember his swaggering at Hadley of his *Generalship not fearing the face of clay*, and his braving the *Mouths of Cannon &c.*) to inform them that at the battle at Springfield he was far in the rear, otherwise Gen. Shepard might doubtless have had an opportunity of discharging him from the mouth of a cannon or howitzer Shays's army, where his long shanks might have done more execution than several chain shot. The next account we have of his prowess, was at South-Hadley, in the retreat towards Pelham, when the centry from a small guard fired two alarm guns at Shays' approach: when his men bravely and repeatedly fired at the centry, as they retreated, and happened to kill the adjutant of their own army, who marched in front encouraging them to press on and boldly attack a guard of 12 men. Our hero was so enraged at the loss of the adjutant, who was his neighbour, that he ran back toward Springfield, far beyond the rear of his brave men, meaning no doubt once more to face the cannon there. He so far however recovered from this fit of phrenzy and military rage, as to return and join his friends, who after taking a few prisoners, stealing some horses and sleighs, and plundering a few of the inhabitants, and rifling their houses, returned to Pelham; where he did not stay but a day or two before he returned to his own house from whence taking every mouthful of bread and meat from his family, which they had left, (having nobly expended the rest of their stores for winter in defence of the *rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens*, in the cause of whom he had so early and repeatedly stepped forth) and in addition to his rations a bushel of oats, he proceeded to Brattleborough, in the State of Vermont, in company with Carter the renowned squaw-hunter, who took with him a span of small mares, which he stole at South-Hadley, from one Mr. Bingham, a traveller, at which place he has sold them, as Mr. Smith of that town informs. What will be the next manœuvre of this redoubled warrior is uncertain. The soldiers, who have returned, say he left the army without leave or information; but as secrecy in one of the grand requisites in an accomplished General, in all probability he has gone for Canada to bring down the copper coloured gentry of the northern regions, to assist in the vindication of their *rights* of his fellow countrymen,—since Shays has taken the same rout, it tends to increase the suspicion. And as these great warriors and authors have given us a specimen of their talents in the cabinet and in the field, they have undoubtedly taken the hint, from Xenophon's retreat in the dead of winter, through Asia Minor, after having formed rackets or snow-shoes for his bands of burden, as well as his men and so returned safe to the country from which he set out.

As one of our heroes, at least, is a practitioner in the snow-shoe way, it is not impossible that he may put into practice all the arts of the ancient warriour just mentioned. Be on your guard my countrymen! you may expect them soon to return at the head of a numerous army of savages, walking on snow-shoes, or drawn by moose and wild bears on rackets likewise, after the manner of Xenophon's beasts of burden; when should the depth of snow, and the crust continue, they may obtain unexpected advantages; especially as their army may prove as numerous as that of the Lilliputians, described in Gulliver's travels, with which our learned Generals are undoubtedly acquainted, and from whose history they probably learnt to vindicate the rights of their country. But as every reader may not be acquainted with the cause of war at Lilliput, I will inform him. Those puny nations whose common fized men were about six inches high, lived on the two opposite sides of a hill, and were at first two distinct nations. At length extending their improvements, they met together, and began to incorporate with each other; when disputes arose respecting the rights and privileges of each nation. The one had from time immemorial enjoyed the right of breaking an egg at the great end; and the other nation had long been accustomed to crack their eggs at the little end; and each nation being equally tenaceous of their invalable privileges, bloody wars and contentions arose among them, and many a valiant Lilliputian bled and died in the cause, before matters of such magnitude could be settled.——But before I dismiss this history, I shall, for the sake of illustrating the sequel, inform my readers, that Gulliver after visiting this nation, removed to a different part of the country, called Brogdignac; the inhabitants of which as much exceeded him in stature as the Lilliputians fell short. A common sized

man of this nation was about seventy feet high. Gulliver appeared among them as a pigmy; and one of the ladies taking a fancy to him, took him into her lap, and diverted herself with him, much in the same manner, as our ladies divert themselves with a monkey or lap dog. He informs, that his mistress being visited at a certain time, by a number of ladies, when being in a gay humour, and willing to divert her company, she brought forth her little man, whose stature did not exceed six feet, took him up between her thumb and finger and set him a straddle on one of her nipples; where he was gazed upon, admired and laughed at by the spectators; although he was not a little terrified, lest he should fall from his elevated station, onto the floor, and be dashed in pieces. But to return to our warriors, who are now possibly treating with the northern tribes. Should they succeed, as has been before suggested; it is probable that Carter will not return with them, for he being well instructed in the art and mystery of Poppoos making, it is conjectured will be left behind, among the squaws in the absence of their sannops, to work at his favourite business, and increase the nation for the purpose of future supplies: from whose labours we may expect a mungrel breed more fierce and warlike than either of the tribes separately considered.——Now as the resources and expedients of good Generals are great, and their inventions fertile; if they should prove unsuccessful in asserting and supporting the rights of their countrymen in conjunction with their new allies, it is conjectured, that they will, in the next place, turn their course towards the Cape of *Good Hope*: where dwells a gigantic race of Patagonian Indians, resembling in stature the ancient enormous race of Brogdignac. With these it is to be feared they will form another alliance; and as their borrowed horses may be worn down with so long a journey, and it is beneath the dignity of Generals to travel on foot, they will probably return, mounted Gulliver-like, each one astride the nipples of as many gigantic Patagonian old squaws. And as they have proved unsuccessful in the use of fire arms, (having killed none excepting one of their own men, and wounded another) it is expected that they will now return, each one with the insignia of his proper trade, or mistery; and as the one was bred a shoe-maker, and the other a broom-maker, we may expect the first to return, with his knapsack filled with lap-stones, hammers and pincers, which he will discharge from the breast and shoulders of his supporter, on the heads of his opponents, and make as great destruction as he ever made with cannon balls, bombs, or langrage. The other may return loaded with broom-sticks, and as most of the squaws in America are well instructed in this art, it is probable that the Patagonian ladies are not ignorant of it.,

To please the Generals therefore, by carrying similar armory, we may expect the squaws will each carry a back load of brooms, bearing some proportion to the size of their carcases; made out of trunks of as many large ash trees, somewhat resembling the staff or wand, described by Milton, as being in the hand of the infernal arch fiend, to support his steps; which resembled a Norway pine, or the main mast of an Admiral's ship. With these our land may be swept and such a dust and smoke be raised, as to endanger the eyes and lungs of their opponents, when they may fall an easy prey. Let me caution you in the stile of Horace with a small variation.

Hi nigri sunt, hos tu cavero Americane. In English, beware of these black-guards, O American.

I am your humble servant,

BOMBARDILLA.

M——gue, Feb. 1787.

From a late Boston Paper.

More SEDITION in Agitation!

To the Gentlemen SELECTMEN *of* DORCHESTER.

THE town of Stoughton, taking into consideration, the importance, and absolute necessity, that it is to the peace and welfare of this country, that the best men should be chosen Senators for the year ensuing, did, at a legal Town-Meeting, on the 15th day of January current, choose a committee to write circular letters to the several towns in the county upon the subject.

Therefore, in compliance with the vote of the town, and being deeply impressed with the importance of the measure, and its salutary effects, we earnestly intreat you to insert in your warrant for next March Meeting, an article of the following import viz. "To see if the town will choose a delegate or delegates, to meet other delegates from the several towns in the county, at Dedham, on the last Wednesday in March next, at the house of Mr. Timothy Gay, innholder, at 10 o' clock, A. M. in order that there may be a free conference upon the subject of choosing Senators, and that the result of said CONFERENCE may be communicated to the several towns in the county before the choice of Senators."

The above draught was voted by the town.

Attest, GEORGE CROSMAN, Town Clerk.

Stoughton, January 29, 1787.

A Speedy Collection of TAXES.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In SENATE, Feb. 17. 1787.

WHEREAS it is necessary that a considerable sum of money should be immediately procured to defray the expenses incurred by reason of the detachments lately made for the suppression of the unnatural rebellion now existing in the Commonwealth, and for other services rendered to the public:

Resolved, That the Collectors of the public tax, granted in March 1786, are hereby required instantly to exert themselves to collect and pay into the treasury of the Commonwealth, immediately, that part of the said tax which is to be paid in specie; & the collectors of the several towns, within fifty miles of Boston, are hereby required to pay into the treasury, all such sums as they shall be able to collect, within ten days at farthest, after the receipt of this resolve; and the collectors of the several towns at a greater distance, are in like manner required, within thirty days after the receipt thereof, to pay into the treasury the whole they shall be able to collect.

And it is further resolved, That the Collectors of taxes granted previous to the year 1784, be, and they hereby are required, to urge upon the delinquents in those taxes, the necessity of an immediate payment, either in specie, or the species of articles enumerated in an act passed November 8, 1786, as the General Court will be under the necessity of requiring the said taxes to be paid in specie only, unless payment is made in the articles aforesaid without delay.

Resolved, That the good people of this Commonwealth be, and they hereby are called upon to give a substantial proof of their attachment to our happy Constitution, and their regard to the freedom and safety of their country, by an immediate payment of their taxes.

And it is further Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be, and he hereby is directed, immediately to call upon the Collectors of taxes in the several towns of the commonwealth, and upon Sheriffs to whom executions against such Collectors may have been committed, forthwith to collect and pay the said Treasurer the sums which they are respectively authorised to collect, or so great a part thereof as they shall be able to obtain.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause this resolve to be printed in the *Independant Chronicle*, and in hand-bills, and forthwith to send one of them to each of the Sheriffs, and to the Clerk of each of the towns, districts and plantations within this commonwealth, who are hereby required, immediately on receipt thereof, to give notice of its contents to the Collectors of taxes within their respective limits, who are concerned therein.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House *of* Representatives, February 17, 1787.

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved—JAMES BOWDOIN.

True copy,

Attest—JOHN AVERY, jun. Secr'y.

ROME, Nov. 21.

By letters from Aquila we learn, that the shocks of earthquakes continue there; that on Friday last week, the earth shook the whole day; at five in the morning, they had a most dreadful shock, which was followed by a similar one at 12 o'clock, which obliged the terrified inhabitants to fly to the open country; most of the houses have suffered, particularly the churches.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A letter from a gentleman in Clonmell dated November 7, says, "At the last execution here, a very singular circumstance occurred: A young man, a Methodist, was tried for stealing a horse, found guilty, and condemned to be hanged.—The day before his execution, it was found out that he was the son of a gentleman in the north of Ireland, and that he had purchased the horse. It was then too late to apply for his pardon, and on Friday last he was hanged with a notorious offender; they were cut down at the usual time, and the north-countryman's body carried away by some very respectable people of the place. In the evening I was surprised to hear that he was alive; I went to the place where he was, and found him so far recovered as to be able to travel; the Quakers here generously made him a present of a horse, and five guineas to bear his expenses homeward. He passed under the name of H. Murray, but for the sake of his friends (who reside somewhere not far from D) he conceales his real name. The friend of the other convict, who was completely hanged, are extremely angry, and say, partiality has been shewn on account of their religious tenets, the latter being a Roman Catholic.

Extract of a letter from Toulon, Nov. 25.

"His Majesty's ship Orpheus, in her way from Cadiz, hath taken, and brought in here, an Algerine gally, mounting 36 guns. The conteft did not last long; by it, however, ten of the pirates were killed, and several desperately wounded, without the Orpheus losing a single man. The wounded Algerines are now in the hands of the surgeons, till their recovery enables them to be turned over to the gallies, there to tug at these with the other slaves. The Algerine commander has been promised his liberty, and that of all the crew, if he could prevail on the Dey to treat in the same manner some of the French subjects now detained in slavery at Algiers. The captured vessel proves a very rich prize, there being on board a considerable cargo of valuable goods together with a large sum in gold, which those pirates had, no doubt, taken from somes Portuguese. Both the officers and men seem to be of a ferocious and untameable nature, they remain in irons till they are sent on board his Majesty's gallies."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.

A letter, dated Havanah 16th Jan. 1787, from a gentleman at that place, to his friend in Philadelphia, says "Your friend Count Galvez, Vicetoy of Mexico, is no more! an express arrived a few days ago with the fatal news of his death. Since that two packets have been dispatched, one for the court of Spain, and another for France, with the important news."

What turn this may give to the affairs of the Mississippi, is uncertain; but what is most to be lamented, is the loss of so good and great a man.

Extract from the Presentments of the Grand Jury for the county of Richmond, Virginia.

"We present, as a very great grievance, that the Chief Justice in contradiction to the express words of the Superior Court of January last, has taxed a bill of costs, on an appeal Miller against Dawson, tried in march term thereafter, to the enormous sum of 16l. 17s. 4d. 1-2, the law limiting the costs in all such cases to 3l. and we consider the same as a dangerous and unwarrantable attack upon the liberties of the citizens of this state.

"We present, as a grievance, the many disorderly practices prevalent, occasioned by the non-execution of the penal laws of this state; but are at a loss how to charge the judiciary department for remissness, when a majority of the Legislature of the state are guilty of the shameful practice of violating the fourth commandment.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, February 7.

Last Saturday night, a labourer, at the works at Trenton, having made two free with strong liquor, perished within a few rods of the door where he quartered. He was found next morning with a jug of rum by him.——Dreadful reflection! To think on a fellow-creature summoned to the bar of Omnipotence in a state of inebriety.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

By the sloop Julia, in seven, and the ship Betsy, in ten days from Charleston, we learn, that the House of Assembly met on the 23d ult. and elected the honourable J. Prindle, Esq. Speaker. That honourable House have authorised a serious enquiry to be made, whether or not, any, or which of the articles of the treaty of peace with Britain have been broken by the States of America, in order to determine, whether Britain has a right to retain a post in the western territory? Questions no less serious than important.

MIDDLETOWN, February 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Pitt, to his friend in this town, dated Jan. 6, 1787.

"*The Indians appear very quiet, but I am not clear that we are certain of peace the ensuing summer, though I am not out of hope: Of this I shall be able to judge in a short time.* Logan *from* Limestone, *has struck the* Shawanoes; *but parts, it is reported, caught poor old* Malomtha *the chief, who had displayed the flag we gave him, and had the articles of treaty in his hand as a protection, when he was taken, after which he was put to death.——And it is said the flag is displayed at Lexington as a trophy.*"

BOSTON, February 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the State's army, to another in this town, dated Washington, Feb. 10, 1787.

"I may now congratulate you on the final success of government in subduing the rebellion in Hampshire and Berkshire. The last party, under Wiley, has dispersed. Wiley and the leaders are fled into Vermont, and detachments from this army are taking up such characters as have been conspicuous in insurrection. A handsome expedition was formed to take Wiley; but he saved himself by an early and precipitate flight.

I have not time or talents to make many observations on the process of this very interesting business: through the whole it appeared to me a very important circumstance, that the insurgents have been destitute of system, order and disciplince; and that their leaders have possessed neither integrity, nor ability equal to the execution of a great design. On the other hand, it may appear assuming, if I should say, that the movements and conduct of the armies of the state have been conducted with propriety and good judgment—the proceedings of the Legislature have given a dignity and decision to the whole. Gen. Shepard, behaved with military decency, and his exertions certainly gave the first check to the cause of the insurgents. Gen. Tupper, an experienced officer, rendered his presence and assistance on the hill at Springfield, and his country is much indebted to him for his important services—so many other old officers contributed their exertions to defend the public stores, that it almost amounts to injustice to particularize names. I cannot however omit Capt. Bullington, of the late army, who was a volunteer on the hill, and at the request of General Shepard, embodied a corps of volunteer horse to the number of about thirty, from the gentlemen of the neighbouring towns, and whose services in the attack, and in the subsequent business, was of essential importance; they were exceedingly well mounted, on a very short notice, and with the assistance of one or two other officers, acquired that important point of discipline, which rendered them capable of much service. They were a set of choice spirits, every one of whom was capable of any truft of danger; and in reconnoitering the enemy and pursuing detached parties, they were conspicuous.

"*Pittsfield, Feb. 12, 1787*

"The conduct of Gen. Patterson has been so grossly misrepresented, and so much to his dishonour, that I am pleased to find on our arrival at this place, that he has conducted with propriety and dignity.

"In his attack on the insurgents, at Westfield-bridge, every body gave him honour, which is a proof of his deserving it. At the town of Lee (the last affair) he marched up to the insurgents, and sent forward a messenger, ordering them to disperse, or lay down their arms; and they should have good quarters; they complied with his request, upon condition that Gen. Patterson would promise to use personal endeavours, that they (should be tried in this county, to which the General acceded, and promised, that if they would remain peaceably at home, it would not take them up without further orders from Gen. Lincoln. As the declaration of rebellion was not known at that time, and as Gen. Patterson had no intimation that Gen. Lincoln was on his way to Berkshire, I cannot see what more can be expected of him. The state's army had the insurgents in their power, in numbers and situation, and if Gen. Patterson had allowed his men to rush on them as they wished, not a word would have been said.—After this agreement on the part of Wiley, their commander, the insurgents took off in different ways, firing their pieces promiscuously in the air: Some of the State troops took this for an attack upon them, and made prisoners and dismissed upwards of 50, the greatest part of whom took the oath of allegiance.

"This state of facts I have from Capt. Danforth (formerly an officer) who was an aid to General Patterson, and who was on the spot—any thing further could have been expected from Gen. Patterson, it was that he should have disarmed them.—A party under Col. Tyler went to Wiley's house, last night—another party went to Williamstown (20 miles) where it was expected *Parsons* and some other chiefs were—they have not yet returned.

"The insurgents in this county are more obstinate, more stout hearted, men of more property and consideration than I have yet seen—Gen. Hubbard was taken at the head of his men at Lee, and if his repeated orders to *fire* had been obeyed, there would have been a smart skirmish—he is a man of good estate."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pittsfield, to his friend in this town, dated Feb. 12.

"Gen. Patterson, you have heard, was suspected of doing wrong, in making a treaty—we find that the report was ill-founded; that he had all that he was at that time authorised to do: he ordered Major Wiley, who commanded the insurgents, to disperse his people immediately, or he would fire upon them. Wiley immediately ordered his people to disperse, which they did. Wiley requested Gen. Patterson to promise his petitions, in favour of himself and people, with the government, that they might be tried for their conduct in this county. The General promised he would, but they must expect nothing more, for he could not give them any other assurances than his own personal recommendation, as he had no authority to do any such thing. I believe the affair has been represented very much to his disadvantage.—He had not received any information of their being declared in a state of rebellion."

Since our last, his Excellency the Governor received the following spirited and patriotick letter from his Excellency the President of the State of New-Hampshire, dated

Portsmouth, February 9, 1787.

SIR,

I AM this moment honoured with your Excellency's favours of the 2d. and 7th inst. with the inclosure, and sincerely congratulate your Excellency and the Government on the happy success of your efforts to quell the daring insurrections in your state. You may rest assured, Sir, that no measures shall be wanting, in this state to prevent the Rebels, from receiving countenance, aid or protection in this state; and every effort will be tried to apprehend such offenders as you shall, from time to time, name to us if residing in New-Hampshire—that they may be sent to receive the punishment due to their offence from the commonwealth they have so greatly injured. I have the honour to be, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

His Excellency Governour BOWDOIN.

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman at Portland, (Casco-Bay) dated Feb. 2 1787.

"The Convention which has been holden here the present week, have voted to petition the General Court for a separate government; but this vote was afterwards reconsidered, and a committee of six appointed to present it at discretion, either at this or a succeeding session. Whether it was proper or rather justifiable, to prefer one at all, without a further knowledge of the sentiments of the people in the three counties on the subject, you will be better, though not fully able to judge, from a state of the returns, which is as follows—24 towns and plantations for a separation—8 against it.—93 is the whole number of towns and plantations in the three counties."

Feb. 21. The choice of a gentleman to deliver a sermon on the anniversary Election, the last Wednesday in May, this year devolving upon the Hon. Senate, they have made choice of the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN, of Hatfield, in the county of Hampshire.

About 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, last, the public jail in this town, was discovered to be on fire; but the alarm being seasonably given by the watch, and a number of persons, near at hand affording their immediate and vigorous assistance, the flames were got under, and the wooden part of that large building was happily saved from a second destruction.—The fire began in the room in which Joseph Smith, Charles Lee and James Mory were confined. They perpetrated the crime of kindling it with a view of effecting their escape.

NORTHAMPTON, February 28.

The Gentlemen in the party at Barnardstown, in which Mr. *Jacob Walker* was killed, has favoured us with the following particulars of that unhappy circumstance:—That, on the evening of the 17th instant, Capt. James Lyman and Mr. Whitney, being in a sleigh on the road in Barnardstown, accompanied with five light-horse-men; one of Mr. Whitney's horses failing, Mr. Walker, one of the horse-men, dismounted and put his horse into the sleigh, stepped in himself and the whole went on (the remaining four horse-men being in the rear) until met by another sleigh—the horses meeting fell butt against each other, Jason Parmater, cries *who comes there*—one of the horse-men says *turn out*—upon which Parmater cries *who are ye?*—then he, with Moses Dickinson and Simeon Mallery, sprang out of their sleigh with their guns, and gave the word, *fire*—Mr. Whitney cried, *don't fire—don't fire.*—Two of Parmater's party snapped their pieces at Capt. Lyman and Mr. Whitney, who, perceiving the imminent danger they were in, and being without fire-arms, called for the assistance of the horse-men. Mr. Walker had got out of Mr. Whitney's sleigh and passed to the back of Parmater's—the horsemen dismounted (the snow being near three feet deep) prevented their passing the sleighs on horseback) and ran to their assistance—Parmater and Mr. Walker fired—the latter fell just as the horse-men came up. Parmater and his party immediately took to the bush, and under cover of the bushes snapped two pieces at Dr. Durant, (he being but a small distance from them.) It is supposed that Mr. Walker discharged his pistol as he fell, from this circumstance—had he fired first, Parmater indubitably would have been wounded; the report of their pieces was so nigh together, that neither Capt. Lyman, Mr. Whitney, nor the gentlemen of the horse, could determine which was first, though but a few feet distant from either.——Parmaters party, after snapping their pieces from behind the bush, fled with precipitation.—Capt. Lyman, Mr. Whitney and the gentlemen of the horse, thought it not prudent to leave their horses and pursue them, as they were in a town where several of the inhabitants, being disaffected and inveterate against the friends of government, might rally a party and cut off their retreat, but immediately turned their attention towards their wounded and bleeding friend—took him up, put him into a sleigh and carried him to Mr. Whitney's at Northfield, where, upon examination, his wounds were found to be mortal: he received the information, from the surgeon, with that serenity and fortitude becoming a *Soldier* and a *Christian*—He lived about an hour after he was wounded.—On Sunday the 18th inst. Capt. Buffinton, with his troop of light-horse, and a company of infantry (provided with snow-shoes) under the command of Capt. James Lyman, went in pursuit of the culprits, took their track, and in hunting eight or ten miles, came up with and made them, with several others, prisoners.——The remains of Mr. Walker were brought down to Col. Murray's at Hatfield, and on Wednesday last his funeral was attended in the following order, viz.

A division of Infantry, under arms, commanded by Col. Chapin, preceded the Corpse.

The CORPSE, Pall-Holders, &c.

The nearest Relations and particular Friends.

The Gentlemen of the Horse, mounted, commanded by Capt. Buffinton, as Mourners.

A large and respectable number of Officers and private Gentlemen, of Hatfield and the neighbouring towns, on foot, two and two.

A number of Gentlemen and Ladies in sleighs, closed the procession.

The procession moved from Col. Murray's to the meeting-house, where the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Northampton, began with prayer; a hymn of solemn musick, suitable to the occasion, was sung by the gentlemen present; the Rev. Mr. Wells, of Whately, preached a sermon and closed with prayer. The procession then moved from the meeting-house to the burying ground, and after the Corpse was let down, the infantry in three plattoons fired over the grave.

Mr. Walker was much esteemed for that uprightness and rectitude of conduct, that distinguishes the MAN of HONOUR and the SOLDIER: he served some time as a sergeant in the late war with great applause: he lived in great estimation by all his acquaintance, and died much lamented by the most valuable part of the community.—Lately he lived in the bloom of youth had just attained the summit of manly vigour; but now alas! cut off, in the flower of age, by lawless, bold and impious hands.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Hampshire, is by law to be holden in this town on the first Tuesday of March next, which is on Tuesday of next week; when licenses to Innholders for the present year will be given out.

The sum of Forty Thousand Pounds has been directed by the Legislature to be raised in lieu, for defraying the expenses attending the measures taken for suppressing the late rebellion.

Congress assembled at New-York the 2d instant, when they elected the Honourable ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, *Esq. President.*

From the WORCESTER MAGAZINE of last week.

One day last week a number of men who have been concerned in the rebellion, to the amount of near 200, most of them unarmed, met at Greenwich; they belonged to that and the neighbouring towns—it is said they met with a view to consult on means for their safety; but in intelligence being received that a part of Col. Newell's regiment were on their march, they dispersed.

ALL persons indebted to, or have any demands on the Estate of JACOB WALKER, late of Whately, deceased, are desired to bring in and exhibit their claims to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to settle the same.

SETH MURRAY, Attor. to the Adm.

Hatfield, Feb. 23, 1787.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the Clock and Watch making business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age.

Feb. 1787. Enquire of the Printer.

LOST,

ON the 29th of January last, at Springfield, an elegant Pocket PISTOL, with the lock on the top of the barrel—the barrel screws on and off, marked on the side, *Ketland and Co.*

Whoever has found said Pistol, and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

By inserting the following in your useful paper, you will oblige a friend to justice.

IT is the voice of humanity never to insult a conquered enemy, for if the conquest is gained, and the victory compleat, it is meanness in the conqueror wantonly to triumph in his misery. Think not my deluded friends, who have taken the sword in opposition to government, that I harbour rancour and malice in my breast, although I espouse the cause, and plead in behalf of justice. I mean not to insult your misery but treat you with tenderness so far as justice will admit: By this time you doubtless begin to reflect upon the part you have acted —— as a body you now begin to discover the true character of your leaders :—where are the many thousands they have told you were ready to assist them both from this and the neighbouring states, together with Vermont and Canada? where is Allen with his thousands and the British with their armies? are you not convinced that these were lies to deceive you? but what think you of the Governor and his adherents, whom your leaders told you dare not oppose them? was this the truth? no, you have been assured to the contrary by awful experience: curse your impious leaders then, and in your hearts resign them to the hand of justice. Men of the most exalted merit, have used their influence & abilities to undeceive both you & your leaders, but your passions together with your attachment to them have prevented your attending to the voice of reason; but your leaders, many of them could have given you better instructions had their dispositions been good, but they have not, their intentions were infamous; they have deceived many of you, by their impious deception and more infernal conduct; they have thrown the commonwealth into distress, the State into anxiety and the world into consternation: Justice, stern justice now calls aloud for satisfaction: The safety, peace & happiness of the community, now requires of the Legislature (however contrary to the benevolent feelings of Americans) I say the Legislature is called upon by all that is dear and sacred to exercise the severest justice, to make some of the most awful examples of the most influential characters of your party. Is this severe? no my friends, the blood of some of the dead, who were more innocent and who were led on to destruction by the villainous conduct of their deceitful flattering leaders, cries louder from the ground than the blood of Abel for vengeance upon his murderer Cain: Had Shays (that infamous wretch) been lawfully employed, or had he led a party of soldiers, in the manner he did to the mouths of cannon in a martial view, he must have suffered the severest penalties, and justice would suspend him by an halter in the heavens.

But further, what plea can your influential characters, thus who have been the instruments of this your rebellious conduct, what plea, I say, have they for mercy? a number of them have been engaged in sedition and have exerted themselves for the destruction of government, for a number years past: many of them have been subjects of pardon heretofore; some have been declared out-lawrys and again mercifully received; numbers of them have been under bail for their good behaviour, and they have plead at the bar of justice for mercy without an argument in their mouths; have acknowledged their errors & have thrown themselves upon the mercy of a forgiving court, and have been kindly received, and many of them have taken the oath of their God upon them to be true and faithful to the constitutional rights of the people, and now what can any of these plead at the bar of justice? they have had the fairest warnings and the most pungent reasonings to convince them of their errors, and they have had mercy till pardons have been trampled under their feet—till they have despised authority, insulted the officers of government and finally compelled government to awaken and crush them for its own safety, and now some of them are in the hands of government, can they expect mercy? no, they are to look for no mercy from government; rebels above all characters and especially such murderous rebels, deserve the severest tortures;—though from a knowledge of the tender feelings of my countrymen, I prophecy that justice will remain unsatisfied in many instances both with regard to characters and the modes of punishment, but think not that the hand of justice will fall lightly upon them; think not that they will meet with the kind treatment they have heretofore experienced from an insulted authority and an injured community: they have opened the eyes of government to see the necessity of exercising justice as well as mercy; examples must be made, otherwise the community has nothing to expect but to be harrassed by them and to be sunk into the depth of awful poverty and wretchedness, and to bear the universal stigma and contempt of an astonished world.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

IN Looking over your useful paper, No. 19, I cast my eyes on a piece, the author of which calls himself, the Spectator. Which piece gives me the most lively sense of the degenreacy of human nature; for it plainly appears, that some are more degenerate than the brutes that perish. The author of that production plainly appears to be one of them that belong to that number. He informs the public, that the Robin Hood Society made its exit at Hatfield the 2d instant; in the name of common sense what do you mean? Robin Hood and his men were noted robbers, that appeared in old England, and made grand progress for a long time in their unlawful practices of robbery. Now Mr. Printer, and the public in common, I appeal to you, if a number of men peaceably met at Hatfield, delegated and appointed by the several towns in this county, to meet in convention, to consider of the public burthens and grievances subsisting in the commonwealth, are to be compared to such a lawless band as Robin Hood's men: who have they robbed or committed any outrages upon? who is injured by their meeting at Hatfield? had they not just right to meet there or wherever they pleased, by the 7th, 18th and 19th articles of the declaration of rights of the inhabitants, agreeable to the constitution? what have the several conventions done, but only to set forth certain grievances to the inhabitants, of which they were desirous of having redress? have they proclaimed war at any time? has it not been the contrary? have they not called upon the inhabitants for peace and good order at all times? the above conduct of convention, must be the thing, that has moved the spite and venom of this insect (I mean the Spectator) to dip his pen in gall. Has such productions, any tendancy towards quieting the spirit that is now abroad, through this commonwealth? No my friends, directly the contrary. And as to the great physician, under the fictitious name of Doctor Worcester; the Little Man in the east; and the chairman with his venerable looks, together with the others that are therein mentioned, are men of established characters, and not to be soiled by the dung and filth of the above insect.

Where this writer originated from, is truly misterious; I cannot satisfy myself in that particular: I sometimes think he is one of the race of the Preadamites—at other times (and I believe more properly) that he is one of the descendants of Baalim, for Baalim was a preacher and loved the ways of unrighteousness. For my own part I was not a member of convention, at Hatfield; nor had not the honour to belong to that august body, nor does know as ever I shall be. I have not appeared in arms against government; but if government is to be supported by such dirty scribblers (as the Spectator) I hope every honest man will use his endeavour to pull down such a miserable fabrick, and set up truth, justice and good order in the room of them; which is the hearty wish, and shall be the endeavour of Mr. Printer's, and the public's humble servant,

RUSTICUS.

N. B. It is remarkable to hear of the good argument there is to some cities and towns in this day of commotion and adversity. The citizens of Sunderland all agreed as one man. There is a town in this county, when called upon to support the present measures of government by their military officers, there was only one inconfiderate youth turned out. The Old Republican, by his all conquering arms, will enlighten Rusticus, which of these two acted on the wisest and best principles: it is the minds of some that the enlightened citizens of Sunderland, ought to have sent delegates to convention, to enlighten the delegates of other towns that are ignorant, misinformed so that peace and good order might again take place.

JAMES SHEPHARD,

IS authorised to receive Specific Articles, or Country Produce, for public Taxes, agreeably to a late act of the General Court—This is to notify the people in this and the neighboring towns, that he is now ready to receive such articles as are specified in said act, at his Store opposite the meeting-house, in Northampton.

Said *Shephard* has for sale two Lots of Land, in Westhampton, about six miles from the meeting-house in Northampton, one containing 100, the other 250 acres—Said land is of a good quality, finely timbered, and well watered.

Feb. 20, 1787.

STOLEN from the stable of Mr. Samuel Cook, in New-Salem, on the night of the 5th inst. a dark chesnut coloured MARE, about 14 and half hands high, with a small star in her forehead, trots wholly, high carriaged, and very great spirits, the mane on the near side. Whoever will take up and secure the thief, and return the Mare to the subscriber, shall have TEN DOLLARS, and for the Mare only, Five Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid, by

ABEL WHITNEY.

Westfield, Feb. 7, 1787.

FOR SALE,

Two Rights of Land,

In the Township of Victory, and State of Vermont.—Said Land lies within 100 miles of an Eastern market, and will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 1787. Enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,

Webster's Institute.

Watt's Psalms—Primers—Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

March 1787. THE NUMB. 27.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, [illegible] RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His EXCELLENCY

JAMES BOWDOIN, Esquire.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION,

For a Day of solemn Humiliation and Prayer.

UPON due consideration of the difficulties and embarrassments in which this Commonwealth is involved, and of the signal frown of Divine Providence in permitting a rebellion to disturb its peace, and bring its safety into hazard; by all which God is manifesting his righteous displeasure against us for our many and aggravated transgressions, and does loudly admonish us of the duty of a speedy and universal repentance and reformation: And considering also, that for the various products of the current year, for success in our honest labours and employments, for direction in our public Councils, for a happy and successful administration of Government, and for every thing necessary to our public and private happiness, we are dependant on that Being whose Providence superintends the Universe:

I HAVE THOUGHT FIT, at the desire of the two Branches of the Legislature, and with the advice and consent of the Council, to appoint and do hereby appoint, THURSDAY, the *twenty-second day of March next*, to be observed as a day of solemn Humiliation and Prayer throughout this Commonwealth, hereby calling upon Ministers and People, in a public and social manner, to humble themselves before Almighty God, by a penitent confession of their sins, accompanied with sincere resolutions of amendment, and followed by real and general reformation, humbly beseeching Him, that he would be graciously pleased to bless the United States in Congress assembled, by giving them wisdom, firmness, and unanimity, in the conduct and management of our national concerns: That he would bless the government of this Commonwealth, and direct to the best means of extricating it from its numerous embarrassments; and of speedily restoring to it peace and good order: That for this purpose, he would further succeed, and render effectual, the measures taken for suppressing the present Rebellion; and for bringing the fomenters and abettors of it to a sense of their duty, and to a willing submission to constitutional Government; at the same time expressing their gratitude to the Father of Mercies for the success of those measures; and that so few lives have been lost in obtaining it: That he would give a public and patriotic spirit to persons of every rank and order, especially to such as are in civil authority: That he would endue the people with the spirit of truth, harmony and concord, with a true sense of the value of the liberties and privileges they enjoy under our present happy constitution; and with a disposition to regulate their conduct by the wise principles of it: That he would be pleased to bless our husbandry, and grant us suitable seasons for the fruits of the earth and for maturing them in a plentiful harvest:—That He would revive and prosper our Trade, Navigation and Fishery; and give success to all our lawful undertakings: That He would continue health to us, and prevent the spreading of any mortal, or contagious sickness: That He would put a stop to the progress of profaneness and impiety; and to that great dissolutness of manners, which, unless we reform them, threaten us with heavier evils: In fine, that he would hasten the glorious reign of the Prince of Peace; and establish his Kingdom over all the nations of the earth.

And I do earnestly recommend, that all labour, and unnecessary recreation, be suspended on that day.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber, in Boston, this seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By his Excellency's command,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secr'y.

GOD save the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts!*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In SENATE, 26th February, 1787.

WHEREAS it is expedient under the present circumstances that some persons be admitted to bail, who have been or may be confined in goal in the counties of Hampshire, Worcester, and Berkshire, for treason or misprision of treason:

Resolved, That any two Justices of the Peace Quorum Unus, in either of the counties above mentioned be, and they hereby are authorised and empowered, if they shall think it expedient, and shall be thereto requested by any General Officer commanding the troops in either of the said counties, to admit to bail any person confined, or that may be confined as aforesaid, whose liberty shall not be thought dangerous to the public safety, such persons procuring sufficient sureties for their appearance at the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden in such county, and for their keeping the peace and being of good behaviour in the mean time.

Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this resolve shall be taken to athorize the enlargement of any person confined by warrant issued by the Governor with the advice of the Council.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the house of REPRESENTATIVES, February 27th 1787.

Read and concurred,

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved—JAMES BOWDOIN.

True copy. Test.

JOHN AVERY, jun Secretary.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

A friend, who still abides in obscurity, begs a small place once more in thy uninfluenced paper (which he hopes will be the last) concerning the present tumults in this commonwealth; and whereas "the liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth." Free discussion may be numbered among one of the greatest blessings in humane society. But melancholy as it is, it seems as though discussion was almost extinct: For it is become somewhat dangerous for neighbours, when met together, to speak their minds freely to each other, on any thing of a political nature; the question is now, when neighbours meet, which side are you? if the person answers on the side of Regularion, he may suffer a severe insult by language, if not by blows; his arms demanded, an oath tendered to him, and upon a non-compliance is put to prison &c.—and that whether the person can consistent with his conscience take the oath. I know a minar, as he was walking to meeting, took a green bush and put it into his hat, and wearing it a few rods only, and then took it out, thinking no harm, was intimidated to take the Oath, without any other accusation against him. When any commodity is plenty it is generally cheap, so the multiplying oaths, makes them become familiar and of little account: but the unerring word says, 'swear not at all &c."

I have been frequently asked the above question, which side are you? my answer was, and is, on the side of truth; and I am told the "truth will make me free:" But war is inconsistent with truth; for are not craft, violence, injustice three properties of war, and the consequence of battles? and how it is possible that a person who is a real christian (on some mistaken notion about politics) can take up the sword and fight, yea shed the blood of his fellow christian, one of his own church, or family, is a question beyond my ability to answer.

In the vicinity where I live, one of the church was about to go into the war, a number of his brethren went to deal with him on account thereof, telling him it was not his duty so to do, he took their good council and did not go, but his brethren, who were his council went immediately with their drawn swords in the war.

I find a gospel rule in this matter, as well as many other matters, which if those mistaken christians would adhere to, as they ought, instead of going to the ceremonial law for a rule of their faith and manners, would prove a sure guide to them: there it said, "it hath been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil: &c.——It hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbour & hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which dispitefully use you, and persecute you," &c. whereby can reconcile this, "resist not evil, with resist violence by force: also "love thine enemies," with spoil them, make a prey of them, pursue them with fire and sword; or, "pray for those that persecute you," and those that calumniate you, with persecute them by fines, imprisonments, and death itself: whoever, I say can find a means to reconcile these things, may be supposed also to have found a way to reconcile God with the Devil, Christ with antichrist, light with darkness and good with evil.

The arguments exhibited in the Hampshire Gazette, which are predominant, are on the part of government: and I have no disposition to plead for those called insurgents, as I ever conceived they had not any reason to take up arms, and believe they are really sorry they did, and many of them have repented, and if any repent should we not forgive them? we are told "that if we forgive not men their trespasses, neither will our heavenly Father forgive us our trespasses."

It appears to me that the General Court has not taken the most prudent method, to still the tumults among the people, and quiet their minds. ["Great men are not always wise"] The late act of the General Court, disqualifying so many of the inhabitants of this State for holding any place of trust, or, even voting, or offering to vote in any case whatsoever, &c. which comprises nearly some whole towns, may be attended with great cost and trouble, as there will not be men enough qualified by law for town officers, &c. which will have a tendency to irritate their minds more than to bring them to a sense of their duty. It may be justly feared, that either through prejudice, or an overheated zeal for the common cause, many good citizens will be returned as disqualified members of the community, which by the constitution are qualified; but if it be true what the Old Republican affirms, there will not be any need of discriminating in the matter: for says he, "since four fifths of the people are evidently pleased with the constitution." But now or which way that appears, we are not informed either by the Old Republican, or any way else as I have heard of; "but we will say no more about the Old Republican at present since his evil deeds so far exceed his good deeds:" and he might with as much propriety be "recommended to a second reading of his arguments, for his own refutation and mortification," as any author extant. Much is said and wrote about the constitution; I believe it might be better, to say less, and practice more agreable to the constitution: to adhear strictly to it, in the choice of members for a General Court, and let the legislature, executive, and judicial powers be kept separate, which would in my opinion tend greatly to quieting the minds of people.

There is another act of the General Court, wherein they declared, all those that have taken up arms against the government of this commonwealth, rebels, and open enemies; then blood being shed on either side is not murder, for I never heard of its being murder to kill after war was proclaimed; except it was when the one party killed the other, after they had asked for quarter, or were made prisoners; and consequently must suppose, that any of the insurgents who have been captivated since the declaration was made, are prisoners of war, and ought to be treated as such. But if I have misunderstood the act, I wish to be informed, as do many others also, as I wish to abide by the truth. And now that, wars, riots, rebellions, and all animosities, might forever cease from this land, is the real wish of

A FRIEND.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In SENATE, February 23, 1787.

WHEREAS the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace in several of the counties within this commonwealth, were prevented from sitting at the terms established by law, for granting licences to innkeepers and retailers of spirituous liquours, for the present year:

Therefore,

Resolved, That in each county within this Commonwealth, where licences have not been granted to innkeepers and retailers of spiritous liquors for the present year, the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, at their Session next to be holden in the said counties, after the passing this resolve, be, and they are hereby respectively authorised and empowered to grant licences to innkeepers and retailers of spiritous liquors, as they might by law have done at the licence term aforesaid, so as the following resolve be strictly adhered to.

And it is further *Resolved*, That no person shall be licenced by virtue of the foregoing resolve, at any Court of General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden as aforesaid, until he shall produce satisfactory evidence to the said Court, that he has been, and is firmly attached to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and shall take and subscribe the following oath:

I *A. B.* do swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that I will to the utmost of my power, defend the Constitution and Government thereof, against traiterous conspiracies, and all hostile and violent attempts whatsoever.

And no licenced person shall have his licence renewed, unless he shall also produce a certificate from the Collector of Excise of the same county, that he has paid his Excise up to the first day of November last.

And be it further *Resolved*, That all recognizances that were returnable into any Court of General Sessions of the Peace, which has been prevented from sitting as aforesaid, shall have day and be proceeded upon at the next session of such Court, that shall be held after the passing of this resolve, in the same manner, as they might have been proceeded upon at the term established by law, for that purpose, had the said Court not been then prevented from sitting as aforesaid.

And it is further *Resolved*, That the Collectors of Excise and Impost, in the several counties in this Commonwealth, be, and they hereby are directed without delay, to collect all the duties and excise that remain due to them respectively, and to prosecute according to law, all persons whatsoever that sell without licence, and all those persons, that do not obtain a renewal of their licence, and who neglect to settle with the Collector.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, February 23, 1787.

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy. Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

From the CUMBERLAND GAZETTE.

To the Hon. WILLIAM GORHAM, President of the Convention held at Portland January 30, 1787.

SIR,

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of township No. 6 and the commitees of townships No. 4 and No. 5, East of Union-River, I was appointed their representative to attend the Convention that was held at Portland in January last, to consider the utility and expediency of the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln being erected into a separate state; but from the great distance and difficulty of travelling, I did not arrive until the adjournment had taken place.

I wish notwithstanding to inform you, that the inhabitants of these plantations do not conceive that the grievances set forth in the circular letter of the Convention held here in September last, can be considered otherwise than as common inconveniences, arising from the very nature of government, and operating in a greater or less degree in every state throughout the Union; that from the local situation of those infant plantations a redress (in any degree) of such grievances, real or imaginary, will but little effect them; That by a steady adherence in support of the present government, there is every reason to think that the collective wisdom of the Commonwealth will, in due time, by a proper representation, grant us every relief that our situation demands, consistent with the good of the whole: That although a separation may be necessary at a future period, our safety, protection, and the difficulty in which government is involved at present, render, in our opinion, such a measure, at this time, premature and inexpedient.

Although the members of the late respectable Convention determined differently from the general sense of the inhabitants of the plantations aforesaid, yet I think proper, as I consider myself fully authorized and directed, to acquaint you, and with it may be made known to the public, that they are entirely against being set off as a separate state, lest worse evils befal them.

I am, &c.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Portland, February 7, 1787.

The CONFESSION of AARON JEWEL, of Chesterfield, in the County of Hampshire, who served as a Captain under Shays.

I Aaron Jewel, of Chesterfield, in the county of Hampshire, do earnestly pray the good people of the community at large, to attend to this my voluntary acknowledgment, and humble retraction,

I am a man, who has acquired a comfortable living by the mere dint of industry, but have always laboured under the great disadvantage of a state of ignorance, and want of education. My time has chiefly been employed in private domestic affairs, until the late seditious tumults arose in this state and county, in which I was so foolish and precipitant as to take an active part, to my great grief and shame, against the Commonwealth, by which I am deeply sensible that I have given great offence against God and my country, of whom I now implore forgiveness, as far as may be thought consistent with the justice of God, the dignity of law, and the safety of my country.

I now resign myself to the mercy of God and of an injured community. If it be deemed necessary that my life be taken from me for the public good, I will not step aside to avoid the execution. But if my life should be spared, for which I earnestly pray, I now declare, it shall be my greatest attention to make some reparation of the gross injury with which I am chargeable: and do therefore now give solemn assurance to the public, that it shall be my unremitted study to serve and promote the peace, happiness and honour of this commonwealth.

I also beg the forgiveness of all whom I have injured; especially those, who by my influence or example, have been seduced into the same snare with myself. I also pray that my past character may be attended to and allowed to plead for me, before sentence is passed against me.

AARON JEWEL.

March 1, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.

A letter from a gentleman at Wyoming to his friend in this city, says, "The face of public affairs here is lately much altered; there is now the greatest prospect of this country's unanimity in law and government with the other citizens of this state. The assiduity, prudence, and good conduct of Mr. Pickering have had a considerable share in bringing this about, and he deserves the thanks of every friend of government."

A report is circulating in town, that a party from the settlement of Kentucky has taken possession of Fort St. Vincent's, within the Congressional territory, and seized on a Spanish vessel having on board a considerable sum of money, in the Mississippi; declaring, that as the Spaniards will not permit their vessels to go down that river, that they will not suffer those of the Spaniards to come up.

WOODBRIDGE, (N. Jersey) January 29.

On Tuesday last passed through this neighbourhood, four persons, including one woman, formerly of Cape May, but lately from the interior parts of Nova Scotia by land. They were mounted on 3 small horses, without saddles, and say they left that province in November last (the navagation being then shut up) with a view of returning to the above-mentioned county, which they left in 1781, to follow the fortunes of the Loyalists. More dismal objects I do not remember to have seen in a long time; the fatigue of a journey of 700 miles, at this rigorous season of the year, having almost worn them down to skeletons.——They mention a severe frost having happened in Nova-Scotia the beginning of last August, which entirely destroyed the Indian corn, potatoes, and other ground provisions. The Refugees have petitioned the Government for another year's supplies, which it was expected would be granted. When these supplies cease (and it is certain these will be the last) it is their opinion the province will be totally abandoned by all such of the poorer sort who do not live convenient to the fisheries, thousands of that class being at present settled upon a soil wretchedly thin and cold, producing nothing but moss, and absolutely unfit for tillage. Vast numbers of such as have spirit enough not to become citizens of the United States, have already removed into Canada.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

There is a clause in the new compact between the King of Prussia and the States of America, which does honour to humanity. It is agreed by both parties, that in case of any unforeseen rupture between them, which may hereafter produce hostilities, "that no women, children men of letters, farmers, artisans, and fishermen, who are not found in arms; and those who live in unfortified cities, towns and villages; in short, all those whose vocations tends to the subsistance and general good of the human race, shall have liberty to continue their respective professions, and remain unmolested in their persons and property." "But if, as it may sometimes happen in carrying on the barbarous trade of war, any boats or goods belonging to persons of the above description should be burnt, or otherwise destroyed by the enemy, or their fields ravaged, or they should be obliged from necessity to give up any part of their property, the full value of it shall be repaid them, upon a claim being made on the State whose troops or seamen were reduced to adopt such inimical measures."

February 21.

On Saturday last arrived his Britannic Majesty's Packet, *Speedy*, Capt. Stamper, in 41 days from Falmouth. In the Packet came passengers Samuel Mitchell, Esq. bringing dispatches of importance from the American Ministers Plenipotentiary Adams and Jefferson, to Mr. Jay, Secretary of State for foreign affairs—to Gen. Knox, President of the War Department—to the Honourable the Commissioners of the Treasury, &c.

MIDDLETOWN, February 26.

A child of Mr. David Sovel of Meriden, being three years and five months old, was troubled with worms, the mother gave it something to fetch them away, and in about 12 days came away 40, and then the child was taken in extreme pain, which brought on a fever, a physician was sent for, and by the means that was given to the compass of seven days, 230 worms more came from the child, at least six inches long upon an average, which, together with the 40 that came before, made 270, reckoning the whole at 6 inches each, would make it equal to one 1620 inches long or 135 feet, which would be at least 34 times the length of the child.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 16.

There are now living in this town a lady and gentleman, who have not been married more than twenty years, and yet have eighteen sons; ten of whom are at sea, and eight at home with their parents.

FEB. 21. Died at Wakefield, the 5th inst. Mr. Robert Macklin, baker, formerly of this town, aged 115 years, after seven or eight days illness—his eyesight and faculties continued good 'till a short time before his death.—Mr. Macklin at the age of 80, frequently walked to Boston on foot, in one day, did his business, and returned in another, seemingly little fatigued.

BOSTON, February 23.

Arrived at Swansey, a few days since, the ship Union, Morrill Baker, Master, in 14 days from Cape-Francois. This ship was fitted out, by the enthusiastic fraternity of Shakers, for a voyage to the New-Jerusalem; but the captain knowing that there was a prospect of making a better voyage in another path, persuaded the concerned to consent that he should make a deviation, and first try a voyage to the West-Indies, and back—which has been performed with tolerable success.

On Wednesday was brought to town, and committed to jail, one Artemas Dryden, of Holden, late a Captain under Shays; who on the 15th inst. surrendered himself a prisoner to the Sheriff of the county of Worcester.

FEBRUARY 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of eminence in another state, to a gentleman in this town

"We are all expectation concerning the movements of Massachusetts, and every other confideration yields to a vigilant attention to this subject—the vigorous measures authorised by the general court are truly honourable to the energy, and resources of our commonwealth—However, *ejt modus in rebus*, I hope we shall mark the time which separates power from passion, and wise and political measures, from weak and vindictive ones.

This disfranchisement, is a doubtful business. It effects a large body of men, and it touches them in a highly sensible and vulnerable part;—opposition to this law: Some of the Cæsars, Henry IVth of France, and Elizabeth of England, all great and wise princes, adopted a different conduct in a similar case. However, those who judged authoritatively on the subject, were more capable than I can possibly be:—But I have this idea, that a government, such as that of Massachusetts, must be supported, and can alone be continued, by the affections of the citizens; fear or force is in opposition to the fundamental principles of our government; I mean that force which is kept up in the form of a perpetual military establishment & such a force there must be, if people are not attached to the government; exemplary punishment in a few conspicuous instances, corrects a present intoxication of the people, and restores health and the generous affections to disordered citizens; but universal infamy, or numerous punishments, excite pity, and creates instead of allaying animosities."

One *great* cause of the discontents of the *back* counties, is their total want of regular intelligence. This gives designing men an opportunity of foregoing the grossest falsehoods, and propagating them without fear of detection, there being no public newspapers to stare them in the face, and contradict what they assert; no, no; these faithful heralds are forbid taking the film from off the eyes of the people; *they would rather see men as trees walking*, than view them in their proper light. It is a fact, that there are several respectable towns in this state, where a newspaper rarely makes its appearance from January to December, and it is equally true that these towns are the most boisterous; for from their lack of authentic information they are obliged to depend upon hear say—Upon——"*why—my neighbour told me that he was in the great swamp a logging where he saw Ensign Doody, who a few days before saw Squire Pinkham, who told him he was at the landing and saw Cornet Bunker and Rachel Thompson, who had been down to Bank, and said the Courts were doing nothing at all but spending the public money*," &c.. And upon reports less supported, and more inconsistent, the minds of the people are ever kept in a broil.—*O what pity!——Do tell them to take the papers.*

Feb. 27. The General Assembly of New-York, on the 6th instant, "Resolved that a committee be appointed, to draft and bring in a bill for granting the impost of duties to the United States, agreeably to their requisition of the 18th of April, 1783; whereupon Messrs. Malcom, Gordon and Harper were appointed."

"The necessity of economy is so obvious, and the welfare of the community so essentially depends on the immediate adoption of a system of frugality, that we presume every exertion to produce it will be noticed by the public with pleasure. We are happy, therefore, in informing our readers, that the present senior class of Harvard-College have nobly withstood the natural impulse of an ambitious mind, to seek applause by unfolding to public view the production of genius and study, and unanimously agreed to petition for a private Commencement, to prevent expensive pageantry and parade, so incompatible with republican manners and republican virtue. The reasons which induced the resolution do honour to the young gentlemen; and whilst our bosoms attest the plaudits which such a patriotick exertion deserves of every good citizen, we entertain the most sanguine hopes, that the worthy gentlemen concerned in the government of the University will cherish the virtuous design."

The General Court have agreed upon a Bill, for the Supreme Judicial Court to hold a session in the county of Berkshire on the 3d Tuesday of March next; in the county of Hampshire, on the first Tuesday of April next; at Worcester, on the Tuesday next preceeding the last Tuesday in April; and at Middlesex, on the first Tuesday in May: and the arrangement of their sessions, in the other counties, is made conformable.

NORTHAMPTON, March 7.

Copy of a letter from Col. ASHLEY to the Hon. Major-General LINCOLN.

Sheffield, 27th February, 1787.

DEAR GENERAL,

I Received information this day, about eleven o'clock A. M. that a large body of the Rebels had been plundering the town of Stockbridge, and were directing their course this way; the militia of this town were immediately collected, and as many as could be provided with arms, embodied under Lieut. Goodrich—The militia from Great-Barrington, under the command of Capt. Ingersoll, joined us about one o'clock, when our number was about eighty; with this number I conceived it not imprudent to engage the enemy (with regard to whose numbers we had various accounts) and accordingly ordered the troops to move towards Great-Barrington, where they then were—On our rout we were informed that the Rebels had moved westerly towards the state of New-York, by way of Younglove's tavern—I consequently ordered the troops under my command, to file off by Jasper Saxton's towards Egremont, in order to get in their front, knowing that the militia from the north ward were in the rear. Upon different information, that they were bending their course towards Sheffield, we immediately marched back, and met them in Sheffield near Saxton's—the Rebels began the attack by a scattering fire, from a considerable distance—The troops under my command advanced rapidly towards them, and a warm fire commenced, which continued about six minutes, when the Rebels fled in very great disorder, and in different directions. The woods and morasses bordering upon the field of action, rendered our pursuing them with success impracticable.—Capt. Hamlin, who commanded the Rebels, is dangerously if not mortally wounded—two of the enemy were killed, whom we have found, probably more are in the woods whom we have not discovered—twenty-five of them we have taken prisoners and three wounded.—The loss on our side was two killed, one of them a prisoner with the rebels and probably killed by our fire, and one wounded, a worthy young gentleman, a son of Mr. Burghard of Great-Barrington. The spirit and firmness of the troops, many of whom discharged six rounds during the action, deserves commendation.—The northern militia arrived soon after the action and facilitated the capture of the prisoners.

I have the pleasure to felicitate you on this fortunate issue of so alarming an incursion of the rebels, and am, dear Sir, with great esteem,

Your most obedient
humble servant,
JOHN ASHLEY, jun.

P. S. The prisoners are taken on by the militia under command of Gen. Patterson, who arrived soon after the action.

Major Tyler further informs, that 62 of Hamlin's men, among whom were a number who had taken the oath of allegiance, were on Wednesday escorted by a party of light-horse to the provoft in Pittsfield: That an half hour previous to the time of action, the rebels had paroled a part of their prisoners, upon condition of their proceeding to Egremont under a small guard of four men, and that it was currently reported that those gentlemen were relieved a few hours after the action by a party of horse.

Major Tyler has likewise favoured us with a partial list of the principle gentlemen who were captured by the rebels, viz.

Ishleel Woodbridge, Esq. Deacon Nash, Henry W. Dwight, Edward Edwards, Silas Pepoon, Daniel Pepoon, Silas Whitney, Henry Hopkins, Solomon Gleason, jun. said to be killed in the action, Elisha Williams, Jonathan Woodbridge, George Kirkland, Dr. Erastus Serjeant, Maj. Moses Ashley, Capt. Josiah Jones, Josiah Jones, jun. —— Smith, —— Jearom.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pittsfield, dated Feb. 27, 1787.

"Last night about twelve o'clock, a party of the insurgents, to the number of about 80, entered the town of Stockbridge (a number of the inhabitants being absent) and broke open and plundered several houses, and Messrs. Pepoon's and Brown's store, and took from thence what money they could find and sundry other articles: they likewise took several prisoners and a number of horses—and about sunrise marched for Great-Barrington, where they were reinforced, when it is said, their numbers amounted to near 300."

Yesterday the Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Hampshire, opened in this town and proceeded to business without the *usual* interruption.

A kind caution to the rebels to discharge their guns before they secure them in the hay-mow.

We hear from Conway, that about a fortnight since, a son of Mr. Toleman of that town, when he returned from Shays's flying army, thrust his loaded gun into his father's hay-mow (for its better security) by which means it is supposed he cocked the piece—He soon after took and subscribed the oath of allegiance, and delivered an old musket to the officer of government. Matters being all settled, he directed a younger brother to go to the barn and pull his musket from its secure situation, in doing of it, the piece was discharged into the hay and set it on fire, by which means the barn, with all its contents, was in a few minutes reduced to ashes, giving the owner but just time to remove his cattle from the stables.

Col. Newel, with about 300 of the four months men from the county of Worcester, arrived in town yesterday afternoon, on his way to Berkshire.

On Friday last, William Huntly, of Westfield, a soldier in the four months service, was killed by the accidental discharge of a musket.

DIED, last Wednesday, *Mr. Eleazar Burt*, in the 70th year of his age.

Conway, March 6, 1787.

YESterday the Grammar-School in this town, which has been for the winter past under the tuition of Mr. Preserved Smith, assembled at the meeting-house—After a well adapted song of praise, performed by a choir of singers, an examination of the rules of Reading, Grammar and Geography, commenced, which was succeeded by a number of dialogues, &c.——A large and respectable audience attended the exercises, and great order was conspicuous through the whole.

Copy of an intercepted Letter from *Edward Kibbe, Rufus Tyler, and Jonas Babcock*, directed to Mr. Samuel Booth, Middlefield.

Partridgefield, Feb. 13, 1787.

To Samuel Booth, Samuel Clark and Nathan Monn,

Gentlemen,

IN consequence of orders this evening received from Col. Parsons, you are desired to march all the men in your power to New-Lebanon, without loss of time,—we intend to march to-morrow night. You are desired to be here at Mr. John Watkins's by the sun an hour high to-morrow afternoon, with arms, amunition and four days provision.

Edward Kibby, Capt.
Rufus Tyler, Lieut.
Jonas Babcock, Lieut.

N. B. With snow-shoes as many as you can get.

The above may be depended on as an athentintic copy from the original.——One of the insurgents, upon hearing the contents of the above letter, being then under bonds for trial, declared that government would be glad to grant him a pardon before next April.

Mr. Printer,

By inserting the following current prices of public Certificates, &c. you may oblige many of your customers, and prevent such impositions as have heretofore been practised.

Orders on No. 2 tax 8s. on the pound.
Do. No. 3 do. 7s. 6d.
Do. No. 4 do. 5s.
Do. No. 5 do. 4s. 6d.
Final Settlements, or Pierces Certificates, 2/.
Certificates for interest on do. 4s.
Continental new emission Money, 5s. 9d. in the pound.

The above orders &c. may be had at the Land Office, opposite the north door of the court-house, in Boston.——It is presumed the good people will take advantage of the present low price of certificates and immediately discharge their taxes.

JAMES SHEPHARD,

IS authorised to receive the several articles herein after enumerated, at the prices thereunto annexed, for all arrearages of taxes assessed previous to the year 1782, viz. Good merchantable beef at 18s. per hundred—Pork at three pence half-penny per pound—Wheat 5s. Rye 3s. 6d. Corn 3s. Oats 1s. 6d. Peas 5s. Beans 5s. per bushel—well dressed Flax 8d. per pound—Wheat Flour 16s. per hundred—good bar Iron 24s per hundred—good Tobacco, packed in casks according to law, 25s. per hundred—Butter 7d. per pound—Pot-Ash 28l. 10s. per ton—Pearl-Ash 39l. 10s. per ton—and on all Nails the same price shall be allowed as at the stores in the town of Boston.——The people in this and the neighbouring towns, are hereby notified, that said Shephard is now ready to receive any of the said articles, that may be brought agreeably to the above statement, at his store opposite the meeting-house in Northampton.

March 7, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. *Benjamin Clark*, late of Colrain, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate, from the seventeenth day of January last, to bring in and support their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of the deceased, in Colrain, on the first Wednesday of April and June, and the second Wednesday of July next, from nine to five o'clock on each of said days.

JAMES STEWART,
JOSEPH BABCOCK,
PETER BABCOCK.

Colrain, Feb. 21, 1787.

WANTED, a smart active BOY, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Enquire of the Printer.

March 1787.

FOR SALE,

Two Rights of Land,

In the Township of Victory, and State of Vermont.—Said Land lies within 100 miles of an Eastern market, and will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 1787. Enquire of the Printer.

Blanks Writs, after the new form, may be had at this office.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

By inserting the following Lines you will oblige a customer.

A Dying speech of rare invention!
Just issued from the *Rump-Convention*—
Whose slumber all, from item to stub,
Collected from the *Bare bone Club*:
Began at Hadley last November;
But there adjourned, for want of timber—
To meet at Hatfield, should they gain,
Permission from the infernal den;
For to the grisly monarch's club,
They own themselves to be but sub——
The next day after new-years, when
They'd tug at grievances again.
Good-fellow-citizens! existence
Deriv'd from you deserves assistance;
Therefore, in faithfulness, we must
Afford it, or betray our trust.—
That Old Republican, our foe,
(As every mortal sure must know:)
Clad in his armour, cap-a-pee,
Has laid about him mightily;
In the Gazette kept such a din,
As made our garret very thin——
The Government, brac'd up with vigour,
Stand firm and fix'd to pull the trigger;
And we're convinc'd the cruel fates,
Design to pelt our *guilty pates*.——
Since there's such signs of *stormy weather*,
We think not best to keep together;
But e'er we part, to the poor souls,
The goats of our respective folds,
A word or two of wholesome council,
And hope and trust it may go down well.
In doleful dumps then, at this meeting,
We do address the rabble, greeting——
This commonwealth in consternation!
Alarming is her situation!
We mean that part of us who've reason
To expect the halter for our *treason*!
Good friends, and brethren, pitthee hear us!
For days of peril draw full near us—
Great folks unhors'd, ourselves have strided;
But, pox the luck, we're so divided;
The steed no one of us can steer,
And check him in his mad career.—
As fables fay of Phaeton,
To drive the chariot of the sun,
The lad had such a strong desire
He gain'd permission of his sire;
But soon he saw the world on fire.
So ev'ry restless, block-head claims
A right to fer the world on flames.
Some ery one thing and some another;
Despair has seized each *ghastly brother*.—
Amidst the noise of dread *alarms*,
Some think it best to fly to arms;
But Boston folks have cut such *capers*
That some have taken to their *scrapers*;
T'd on their snow-shoes in a fright,
And safety fought by speedy flight;
Took to the woods and mountains drear,
And left their wives and children dear;
Who, 'till they venture to return,
Are left in pickle most forlorn.—
Yea, have not matters gone so far,
There's danger of a civil war?
The which, whatever light we view in,
Will plunge us in eternal ruin!
Therefore it does behove us all,
Without delay both great and small;
Sincerely to break off our sins,
And try if we can save our shins!
'Tis best to still those dire *commotions*,
For *Boston-folks* are full of notions;
And should they take it in their *noddles*,
They'd make us dance them Yankee Doodle.
Therefore, we, as our duty's bound us,
Think it high time to look around us;
And earnestly intreat the rabble,
Who're in so desperate a hobble;
A speedy peace to bring about,
And try their luck at creeping out.
To the poor souls we do aver it;
Who sent us here to starve in garret;
To lay 'tis best, left harm betide e'm,
Their green boughs, clubs, and guns aside e'm;
(For certainly they can with ease,
Resume them whensoev'er they please);
With signs of sorrow and contrition,
Unite with us in joint petition:
To the *great folks*, we dread and hate,
Who soon will meet in pomp and state——
The Constitution knows no way
But this;—for us to beg and pray.
The General Court would please to heave hence,
Those men and things we count a grievance.—
As the General Court, in session last,
Did not pass over us in haste;
But spent much time in tender feeling,
To hear our grunts, and groans, and squeeling:
(For sure we think the truth to tell,
We did dissemble pretty well.)
With much delay and warm debating,
Gave matters all their proper stating;
Thought it were prudent to relax in
The matter of such heavy taxing:
Those *harpies* too, the *learn'd in laws*,
They thought it time to clip their claws;
For ev'ry *honest fellow* owns,
Full bare enough they've pick'd our bones:
A gracious pardon then drew up;
So kind they knew not when to stop:
The work, that nothing might retard,
'Twas offer'd to the common herd;
Who had the madness to despise,
That precious *gem*, that *pearl of price!*
(We're caution'd, in a book divine,
'Gainst casting precious pearls to swine;
For trampling on them may offend you,
And when they've done, they'll turn to rend you.
Thrice happy we, if but once more,
The lenient, which in days of yore
Enter'd the herd, would enter this,
And drive them to some *precipice*;
Thence urge them headlong down the steep,
To kick and struggle in the *deep!*)
Take courage, lads, for the whole *group*
'Tis possible once more to dupe:
Our matters may compromis'd be;
We from those *fatal snares* set free:
Those threatning dangers may be hush'd,
Before we are in *ruin* crush'd;
And we once more may flock together,
With hearts as light as any feather!
Each *doughty lad* may then turn out,
Bestir himself and knock about:
Each *arrant rogue* his fellow try,
In feats of mischief to out vie!
We furthermore intreat by-standers,
Of either sex, both geese and ganders;
Or young or old, or tough or tender,
Of common, or of doubtful gender;
Amidst the bustle of alarms,
Not to provoke to fly to arms:
For sure it is, who ere's begun in't,
Will to his sorrow, find no fun in't.
We're a republic (yea, of B——s)
The truth of which no one disputes:
With government upon our backs,
We strut like pedlers with their packs:
Just as they please each *paltry clown*,
May take it up or lay it down.
Why then should we inactive be,
Impending vengeance when we see,
Thick gathering o'er our *guilty pates*;
O'er millions of our *unborn brats?*
We would consider further more,
How true it was in days of yore,
A *kingdom* or a *potent nation*
Divided, came to desolation.
As matters stood with Belzebub,
They stand with us and all our club;
Dissension crept within our *region*;
'Tis death to us and all our legion:
And as the staff is in our hand,
Full manfully we'll wield the wand;
But cautiously; for sure we can,
Without violence to any man.
So Indians in their mimick fighting,
With knives make motions most affrighting:
But yet take heed none stabs or cuts,
His fellow mortals in the guts.
To wind off, let us all be cool;
For the *majority* must rule;
And the *minority* submit,
To bear what burdens they think fit.
How happy then that we have spy'd,
This method ready cut and dry'd:
To cause our bickerings to cease,
And settle matters all in peace.
Take courage then from this reflection,
We shall count notes next election.
To the third Tuesday of March next,
We now adjourn, chagrin'd and vext:
Beging the county to remember,
How much we're plagu'd with *crooked timber*:
At Goodman's Inn, a man *true blue*,
From gallows 'scap'd we'll meet anew;
And think it likely that our *terrors*,
May then convince us of our *errors*;
And cultivate that union which,
Will *knaves* and *fools* cement like pitch!—
Done by this clan of *thick-skull'd louts*,
Confin'd to raise eternal routs:
This *factious band* of *bothies* where
J——n B——s feared in the *chair*;
Portentous of what soon may hap,
His grey locks cover'd with a cap!
Alas! uncertain is the fate
Of those who covet to be great!—
His *elbow-chair* and he must part,
When he is seated in a *cart!*
The rabble too will be far glader,
When from the cart he mounts the ladder;
And there to end his days of strife,
Shall dance the final jig of life.
True copy—test that vital spark,
Which warms their councils deep and dark!
Isaac Red-Pepper-pod their clerk!

List of GRIEVANCES.

OF grievances great and pond'rous weight,
The one we have thought fitting first on;
To give a slight touch, which troubles us much,
Is that the Court should sit in Boston.

The second is worse, for, hang the poor curse
Of this ragged rabble, alack!
That has got a groat to pay off his shot,
But hungry and dry must go back.

We further advise, the impost and excise
Should into the public chest come;
We further suppose our constituents choose,
It should lie there to purchase them rum.

The mode of taxation is, fourthly, vexation,
So heavily laid on the poll;
For each leaden pate has as much of dead weight,
As he knows how to bear for his soul.

Moreover, likewise, we are full of surprise!
That taxes we rogues must by force shun;
When all things forsooth with the merchant go smooth,
Who pays not one half his proportion.

We further, fifthly, have discernment to spy,
And discernment full keen we're sure it is;
In the present method the people are mad,
To pay governmental securities.

Insurgents grown bolder such burdens want shoulder,
If you push them we're sure they will bawl;
A much surer way we unitedly say,
Is never to pay them at all.

We sixthly conceive and firmly believe,
(For our noddles are big with conception)
Some officers fees by many degrees
Are too high, and we'd use no deception.

Ninth, as for your *Latin, though it may come pat in,
We never will hang in suspension,
From gallows nor tree, so there do you see?
'Tis the voice of this learned convention.

Your act against riot we boldly defy it,
And call on the mob for protection;
With rabble and rout they'll quickly turn out;
We share in their warmest affection.

Feb. 6, 1787.

* Suspension of Habeas Corpus.

Mr Printer,—please to give the following a place in your paper.

AS I mentioned to the public a few weeks since, that it had some how or other fallen to my lot to step forth in defence of the rights of mankind, in drawing up a doleful list of grievances, which I shall here repeat some of and add a few more. If you will take my former list and turn it tail first, and read it backwards, perhaps you will find my meaning. My former aim was to shew the public, that it was a grief to me to think that lawyers and deputy-sheriffs should get so much money and I get so little. Another sore grievance was that the General Court should sit in the town of Boston, where we regulators dare not approach to break it up. Another grievance is that the snow is crotch deep, and mostly a sharp crust on the top, which hinders our barefoot followers from helping us forward in our darling objects, such as robbing, plundering, &c. for as soon as they turn out, ones toes are froze, and another's shins are cut to the bone. Another grievances is that I must go tail first and suffer the inconvenience of dragging my head after me—grievances too great to be borne. And we have resolved to get a redress at the hazard of fighting up to our knees, &c

I subscibe myself
TOM ——, Regulator.

ALL persons indebted to, or have any demands on the Estate of JACOB WALKER, late of Whately, deceased, are desired to bring in and exhibit their claims to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

SETH MURRAY, Attor. to the Adm.

Hatfield, Feb. 23, 1787.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the Clock and Watch making business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age.

Feb. 1787. Enquire of the Printer.

MARCH 1787. THE NUMB. 28.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the PUBLIC.

Number II.

THE evils of dissension, which have been for some time past increasing, have at last come to a crisis, and have brought about scenes, which a few years since were but little expected. Uneasinesses and discontents have, in this commonwealth, come to such an alarming height, that armed bodies of men have been collected in various parts of the state to oppose and overthrow that constitution and government, which the people had so lately erected: and have seen those armed bodies dispersed by the forces of government, without those degrees of horror and bloodshed, which many good citizens anticipated and realised by their fears. The question is, what is now to be done? Shall the infected members be cut off from the community, as incurable limbs are to be severed from the natural body, for fear of infecting the whole? or, shall lenitives and restoratives be made use of as the most proper means of raising this distracted commonwealth to health and vigour? I have no jealousy of the integrity of our rulers: their constant attention to the interest of the public, have marked them hitherto not the tyrants but the fathers of the people. Through their tender attention to the lives and properties of the subject, all harshness in the present military operations has been hitherto restrained, and perhaps as mild conditions have been offered to those who have been arms against the laws and constitution of their country, as could reasonably be expected. But as a different mode of conduct is now thought as highly necessary at the present juncture, by several political speculators, in order to vindicate the dignity of government and to prevent future insurrections. I take the liberty of hinting a few observations to the public, suggested by the feelings of humanity, and a tender regard for the welfare of fellow-citizens. I know it sometimes happens that resentments to one is cruelty to many; but I presume this is not the present case. I am far from pleading any thing in favour rising to arms against government. I have invariably testified my disapprobation of the late risings, whether termed rebellions or insurrections: this I have signified in a late publication in the Gazette. I can scarcely admit the supposition, that ever an appeal to arms can justly take place in a free republican government, for a majority of the citizens may peaceably and constitutionally take the reins into their hands, and a minority can have no right to wrest it from them by force. But, from the names which are frequently given to those who have taken up arms, as being infatuated, deluded, deceived, and the like, and from personal acquaintance with great numbers of them, it appears to me, that with regard to, by far the greatest numbers, there has been a greater degree of deception and delusion, than of designed criminality in their conduct. Doubtless out of this class we must exclude the leaders and advisers of these risings, the criminality of whose conduct, whether they aimed at subjecting the state to a foreign power, or whether they aimed to erect a domestic tyranny in their own persons, or designed to subvert all rule, order and government among the people, cannot perhaps be painted in too striking colours. But I speak concerning the main body of the insurgents, including many of their subordinate officers, who are no more criminal than the privates, unless it be for acting a part to which, not any uncommon officiousness in promoting the tumults, but voluntary election raised them.

To me it appears probable (as I trust it does to many others) that in instances almost in innumerable the present risings have proceeded, not from a fixed determinate and malicious opposition to government, but from these or such like sources—from a spirit of political enthusiasm—from lies and misrepresentations of the doings and views of government—and from an experimental feeling of our public burdens, which have undoubtedly been heavy. As to a spirit of enthusiasm, those who are but moderately acquainted with human nature, are sensible that there is a political as well as religious enthusiasm, and that either of these indulged in the extreme, is a partial suspension of reason; but as a suitable degree of it is necessary in religion, so it is necessary in the politics of a free republican citizen; but when artful applications are made to heated passions, especially when falsehoods, managed with address, are applied to minds so disposed, and that natural love of liberty which is in a free people is applied to, and a laudable jealousy is worked up into unreasonable suspicion and distrust, 'tis not so much to be wondered that in a land of equal liberty, disorder should sometimes take place. From the manner, circumstances and sudden spread of our late uneasinesses, 'tis, I think, evident that they have proceeded in a great degree from such an enthusiastic spirit, which is rather a weakness of human nature, common to good and bad men, than a crime. It is not further evident that a spirit of falsehood in general, and gross misrepresentations of the doings and views of government, have, in particular, awfully prevailed, so that truth has fallen in our streets. Many likewise living far from the seat of government, and consequently unreconcilable to be misinformed, pleads in their favour, which, though it may not be sufficient totally to exculpate, yet may in some measure extenuate their guilt. But it is said they have had abundant means of information long before this hour, and therefore, if they have been misled, they must be to blame solely themselves. But, as a spirit of enthusiasm and prepossession admits evidence only upon one side, and is attended with a degree of blindness to any opposite testimony, especially when a designed imposition is by some artfully practised, the wonder at this may subside in a great measure. As to public burdens, these have been confessedly great since the conclusion of the war; though to sound reason not unexpected, from the great and necessary charges then incurred: Yet from the spirit and temper above hinted at, and the applications which have been made to it, it was not found difficult to persuade, that there were unnecessary burdens; and that instead of paying the great charges of an eight years war, they want only to support the enormous fees and salaries of the officers of government. However false this idea was in itself, yet it is not to be wondered that in consequence of the confident belief of the truth of it, great uneasinesses with regard to government should take place, which, under the instances of enthusiasm and misrepresentation it should be difficult to remove. Another circumstance, which without doubt contributed in some degree to the late risings, was the comparatively heavy taxes in this state to what were in neighbouring states; a true statement of the reasons of this, by those who are acquainted with our public finances, would doubtless gratify the public: though I am far from supposing that this proceeds either from a defect in our constitution, or from a want of integrity in our rulers; yet, as I am but little acquainted with the finances of government, it may proceed from some reasons which are to me unknown, and doubtless it has operated in some degree to raise discontent and uneasinesses. If we further observe the character of the body of the people termed insurgents, I am far from thinking that, taken collectively, they are that contemptible set of men, which they are sometimes represented; though some, yea many of them are persons of little property, in embarrassed circumstances, and of dissolute character, yet many of them are persons of undoubted probity and competent property, men who have contributed their proportion of the expence, and have fought and bled to procure our independence on the court of Great-Britain, and since have chearfully paid their money to support it, and, however they may have been misled in the present risings, yet this has not proceeded from a criminal obstinacy, but rather from rather misrepresentations. Is it not now a truth that multitudes of such are undeceived and undeceiving, and that the designs of factious leaders begin to be more and more discovered. Now, can all the rigour and severity which is justly executed upon the foulest rebellions, with good policy take place here? Will it not be more glory to reclaim them by lenitives, than cut off the members as incureable? If many executions, and still more numerous confiscations should take place, and the body of the insurgents in general be deprived of the privileges of freemen, such as the right of elections and the like, will it strengthen the hands of government? or will it not rather be injurious to the commonwealth, by increasing the disaffection, and cause either a desertion of the commonwealth or a continual plotting of its ruin, and moreover burthen the state with the expence of supporting those, who will be by this means deprived of subsistence; whereas by holding out terms of peace, so that the good, though misguided citizen, may enjoy equal liberty. In the minds of such, alienation against government will subside, and such persons, from a consciousness of their own mistakes, and from a conviction that government intended not their ruin, but to reclaim them, will probably become the warmest friends of government, and be the foremost citizens to discourage future insurrections.——One circumstance more in favour of our late insurgents is, that however lawless their conduct has been with regard to government, yet with respect to property and life, a degree of innocence, perhaps unparalelled in mobs and riots heretofore, has marked their paths, so far from treading in the common path of mobs and tumults, little injury has been done. But say some, the honour of government must be vindicated, a distinction must be observed between the loyal peaceable citizen and the rebellious few, the dignity of government must be asserted, and insults punished in an exemplary manner, to prevent future insurrections; in this instance clemency is weakness. But methinks the government never appears in such elevated dignity, as in acts of clemency and mercy, and in many instances punishing to the extreme, which even justice might allow, is not an argument of the strength, but weakness of authority: doubtless more true glory is obtained by the reclaiming of one misguided citizen, than in the punishment of ten malefactors. Apply this to our present case; suppose life and forfeiture should be taken in every instance where it is supposed to be incurred, what would be gained? Would the commonwealth be either stronger or more respectable? or would it not on the contrary be weakened by alienations and disaffections getting a deeper root, and thereby lessening our strength to repel a foreign invasion? and as the strength of the late insurrection is broken, so that there is, I trust, no fear of such a formidable collection again taking place, the greatest clemency is the greatest policy: But further disturbances are yet threatened, and the lives of the best citizens are yet exposed to the menaces of the lawless. But as their threats affect either the existence or the stable security of government, are they not mere impotent menaces? They are not the threats of the body of the insurgents, but of a few disappointed chagrined individuals; and however menaces are thrown out, yet have they in a single instance been executed? and if they should, the law is open, and I hope will always have its full force for the punishment of malefactors and the impartial protection of the citizens in person and property; but those who are in no respect guilty of these outrages, I hope will not be punished for them. The late experiment will, we hope, be sufficient to convince the rebels of the folly of rising to arms against government, and this conviction will be for the future as sufficient to prevent such conduct, as a more sharp restraint. These observations proceed not from a jealousy that our rulers are acted from a principle of unreasonable severity, for they have acted hitherto with moderation, such as marks them the fathers and not the tyrants of the people: but from a regard to the welfare of fellow-citizens, and a regard to the public good, and however they may be thought by some not agreeable to sound policy, yet they are suggested by humanity—and the author is the public's humble servant,

AMICUS.

Feb. 27, 1787.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

If you will insert the following Questions in your next paper, for the consideration of your readers, you will oblige your humble servant,

The Querist.

Quest. 1st. WHETHER those members of a community, who with force and arms attack the government, or who voluntarily lend their assistance and counsel in such a conteil, with a view to destroy the government, may not expect that the community will save itself from contempe and ruin by a resolute stand against such violence and by bringing the culprits to exemplary and condign punishment?

Quest. 2d. Whether such violent attacks upon government do not endanger not only the laws, liberty and property, but also the lives of the people.

Quest. 3d. Whether those who forcibly attack the laws, the property and the lives of their countrymen, have not in equity forfeited the protection of law, the possession of property and the enjoyment of life in the community, against whom they have made their guilty attempts?

Quest. 4th. Whether the neglect of the state in making some eminent examples of such offenders in times past, has not been a public wrong and brought the being of the State into hazard?

Quest. 5th. Whether the persons who have been in arms against their country ought not to esteem it an exercise of liberal forbearance and lenity in the government that, by the grace of the Legislature, the greater part are assured of their lives, their possessions and the privilege and protection of the laws?

Quest. 6th. Whether the complaints of some against the authority and the resentment they shew at the disqualifications imposed upon those and those only, who have voluntarily and intentionally aided and promoted the present rebellion, are not palpably groundless and unreasonable, and prove that they have as yet no due conviction of the heinous nature of their offence and of that gratitude which they owe to their brethren, that after commencing public hostilities, their lives and their possessions are given to them for a prey?

Quest. 7th. Whether fifteen months disqualification from electing and being elected to office, is not a very tender punishment for making war upon our country: And whether such restrictions are not a necessary precaution, at least by way of example against men who have avowedly undertaken to subvert the government and dissolve the body politic?

Quest. 8th. Whether it does not argue credulity and inattention, rather than true benevolence and foresight in honest citizens, to intimate that the disqualifications laid upon those who have voluntarily attacked the government, are either rigorous or unnecessary?

Quest. 9. Whether the recent consequences of opposing laws and law-makers, may not persuade all good men to support law and authority in every thing not plainly unjust and unconstitutional?

Quest. 10th. Whether those who still attempt to continue the uneasinesses of a part of the community, ought not to be watched and effectually taken care of?

Quest. 11th. Whether such as have taken the oath of allegiance and can shew that they never aided the rebellion with intention to overthrow or injure the government, are not entitled to all the prerogatives of freemen: while such as pretend they are not by their oath bound to protect and defend the government, ought to be carefully inspected or taken into custody?

Quest. 12th. Whether when persons have stolen their own ground and their own weapons, they are not unreasonable to complain that the freemen meet them upon their own ground and pursue and foil them with their own weapons?

Quest. 13th. Whether men are sufficiently estranged to the laws, convinced of moral duty and are likely to be trusted in going at large, who have the insolence and malice to hint to their honest neighbours—*That the leaves will soon be grown upon the trees in the woods: and there will be stone-wall men enough before it is over?* And whether this is not a gentle hint to good men to take proper measures for their own safety?

Quest. 14th. Whether Vermont may not endanger her own government, freedom and independence, should she afford an Asylum in her territories to those persons from this State who are in arms and rebellion against their country?

The QUERIST.

STATE of NEW-YORK.

In SENATE, March 3d, 1787.

WHEREAS it appears from undoubted information, communicated to the Legislature by his Excellency the Governor, that a number of the insurgents from the State of Massachusetts have fled to the adjacent parts of this State, and are there embodied in arms: Therefore,

Resolved, (if the Hon. the Assembly concur therein) that it be recommended to his Excellency the Governor to repair as soon as possible to the place or places within this State, where the said insurgents shall be, and to call out such military force from the militia of this State, and to take under his command and direction within this State, any of the militia or other troops of the state of Massachusetts, and to take such other legal measures as he shall deem necessary and proper for apprehending and securing such of the said insurgents as shall be found within this State, and for preserving the peace of this State against the designs and attempts of the said insurgents, their aiders and abettors, and that the Legislature will provide for the expence.

And further, that the Legislature do consent that his Excellency may, on this occasion, be out of the State from time to time as exigences may require.

Extract from the Journal,
ABRAM B. BANCKER, Clerk.

In ASSEMBLY, March 3d, 1787.

Resolved, That the house do concur with the honourable the Senate in the said resolution.

A copy from the Journals,
JOHN M'KESSON, Clerk.

By his Excellency
GEORGE CLINTON, Esq.
Governor of the State of New-York, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS His Excellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, did issue his Proclamation, bearing date the ninth day of this instant month of February, setting forth, that the General Court of the said Commonwealth had, on the fourth day of the said month declared, that a horrid and unnatural rebellion had been openly and traiterously raised and levied against the said Commonwealth, with design to subvert and overthrow the constitution and form of government thereof, and further setting forth, that it appeared that Daniel Shays, of Pelham, and Luke Day, of West-Springfield, in the county of Hampshire; Adam Wheeler, of Hubberston, in the county of Worcester, and Eli Parsons, of Adams, in the county of Berkshire, within the said commonwealth, had been principals in, and abbettors and supporters of the said unnatural, unprovoked, and wicked rebellion against the dignity, authority and government of the said commonwealth The said proclamation was therefore at the desire of the said General Court, issued for discovering and apprehending the said several offenders above named, so that they might be rendered to justice; and it was thereby declared, that the persons who should apprehend them, should be entitled to receive out of the public treasury for that service, a reward of one hundred and fifty pounds for the said Daniel Shays, one hundred pounds each for the said Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons;—and his said Excellency the Governor of the said commonwealth hath, in conformity to the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the United States, demanded of me, that the said offenders above named, if they shall have fled to this State, be delivered up and removed to the said commonwealth; And whereas the Senate and Assembly of this State, in order more fully to evince the sense of the government of this State, have requested me to give assurances that the several rewards above mentioned, will be paid out of the treasury of this State, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said offenders above named respectively, and deliver them into the custody of any of the Sheriffs within this State. I have therefore issued this proclamation, hereby requiring all Sheriffs and other officers, and ministers of justice within their respective bailiwicks and jurisdictions, and all other the citizens of this State, to take and apprehend the said Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parsons, if they shall be found within this State, and convey to one of the gaols within this State, and deliver them to the keeper of such gaols, who is hereby required to receive them, and to keep them in safe and close custody in such gaol, until they the said several offenders above named shall be removed to the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or until they shall severally, by due course of law, be delivered from the gaol to which they shall be respectively committed: And I do hereby offer and assure to the person or persons, who shall, within this State, apprehend the said Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parsons, severally, and deliver them into the custody of any of the Sheriffs thereof, the respective rewards above mentioned, to be paid out of the treasury of this State: And I do hereby enjoin and require the citizens of this State not to supply with provisions, arms or military stores, nor to afford any other aid whatsoever to any person or persons who shall be found in arms against the said commonwealth as they will answer the same at their peril.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal, at the city of New-York, this 24th day of February, in the eleventh year of the Independence of the said State, 1787.

GEO. CLINTON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

An ACT for preventing Persons leaving as Jurors, who in consequence of having been concerned in the present Rebellion, are by Law disqualified therefor.

WHEREAS by an Act, entitled, "AN Act for regulating the choice and services of Petit Jurors," it is among other things provided, "That if any person whose name shall be put into either box, shall be guilty of any gross immorality, his name shall be withdrawn from the box, by the Selectmen of the town."

And whereas by an Act passed the present session of the General Court, the pardon which his Excellency the Governor is authorized to promise to persons who have been concerned in the present Rebellion, is upon condition that they do not serve as Jurors within three years:

And whereas it is reasonable to provide as far as may be, not only for the due administration of justice, but also for the relief of such persons as have been concerned in the said Rebellion, and who, though unwilling to subject themselves criminal, may wish to avail themselves of the pardon promised, or which may be promised as aforesaid:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of the several towns to which a venire facias shall be issued for Jurors to serve at any Supreme Judicial Court, or any Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or Court of Common Pleas, in this Commonwealth, at any time within one year from the passing this Act, and such Selectmen are hereby required to withdraw from the jury-boxes, the names of all such persons as they judge to have been guilty of favouring the present Rebellion, or of giving aid or support thereto, prior to the drawing out the names of the Jurors that may be called for by the venire facias.

Provided nevertheless, That if such persons, or any of them, shall make application to the town to restore their names to the jury-box, and can obtain a vote of the town, at any town-meeting afterwards to be called for that purpose, to have his or their names restored to the box again, the name of such person or persons shall be restored accordingly.

And whereas by the said Act for regulating the choice and services of petit Jurors, it is among other things provided, "That the Justices of the respective Courts shall upon motion from either party in suit, put any Juror upon oath whether he is sensible of any prejudice in the cause, and if it shall then appear to the Court, that any Juror does stand indifferent in the cause, he shall be set aside for the trial of that cause, and another called in his stead:" And whereas it is necessary for the impartial administration of justice, that effectual measures be taken to prevent that persons who have been concerned in the present Rebellion, from serving as Jurors in trials for Treason or misprision of Treason.

Be it further enacted, That if within the term of three years, from the time of passing the Act aforesaid, passed the present session of the General Court, upon the trial of any person before the Supreme Judicial Court, for Treason or misprision of Treason, the counsel for the person acting in behalf of the Commonwealth, shall suggest to the said Court that any person called to serve as the jury of trials, has been guilty of favouring the Rebellion now existing, or has in any manner been concerned therein, or giving aid or support thereto, if the said Court upon enquiry of the person against whom the objection is made, or upon examination of witnesses, shall judge that there is probable ground for the said suggestion, it shall be the duty of the Court to set aside the person so objected to, as disqualified to serve as a Juror.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1787.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, February 26, 1787.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor, Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

True Copy.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS His Excellency the GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth, by Proclamation, issued on the 19th of February last, promised Pardon and Indemnity to persons therein described, who had been guilty of, or giving aid or support to the present Rebellion, provided they should comply with the terms and conditions in the Act therein referred to, on or before the 22d of March inst. And whereas many persons have hitherto discovered an inattention to the clemency of Government, which argues the want of knowledge of their own real situation, and of the terms of pardon. I AM indeed therefore to call upon all those who have acted in the capacity of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, in arms against the Government, to deliver up their arms and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this Commonwealth as they wish to avail themselves of the pardon aforesaid and as they regard their own safety and would avoid the severe punishment for Treason and Rebellion, to which they are liable after the said 22d of March, will unavoidably expose them.

Dated at Northampton, 10th March, anno Domini seven hundred and eighty-seven.

B. LINCOLN.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Members of the late Convention are hereby requested, that their Conference Meeting stands adjourned to Tuesday next, then to convene at the House of Mr. John Goodman, innholder in Hadley. This notice would have been unnecessary, had it not been supposed that some of the Fraternity, in the hurry and confusion of the late rebellion, had lost the time. As it is probable there will be business of the greatest national importance laid before them, a general meeting is requested. It is presumed that none of the disagreeable occurrences of the present day will operate to prevent the attendance of the worthy Chairman.

March 14, 1787. PEPPER POD, jun. Clerk.

LONDON.

That there is sometimes honour among thieves is proved by the following circumstance, which happened last week:—A lady walking across some fields in the neighbourhood of Islington, observed two very suspicious looking fellows, who seemed watching an opportunity of robbing her; as they took the same road with herself, and kept at a very little distance from her. Her alarm was increased by observing a fellow, with a similar countenance, in a path-way at a little distance; but as the case did not admit any hesitation, she beckoned him to stop, and addressed him with an air of confidence, "Sir, you look like a gentleman, I do not like the appearance of those fellows behind us, I think they intend to rob me, will you protect me?" Madam, replied the man, I will; take my arm; and I will attend you until you are out of danger. You will see when I wave my handkerchief, the two men who have alarmed you, will sheer off. They are my companions, and we intended to rob you; but when confidence is reposed in me, I am not scoundrel enough to betray it. He attended her until she came in sight of her own house, when she offered him a guinea as a reward for his protection; but he refused it.

DEC. 18. Sunday last three American priests were ordained Bishops at the Archbishop of Canterbury's private chapel, in Lambeth Palace, by his grace, assisted by the two other English Bishops.

The present winter has been felt very severely in most parts of the continent. The Danube was frozen over near Vienna, so early as the beginning of October; vast quantities of snow fell about the Appennines and Pyreneés in the course of last month, and destroyed great numbers of cattle and sheep. On the 6th of this month no fewer than 13 English, and 28 of other nations, were ice-bound in the harbour of Cronstadt. Prodigious pieces of ice have also appeared in the German ocean near the Dogger Bank, and the snow has been eight feet deep in several parts of North Holland, and even in the coasts of Normandy and Britanny, accompanied with violent hurricanes from the north-west.

JANUARY 3.

By Monday's French Mail we received an account of the following atrocious event, recorded in a letter dated Dec. 24. Advices from the Cape of Good Hope import, that "the ship Osterter, that left Bourdeaux in April last, arrived about midnight, in sight of Table-Bay, on the 12th August following: As she was intended to carry on the coasting trade in India, the Capt. had on board a very large sum, all in piasters. Unable at his departure to complete his crew with French seamen, he had been compelled to take on board two Italian sailors, then at Bourdeaux, whose names were Pelasco. These two brothers being of a turbulent and seditious disposition, swore vengeance against the captain, who had ordered the eldest of them to be put in irons. On the night of the 12th of August, as the Commander and his mate retired to rest, after the fatigue of the day, the two Italians found means to gain over to their party the carpenter and cook. They altogether made up to the boatswain, and, with one blow, almost severed his head from his body, without his uttering a single groan. The sleeping officers were the next victims to their rage; the mate was presently dispatched, but the Captain got up, defended himself, followed the assassins upon deck, but there he was stabbed by one of them, and instantly thrown overboard. The Scir Bois, master, was the only man who could oppose them; his death was resolved upon; but at his earnest solicitation, they spared his life, provided he would engage to kill the cabin-boy, who in his fright, had fled for safety in the hatches. The bloody monster called him up in the mildest terms, assuring him that he had nothing to apprehend; but the 100 credulous youth no sooner appeared than Bois plunged a dagger into his heart. He himself did not remain unpunished for this act of cruelty, the cook perceived and advised his accomplices, that Bois had privately seized upon the captain's chest. Alarmed at this intelligence, the murderers offered to shoot him; but he begged to be thrown into the sea; in hopes, no doubt, that, as he was a good swimmer, he could easily reach the shore, which was at no considerable distance. His request was complied with, but the Foloscos perceiving that he attempted to swim, took to the boat, and jointly struck him with their oars till he sunk to the bottom. They then returned to the ship, loaded the boat with every thing valuable, and then bored a hole in the bottom of the former to sink her, providentially, however the vessel bore up by the tide, and entered the port.—The French Commissary, Monsr Bergerin de Monchy, had the ship visited, and judged from the blood on the deck and other parts partly the truth of what had happened, took such measures that the murderers were found out lurking about the country, brought back to the Cape of Good Hope, and there confined till they can be brought to their trial, and undergo the punishment due to their treacherous perfidy.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28.

The report relative to the people of Kentucky having captured a small Spanish vessel on the Ohio, probably took its rise from the following circumstances, which we are assured may be credited, viz. That some time ago, two boats belonging to some of the inhabitants on the Ohio, went down the Missippi, and were seized as soon as they reached the jurisdiction claimed by the Spaniards—and that some short time afterwards, in order to retaliate, Gen. Clark seized on two Spanish boats, which came up to fort St. Vincents, within the jurisdiction of the United States, for the purposes of trade. It is said they had furs and cash on board, to the amount of 20,000 dollars.

We are informed that Gen. Clark has sent a person to Congress to advise that honourable body thereof, and to solicit permission to raise a regiment of men for the defence of Fort St. Vincents. The particulars of these transactions, will in a few days probably transpire through the regular channel of information and authenticity. *By the United States in Congress assembled, Feb. 21, 1787.*

Whereas there is provision in the articles of Confederation and perpetual union for making alterations therein by the assent of a Congress of the United States and of the Legislatures of the several States; and whereas experience has evinced that there are defects in the present confederation, as a mean to remedy which, several of the states, and particularly the State of New-York by express instructions to their delegates in Congress, have suggested a Convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolution and such Convention appearing to be the most probable means of establishing in these states a firm national government.

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress it is expedient that on the second Monday of May next a Convention of Delegates who shall have been appointed by the several states, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigences of government and the preservation of the union.

Charles Thompson, Sec'ry.

BOSTON, March 6.

On Saturday last the Legislature made choice of the Honourable *Francis Dana, Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King and Caleb Strong*, Esquires, as Delegates to represent this Commonwealth in the convention to be held at Philadelphia on the second Monday in May next—agreeably to a Resolution of Congress of the 21st February, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON, March 14.

Sunday last, died in this town Miss *Temperance Clapp*, in the 20th year of her age, daughter of Mr. *Samuel Clapp* of Worthington—She had a Felon on one of her fingers which was extremely painful, and had much disturbed her rest for two nights—The family on Saturday evening procured some Crude Opium, but not being able to determine the proper dole, gave her 23 grains—It was not known until the next morning that an improper quantity had been given—upon the first discovery she was deprived of all sensibility and apparently in the agonies of death—various experiments by frictions, the most stimulating glysters, emetics and electricity, were made to restore her, but all proved ineffectual, and she expired within 16 hours from taking the fatal dose—A solemn caution not to exhibit medicine without a competent knowledge of its effects.

Died, on Wednesday last, Mrs. *Susanna Crucker*, in the 28th year of her age.

Mr. Printer—Perhaps a more particular account of the proceedings of the insurgents at Stockbridge the 27th ult. than has yet appeared in your paper, may be acceptable to your readers——As I was one of their prisoners, I had opportunity of conversing with several of them and of knowing their conduct.

They set out from New-Lebanon about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 26th ult. under the command of Capt. Perez Hamlin, late of Lenox, Capt. Trimmond, late of Egremont, and Lieut. Manning of Tyringham; they marched by the way of New-Canaan and West-Stockbridge undiscovered (excepting by one friend to government, whom they took prisoner) and arrived at Stockbridge Plain about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 27th, in number about 100, mostly well armed and well provided with amunition. They immediately, in small parties, began their business, and surrounded and entered 19 houses, also Mr. Sedgwick's office and Mr. Pepoon's store; some of which they broke open with violence upon entrance being refused them—They were exceeding fierce and filled with the severest threatnings and most horrid oaths and imprecations—They did less damage to those they took prisoners and to the buildings, than might have been expected from such men. At the house where I was, they broke in two doors and one window, and were let in at another door. Serjeant Robert Joiner of Egremont, who commanded the party that took me, attempted to kill one man at the house, but his gun missed fire; another gun was fired back of the house, as I suppose, to intimidate—some of the prisoners were pricked with bayonets before they surrendered. Their main design seemed to be to get arms, ammunition and six of our principal men, three of whom were absent; the three that were made prisoners, were told by Hamlin on their march, that his orders were to give them and some others no quarters, find them where he would. They asked, who gave those orders? he refused telling; but have since learned, that Capt. Fox of Washington, one of Shays' Colonels, commanded at New-Lebanon at that time. Hamlin was asked why he had not executed his orders, he answered, humanity forbid it; his three prisoners thanked him for exercising humanity in their behalf. Hamlin laid his orders to his party were to take as many prisoners as they could, search thoroughly for arms, &c. and take what provisions they wanted; in addition to which, they plundered and wasted in liquors and cloathing to a considerable amount; some money and six valuable horses: they had collected at Mrs. Bingham's, before sunrise, 51 prisoners, one of which was retaken by six men, who came very near and fired one gun at a guard; these six were pursued closely more than a mile and narrowly escaped; one more prisoner escaped, 6 were dismissed, being travellers, and 11 others, mostly boys, were also dismissed, before the march; 32 were marched out of town, 5 of whom were dismissed and 3 escaped on the march; 5 were paroled, with a guard for the night;—19 of the prisoners were exposed to the fire of the action which happened, as related by Col. Ashley in his letter to Gen. Lincoln. Previous to the action, several of the prisoners asked where their places were to be, supposing an action should happen: they were answered, *in the front of the battle, you will make good breast-work*; and so it happened, for as soon as Hamlin's men, who were forward of the prisoners, had fired once, they retreated behind them, and the general cry was, *push on the prisoners.*—The prisoners stood between two fires while each party discharged twice, or until some of Col. Ashley's men had advanced so near as to know some of them by their faces: a situation truly shocking and dangerous, yet only one of the prisoners killed, none wounded, though some of them had their clothes torn by the bullets.

Thirty-six of the insurgents were made prisoners in the action and pursuit, and 16 more in the night, of the party and those who were suspected of attempting to join them.

All those who were taken from Stockbridge were retaken. The loss on the side of government, two killed, one of them a prisoner, only one wounded, Mr. Burghard of Great-Barrington, a student at Yale-College, who was shot with a bullet and two buckshot.

Capt. Hamlin, who commanded the insurgents, was shot through the breast and one foot, it is expected he will soon die of his wounds; two of his men are dead, the number of his wounded yet unknown.

THE subscriber hereby informs those whom it may concern, that he is appointed by the Commissary General, to receive such specific articles as may be delivered at Deerfield, in discharge of specie Taxes assessed previous to the year 1784, pursuant to an act of the General Court, passed Nov. 8th, 1786.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Deerfield, March 8. 1787.

TAKEN by the rebels, from Elias Lyman's tavern Northampton, on the 26th of January last, two MARES, one a black, the two near feet white, a star in the forehead, and trots all; the other a sorrel, with a star in the forehead, trots and paces——Whoever will give information of, or return said Mares to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded, by

LEMUEL POMEROY.

Southampton, March 9. 1787.

INNHOLDERS and Retailers of Spirituous Liquors in the County of Hampshire, who have not received their Licences this year, are hereby notified, that the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Hampshire, stands adjourned to the first Thursday in April next, for the purpose of granting licences; and that licences can be granted to none but those who shall produce a certificate from the Collector of Excise, that they have paid him the duties to the first day of November last, and shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, pointed out in a late resolve of the General Court.

ROBERT ARECK, Clerk.

N. B. Those who are unable personally to attend, must send a certificate of some Justice of the Peace, that they have taken and subscribed the oath above mentioned.

Northampton, March 12, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

THere are now in this city a number of the disciples of a certain Jemimah Wilkinson, a native of Rhode-Island, a person who professes that "she is Jesus Christ come again in the flesh a second time without sin unto salvation;" though it should be noted, that her followers do not admit she is a woman, as a female Messiah appears an incongruity, and they therefore of consequence deny her name, and appear to resent it as an affront when she is called Jemimah Wilkinson, and declare in the most solemn manner they know no such person. Some of the Society, when asked to explain themselves, do it after the following manner; "That the names of persons most properly belong to the soul, but while body and soul are in union, the body may also be called by the name of the soul; but when a person dies, and the soul leaves the body, the body then can no more be called by its former name:—now some years ago there was a person of the name of Jemimah Wilkinson, but she died, and her soul went to heaven, after which the Divine Spirit re-animated that same body, and it arose from the dead; now this divine inhabitant is Christ Jesus our Lord, the friend to all mankind, and gives his name to the body to which he is united, and therefore body and spirit, conjointly, is the universal friend." To complete the character of so extraordinary a personage, she has her attendants of the extraordinary kind also, and those attendants are said to be the two witnesses which are prophesied of by John the divine in the Revelations. See chap. xi. from the 3d to the 13th verses.

The extraordinary personages above described, according to this fanaticism, are a certain James Parker and Sarah Richards, the latter is now in this city, with some others, both men and women, the disciples of the aforesaid universal friend, or Jemimah Wilkinson, and are endeavouring to establish the society here, meeting often together for this purpose.

To such of the curious as have never seen those singular people, nor perhaps ever will see them, it may afford some satisfaction to describe their persons. The Universal Friend, as she is stiled, appears to be about 30 years of age, about the middle size of women, not genteel in her person, and rather awkward in her carriage, her complexion good, her eye black and remarkably brilliant, her hair black, and waving in beautiful ringlets upon her neck and shoulders, her features regular, and the whole of her face thought by many to be perfectly beautiful; as she is not to be supposed of either sex, so this neutrality is manifest in her external appearance; she wears no cap, letting her hair hang down as above described upon her neck and shoulders, a neckcloth she wears like a man, her shift buttons round her neck, and her shift sleeves are brought down to her hands, and buttoned as is common with men, her outside garment is a loose robe, that resembles a morning gown, such as both men and women commonly wear, under this it is said her apparel is very expensive, and the form of them conveys the same idea as her external appearance of her being neither man nor woman; her understanding not deficient, except touching her religious fanaticism. She is very illiterate, yet her memory very great, artful in discovering many circumstances which fall out among her disciples and in making them believe that as she is divine, nothing can be hid from her. On all occasions she requires the most extraordinary attendance that can be bestowed upon her, having little regard to the conveniency of families wherever she happens to be, and either one or more of her disciples usually attendant upon her, and ready to do her the most menial service. Her voice is masculine, and her pronunciation in the peculiar dialect of the most illiterate of the country people of New-England, her preaching has but little connection, and frequently very lengthy, standing at times for several hours, sometimes cold and languid, but at other times it is said she is lively, and discovers that kind of zeal and animation which gives reason to suppose she may really apprehend herself to be a person that is divine. She is commonly reserved to strangers, and only grows familiar as she discovers in them great respect for her, and as she is very attentive to the disposition of those about her, she soon distinguishes such who are affected by her peculiar manner. Her first address to strangers is usually in a grum masculine authoritative tone of voice, with expressive countenance and piercing eye; and though these are the effects of her spiritual pride, yet she often strikes the beholder with a profound awe, and the immoral are sometimes convicted before her, which she is artful to improve, so as to raise in them a great veneration for her; and when she discovers any one properly prepared in this way, she usually puts some question to them relating to her own imagined divinity. Of a particular person she asked the following question, What God dost thou worship? upon the person replying they worshipped the Creator of heaven and earth, she added, "No man can come to the Father but by me—no man can come to the Father but by the son." Of another person she asked, Whom they took her to be? the person replied, they thought she had the spirit of God; she then asked them, If they did not believe that Christ was within the veil?—Such interrogations being usually accompanied with an appearance of high authority, and seeming sanctity, the person's judgment is often bewildered, and by this means prepared for a farther deception, which she well knows how to carry on, and sometimes ends in a full and clear declaration to them of her being Christ Jesus our Lord, to the amazement and profound veneration of the inoffensive believer. It is asserted that some have fallen prostrate at her feet; but if she observes that her ambiguous expressions give some offence, as discovering spiritual pride, she is then immediately reserved and cautious in what she further says, and either advances or retreats as occasions require.

Sarah Richards, one of the witnesses before mentioned, is a widow, appears to be about 28 years of age, sensible, and would be a comely person were she to dress as becomes her sex, but as she intimates the person they call the friend, in her external appearance, and particularly in wearing her hair down like a man, she is by that means rather disfigured; it is said she is now cloathed in what they call sackcloth (that is mourning) in which she is to fulfil the days of her prophecy; she is remarkable for an infirmity of body, being subject to a particular kind of fit in which she appears for some time dead, upon her recovering, she pretends she has conversed with the dead, divers relations of this kind having been taken down in writing; the angel Raphael is her guardian angel, and at some times when she is in those fits, (or as they term them, *views*) she is conducted by Raphael to distant parts of the world, and there sees what mankind are doing, at other times taken to heaven and says that the throne of Jesus at present is vacant, and will be so until the friend ascends to heaven and is seated thereon. With the above, and many more idle reveries not necessary to mention, does she entertain her credulous admirers.

James Parker, the other witness appears to be about 45 years of age, is artful, and conceited, and illiterate: and, as the countenance of a man is sometimes a tell-tale, so those who are skilled in physiognomy may see in his face the cunning which lies hid in his heart, though varnished over with an apparent candour and freedom in conversation, and as he possesses none of the fire of a divine enthusiast, so neither does he possess that zeal which is necessary to complete the character of an impostor; he is crafty, but cold and unanimating, and that moderate share of understanding which he possesses does not appear so much clouded with an imagination of his own sanctity, as he appears desirous of making others believe him a saint, and on the whole, it seems as if he endeavoured to be great among this mistaken people, from a principle of the most ridiculous species of vanity, and for the sake of an indolent life. But as there are divers of them who appear simple and sincere, so it is hoped, amidst all this delusion of their understanding, there are some innocent among them, but with respect to the principal persons in this society, the writer of these remarks gives it as his opinion, that they are villainous impostors, and therefore sincerely hopes that all good people will shun them, unless it be to endeavour to reclaim them from their impiety.

JAMES SHEPHARD,

IS authorised to receive the several articles herein after enumerated, at the prices therunto annexed, for all arrearages of taxes assessed previous to the year 1783, viz. Good merchantable beef at 18s. per hundred—Pork at three pence half-penny per pound—Wheat 5s. Rye 3s. 6d. Corn 3s. Oats 1s. 6d. Peas 5s. Beans 5s. per bushel—well dressed Flax 8d. per pound—Wheat Flour 16s. per hundred—good bar Iron 24s. per hundred—good Tobacco, packed in casks according to law, 25s. per hundred—Butter 7d. per pound—Pot-Ash 28l. 10s. per ton—Pearl-Ash 39l. 10s. per ton—and on all Nails the same price shall be allowed as at the stores in the town of Boston.—The people in this and the neighbouring towns, are hereby notified, that said Shephard is now ready to receive any of the said articles, that may be brought agreeably to the above statement, at his store opposite the meeting-house in Northampton.

March 7, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. *Benjamin Clark*, late of Colrain, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate, from the seventeenth day of January last, to bring in and support their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of the deceased, in Colrain, on the first Wednesday of April and June, and the second Wednesday of July next, from nine to five o'clock on each of said days.

JAMES STEWART,
JOSEPH BABCOCK,
PELEG BABCOCK.

Colrain, Feb. 21, 1787.

WANTED, a smart active BOY, about 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Enquire of the Printer.

March 1787.

ALL persons indebted to, or have any demands on the Estate of JACOB WALKER, late of Whately, deceased, are desired to bring in and exhibit their claims to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to settle the same.

SETH MURRAY, Attor. to the Adm.

Hatfield, Feb. 23, 1787.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, March 2, 1787.

RESOLVED, That all Pay-masters of the Massachusetts line of the late Continental army, who have not delivered to the Secretary the certificates of the balances, which upon a final settlement were found due to that part of the said army, for which they are respectively Pay-masters, he, and they are hereby required, to make returns of the whole of said final settlements, which they have remaining in their hands, into the Secretary's office, on or before the first day of June next, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which, to be lodged with the Treasurer of the commonwealth.

And it is further Resolved, That those Pay-masters who neglect to comply with this resolve shall not be entitled to receive an allowance of pay for their services in the trust in which they have been employed. And the Secretary is directed to publish this above resolves three weeks successively, in the the public news-papers, as by law directed.

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 5, 1787.

Read and concurred

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, March 1, 1787.

WHEREAS by an Act for appropriating the revenue arising from the duties of impost and excise, passed the 17th of November, 1786, it is provided, "That one third part thereof shall be annually paid into the Treasury of this commonwealth, for the exigencies of government." And whereas the demands of government are now such as to make it necessary that the specie part of said duties be paid into the Treasury as soon as possible:

RESOLVED, That the several Collectors of impost and excise within this Commonwealth, shall receive one third part of all duties of impost and excise that may have become due since the fifth day of January, 1787, or may hereafter become due, in specie only, and the other two thirds in orders or certificates of the Treasurer of this commonwealth, if they are presented; provided that the one third part be paid in specie at the same time, and not otherwise.

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 5, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True copy. Test.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, March 1, 1787.

ORDERED, that his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to express to Major-General Lincoln, that the Legislature entertain a high sense of the spirit, patriotism and distinguished merit of the Officers and Soldiers, who, at the call of their country, have, with a chearfulness peculiar to great and good minds, exerted themselves in defence of the rights and privileges secured to the Citizens of this Commonwealth by our happy constitution.

The Legislature congratulate their brethren in arms, on the success that has crowned their virtuous exertions for the suppression of the late lawless insurrection and rebellion.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, March 3, 1787.

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy.—Test.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

By His Excellency

Samuel Huntington, Esq.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of Connecticut.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have received official information, that the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the fourth day of instant February, declared, that a horrid and unnatural REBELLION and WAR, had been openly and traiterously raised and levied against that Commonwealth, with a design to subvert and overthrow the constitution and government thereof; and that Daniel Shays, of Pelham, and Luke Day, of West-Springfield, in the county of Hampshire; Adam Wheeler of Hubbardston, in the county of Worcester, and Eli Parsons of Adams, in the county of Berkshire, all in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, have been the principals in, and abettors and supporters in this unnatural, unprovoked and wicked Rebellion against the dignity, authority and government, of the said commonwealth.

And Whereas his Excellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. Governor of the said Commonwealth, at the desire of the said General Court, on the ninth day of February instant, issued his Proclamation, requiring all proper officers within the said commonwealth, to use their utmost endeavours, for discovering and apprehending the said Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons; and for further encouragement, pledged a reward of one hundred and fifty pounds to any person that should apprehend the said Daniel Shays, and deliver him to the Sheriff of the county of Suffolk; and a reward of one hundred pounds for apprehending and delivering to said Sheriff, each and either of the persons, of the said Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons.

And also, whereas, I have received official application, from his Excellency Governor BOWDOIN, in pursuance of the desire of the said General Court, requesting that the said Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons (they having absconded) may be apprehended, if to be found within this State, and rendered to justice in the said commonwealth; and that a Proclamation may be issued for that purpose.

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring all Judges, Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, and other proper officers, civil and military, within this State, to use their utmost endeavours for apprehending the said Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons, if to be found within this State, and them, or any of them so apprehended, to deliver up to some proper officer within the said commonwealth, so that they may be rendered to justice. And it is hereby further declared, as an encouragement, that any person or persons who shall apprehend within this State, and deliver up to some proper officer in the said commonwealth in manner aforesaid, the said Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons, such person or persons shall receive a reward, out of the public treasury of the said commonwealth, for delivering up the said Daniel Shays, of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds; and for each, or either of the persons, of the said Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parsons, that shall be apprehended and delivered up in manner aforesaid, One Hundred Pounds. And all persons whatsoever, are hereby strictly commanded, not to conceal, harbour or entertain the said Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons, as they will answer it at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, in Norwich, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-seven, and in the eleventh Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,

GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

The following asks a place in your Gazette, if it may have it and not exclude entertainment more useful to the public.

THE change of thirteen colonies into the United States, by their casting off the authority claimed by Great-Britain, and becoming an independent nation, under a federal government, forms a precedent; which rightly understood may be a long time favourable to liberty: but the principles of it being misapprehended, it may be improved to countenance actions destructive of liberty and government. This unhappiness has been realized in this commonwealth. Men have taken arms in opposition to public authority, and stopped the administrations of government, pretending that they acted the same part with those who lately opposed the usurped claims of Great-Britain: But the causes are so exceedingly different, in the view in which they consider them, that it is highly injurious to the one to make it justify the other. To draw a true parellel between that controversy and the present, the conduct of the insurgents must be represented in the opposite view, as succeeding to the place of British usurpation, and not as supporting liberty, which is inseparably connected with government. And those who now appear to maintain government, are the men that act in the same cause, as they are, in a large proportion, the same persons, that defended liberty and government against the lawless attacks of Great-Britain. In that controversy, the war was managed, on the part of America, for the support of governments previously established, which Great-Britain attempted to overturn. And now, the friends of liberty are called to arms, to defend the established government of the commonwealth, which is invaded by lawless and assuming men, who have commenced a war to change and destroy our constitution.

To compare the present controversy with that formerly between America and Great-Britain, it will be needful to observe, that previous to that event, the several forms of colony government were essentially complete in themselves, aside from the authority of Great-Britain, and that it was a usurped claim of power that produced the war, which ended in our independence. All the power that Great-Britain could rightfully claim in the colonies, was vested solely in the king. The parliament had no right of interference, either to make or to execute our laws. The several parts of the empire had their distinct courts of legislation and departments of executive authority, and under one common sovereign. There was the parliament of Great-Britain—the parliament of Ireland—the regency of Hanover, and the several general assemblies of the Colonies; all which were independent on each other; though all of them were, in a greater or lesser degree, subordinate to the king. Great-Britain was the largest kingdom of this extended confederacy, and the king held his usual residence it the metropolis of it; but these circumstances gave no rational or just foundation for the parliament of that kingdom to claim any right of jurisdiction over the other parts of the empire: and it might as well have claimed authority to govern Hanover as the American colonies. Ireland also, or Hanover might with as good reason have assumed the same claim of authority over each other, or over the colonies; and so might one colony over another, especially any large colony over those that were smaller and less powerful. Even the king's authority was less in the colonies especially in several of them, than in Great-Britain or Ireland. But in Great-Britain the power of the parliament ever was and is above the king, and as sufficient to deprive him of his kingly office and give it to another person, in case of a forfeiture of it by male-administration, as was exemplified in the revolution when king James was declared to have abdicated his authority, and William and Mary were placed on the throne in his stead. Upon the same principle the general assemblies of the colonies might also determine the forfeiture of the kingly prerogative within their jurisdictions, and with more evident reason in these colonies in which his

power was much, less than in Great-Britain. In Connecticut, all the power of the king, as to making or executing the laws of the colony, was merely nominal, in his being complimented with the use of, *His Majesty's name*, to authenticate acts and legal processes. In this (then) province the king appointed the governor, &c. but when the chair became vacant, the power of the office devolved on the major part of the council, so that the government was complete if the king had no representative or authority in it.

Their representation shows, that the colonies had a just and constitutional right to cast off the king of Great-Britain, by taking from him his authority, when, contrary to his duty and his oath of office, he made war upon us for the destruction of our liberties and forms of government; and also that the war, on our part, was for the defence of the constitutions of government then in being. The king assumed a power beyond his right, as delined in the charters of the colonies, which were a mutual compact between him and the people, describing the powers of government. This conduct made him a tyrant: and his aiding the parliament with the force of his kingdom to exercise her assumed power of legislation over the colonies, rendered him an intolerable oppressor. But, however assuming Great-Britain was in her claims, and unrighteous in making war to enforce them, those men in this commonwealth, who style themselves *the body of the people*, have followed the example.

The parliament of Great-Britain, without any right of jurisdiction over the colonies, passed a declaration of authority to make laws binding upon us *in all cases*, and in exercising her assumed authority, enacted laws for changing the constitution of this (then) province, and other ways infringing upon the liberties of the people. A county convention at Hatfield last year, in harmony with others in different counties, voted the meeting to be constitutional, though not named or known in the writing which describes the form of our government, and then in the exercise of her self-created power, she attacked the most essential parts of the constitution, and to the utmost stretch of her authority nullified them, with several acts of the General Court, by declaring them *grievances*. And as an army was sent against us to enforce the acts of British usurped authority, to the insurgents, to carry into effect the determinations of county conventions, have opposed with arms the administrations of government, prevented courts of justice, and for a season prostrated the laws of the commonwealth in several counties.

The usurpation of Great-Britain occasioned a cessation of government in this province for a time, by reason of her changing our constitution; but at length government was resumed by the people upon its ancient principles and establishment, and the powers of it were constitutionally called into exertion for its defence. In like manner in the present case, after a season of anarchy in several counties, the people have again assumed government and begin to exercise its authority for the protection of liberty and the constitution.

This parellel, between the present controversy and that with Great-Britain, shows the reason why those men, who in that dispute were the firmest friends of liberty and government—who best understood the principles upon which our invaded rights were defended—and who acted with the fairest appearance of unshaken integrity, are also zealous supporters of government, in opposition to the violences of the present rebellion. The same good principle which actuated them in their exertions to preserve liberty and good government, when infected by British tyranny, continues to influence them to give support to the same cause, since it is threatened by a rebellion in the commonwealth.

Men do not often change their principles, though they do frequently their conduct. The people, who from mistake in the controversy with Great-Britain, did not appear on the side of liberty and government, have undoubtedly acted from their former principle; when by attaining to just ideas of the powers to which they owe allegiance, they have learn'd to favour our constitutional rights, and have changed their mode of conduct in becoming active in their defence. Likewise the men who inclined to aid British tyranny, from slavish principles, naturally continue averse from good government and disposed to countenance the cause of anarchy and rebellion.

It is not unaccountable, that these men have been joined by many persons, who in the war with Great-Britain were on the side of liberty: for in that controversy, a number on each side acted from mistaken principles. It was then evident, by many licentious transactions, that there were people aiming at the destruction of government; but as the general spirit of their conduct coincided with the measures directed by public authority, and as it would have been dangerous to have attempted to punish their irregularities at that time, they were made use of in opposing the tyranny of Great-Britain; in the hopes that by degrees they would learn and perform their duty more fully. But in the event it has proved, that disappointed in their expectations of having government cease with the destruction of British tyranny, and finding that they promoted a cause they designed to destroy, they have at length taken a more direct way to obtain their ends, by rising in rebellion against the established authority of the commonwealth.

Anarchy and tyranny agree well together: both are chosen and supported from a mixture of insolent and servile principles. Anarchy favours the insolence of those who wish to live upon other men and insult them with the use of their property; but that does not carry their views far enough to see the evils that would follow the want of government. Tyranny is pleasing to men of the same disposition, but of more cunning and intrigue, who wish for an absolute government, that they may be petty lords under some greater despot: But since liberty and free government are alike opposed to both their views, they readily combine together in seeking means to destroy our present constitution: the immediate consequence of which would be anarchy, and the remoter consequence, as expected by those that desire it, an established tyranny.——Thus thinketh

GRAPTEER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His Excellency

James Bowdoin, Esq.

GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Court the tenth instant, passed a resolution, for the purposes therein mentioned: In consequence thereof, I HAVE thought fit to issue this Proclamation; hereby warning all persons against purchasing any real estate, from such persons as are or have been concerned in the present rebellion; excepting such of them as are, or shall be entitled to the benefits of an Act passed by the said General Court, on the 16th day of February last, declaring the disqualifications of certain persons; and excepting those to whom indemnity shall have been promised in behalf of the General Court: Inasmuch as such conveyances, of the persons conveying such estate should be convicted of Treason, are and will by law, be considered fraudulent and illegal.

And in further pursuance of the said resolve, I do hereby direct the Commanding Officers of the Governments troops, in the counties of Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire, respectively, to arrest all persons concerned in the present rebellion, who shall be moving out of this State, with their property and effects except those who are entitled to the benefits of the Act aforesaid, until such persons shall be acquitted of the imputation of Treason, by a due course of laws or until they shall receive in behalf of the General Court, a promise of indemnity by Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and in the eleventh year of the Independence of the confederated States of America. JAMES BOWDOIN.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

By his Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDON, Esq. Captain-General, Governor, and Commander Chief, in and over the State of Vermont.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by their act of the 4th of February instant, declared that a horrid and wicked Rebellion did exist in said Commonwealth, and that Daniel Shays of Pelham, and Luke Day of West-Springfield, in the county of Hampshire, Adam Wheeler of Hubbardston, in the county of Worcester, and Eli Parsons of Adams, in the county of Berkshire, were the principal aiders and abettors of said Rebellion; and there being great reason to fear that some of the citizens of this State, who dwell near to, and adjoining the said Commonwealth, may inconsiderately and unadvisedly give aid to the promoters and abettors of the said Rebellion, and thereby violate the duty they owe to law and good government; and have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of Council, and at the request of the General Assembly, to issue this Proclamation, hereby commanding and enjoining it upon all the citizens of this State, not to harbour, entertain or conceal the said Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons. And I do hereby require all and every the Justices of the Peace within this State, to issue their warrants when required, to apprehend and convey the aforesaid persons, or either of them, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, there to be delivered to some civil or military officers authorized to receive them. And all the citizens of this State, are absolutely and most solemnly forbidden to take arms in support of, or to engage in the service, or contribute to the relief of the abettors and promoters of the said rebellion, by furnishing them with arms, ammunition, or otherwise, as they will answer it at their peril.

Given under my hand in Council. Bennington, this 29th day of February, A. D. 1787, and the eleventh year of the Independence of the State.

THOMAS CHITTENDON.

By his Excellency's command.
JOSEPH FAY, Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.
Copy, examined.
Attest. JOSEPH FAY, Sec'ry.

LONDON, January 2.

A letter from Copenhagen has the following article.—We have just received melancholy accounts from different parts of Norway, of the distressed situation of most of the inhabitants, who are in a starving condition, and many have died for want of food, the severity of the weather having destroyed every thing; and it is to be soon, that they had not laid in their winter provisions; and we are almost as bad in this part of the country. Our Sovereign, who is ready to relieve his distressed subjects, has sent them provisions for their present support, with some warm cloathing, and assurance of further relief as soon as it can be drawn from some other country. But at present we are so full of ice in these Seas, that no vessel can sail from hence, therefore these unhappy people may perish before we shall be able to send them further support.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27.

Thursday the 15th inst. the bill for granting the Impost to Congress, agreeable to their requisition of the 18th of April 1783, was negatived in the House of Assembly, being Yeas 21—Nays 36—Majority 15 against the bill—Mr. *Hamilton* was the only zealous advocate for the desired requisitions; nor was the lengthy speech of this gentleman even replied to by the other party, notwithstanding he was *one hour and twenty minutes* in delivering of it, yet on calling the question the decision was as above stated.

ALBANY, February 22.

At the opening of the common pleas and general sessions of the peace, at Salem, on Tuesday last, Judge Webster addressed the grand inquest in a spirited charge from which the following paragraphs are extracted.

"Suffer me yet again, to impress on your minds, that on a due and regular administration of justice, your lives, your liberties, your all, depend.—To be convinced of this, we need only advert to the melancholy situation of a neighbouring state, where a mistaken, multitude have arisen against government in a hostile manner, and pointed their impious arms against the courts of justice.—See now the unhappy wretches obliged to flee their native soil, their houses, their goodly possessions, which their crimes have justly forfeited.—Others who remain at their homes, are nevertheless, exposed to all the miseries of public confusion.—A wife and perhaps a family of small children, suffering the extremes of cold and hunger—turned out of doors, in an inclement season, to make room for men, armed to the battle. Nor are these the only evils attendant on political convulsions, foreign enemies may take the advantage of the confusion, and by joining with one part of the contenders, make an easy conquest of the whole. The distressing scenes which would follow such an event, I leave for your fancy to paint——humanity recoils at the idea!

"I thank God that we are still free from this distressing evil, I pray we may long continue so. But the means to secure this blessing is to be virtuous, to be loyal and vigilant; if therefore, any person or persons, whom treason and rebellious practices have rendered dangerous to civil society, may have presumed to intrude themselves into this county, I charge you to exert your endeavours to bring such characters into light, that they may be punished according to their demerits, and that the peaceable citizens may remain in safety."

BOSTON, March 8.

Gen. Ethan Allen we are informed, lately declared, in presence of several gentlemen of this state, that he had never had any communication with Shays or his adherents, directly or indirectly, but that he heartily despised both them and their cause.

We hear that the celebrated *Chapman*, and one *Jonathan Focit*, a representative to the Assembly of Vermont for the town of Pittsford, were lately upon an embassy to Lord Dorchester, to get supplies of men, money &c. for the Rebels. As they reached St. Johns, they found themselves too low in pocket to proceed further without assistance; but impressed with the great importance of their mission to the English nation, they had no doubt but, upon the first intimation, the British commander at that post would immediately advance guineas by handfulls—when, alas! he laughed at them and their cause, and communicated their profound secret to the people. The young apprentices contructed a wooden horse, and determined to honour those Rebels with a ride.——Facit escaped with his saddlebags—Chapman was missing, and we do not know but he has taken an airing on the British Boulonte.

Last Friday night, Mr. Edward Smith, of this town, arrived here from Canada, and informs, that on Thursday se'nnight, he met at Captain Phelps's tavern, on the *Grand-Isle* near the said bar, on Lake Champlain, *Shays*, *Wheeler*, Major *Wiley*, Captains *Billings*, *Conky*, *Cornel*, and *Hinds*, Mr. *Gray*, one of the rebel counsellors, and wife, Mr. *Billings*, brother to the Captain, and two other rebels of distinction.—They had with them six horses, and two sleighs. *Grand-Isle* is about 16 miles from the British post at Dutchman's point.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 22d, 1786.

"It is a subject of much regret to every friend of America, to see the proceedings of some of your counties and towns. Uneasy and restless under a government in which they enjoy perfect freedom, they are taking effectual methods to create themselves a tyrant ere long. By wishing to abolish the Senate, they are destroying that balance of power by which alone their liberties are secured to them. Our printers eagerly seize every paragraph of this kind and publish it, which they would not do if they did not conceive they could injure America by it. They have given us in this day's paper, the proceedings of the Convention of Hampshire, which are a disgrace to your annals."

MARCH 15.

Last Sunday evening His Excellency the Governor received the following dispatches, dated

PITTSFIELD, *March 9*, 1787.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that, in consequence of the inclosed resolve, of the Legislature of the State of New-York, his Excellency Governor Clinton commenced his journey for New-Lebanon on the 4th instant. On the 7th I met him there; he took lodgings with us at Pittsfield that night; the next morning, I accompanied him to New-Concord, where, were assembled a number of his principal Officers, both civil and military, in a very masterly, spirited and animated manner he stated their duty respectively, and urged them to a faithful and punctual discharge of it.—His sentiments I think were perfectly just, and many of them may be read in his General Orders.

Prior to his Excellency's arrival, the Insurgents were dispersing: his approach encreased their alarm, and there does not now remain in that State any considerable bodies of them. The civil Officers are directed to call on the militia of that State, or on our Officers, for such military force as they may need in apprehending or dispersing the Insurgents.

The State of New-York are perfectly disposed to serve us, and no person is better qualified, or better inclined, to execute their friendly intentions, than his Excellency their Governor. The Insurgents are making their way into Vermont. I hope that State will adopt such a system as shall prevent any ill consequences to us from the Insurgents finding an asylum within their borders.

I have the honour of being,
Dear Sir,
With the highest esteem,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant.

B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Governor BOWDOIN.

Copies of two Letters from his Excellency Governor CHITTENDON to his Excellency Governor BOWDOIN.

"STATE of VERMONT.—In Council.
Bennington 3d March, 1787.

"SIR,

"YOUR letter of the 10th ult. and papers inclosed, accidentally came to hand the 3d inst. at the Assembly of this State was then convened, I laid the same before them. It is with regret that we learn that a State for whose interest and welfare, from a variety of concurring circumstances, we have, and ever had, the strongest attachment and highest regard, is torn by intestine faction, and its constitution and form of government struck at, and deeply wounded, by some of her wicked and ungrateful citizens, and it adds much to the uneasiness we feel, on this occasion, to know that the frenzy for insurrection is rapidly spreading in other states, threatning a general introduction of anarchy.

"Your Excellency may be assured, that the legislative and executive authority of this state have the strongest desire to co-operate with you, and the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as effectually to check a further progress of so daring and dangerous an evil, by every measure consistent with the constitution and the peace and safety of this State:—And in conformity to your request, a proclamation (of which the inclosed is a copy) has been issued.

"Hoping the speedy restoration of peace and tranquility to the Commonwealth, I am, with the most perfect consideration and respect,

Sir, your Excellency's most obedient,
and very humble servant,
THO. CHITTENDON.

His Excellency Governor BOWDOIN."

"*Bennington, 6th March* 1787.

"SIR,

"I received (last evening) by express from General Lincoln, your Excellency's letters of the 2d and 7th ult. with your letter of the 24th. Your last, containing a requisition for liberty to pursue the insurgents of your state into this, I immediately laid before the legislature; as soon as their determination is known, I shall lose no time in transmitting the same for your Excellency's information; and am,

Sir your Excellency's
most obedient servant,
THO. CHITTENDON.

His Excellency Governor BOWDOIN."

On Saturday last the General Court, appointed the Hon. *Samuel Phillips*, jun. Esq. the Hon. *Benjamin Lincoln*, Esq. and *Samuel A. Otis*, Esq. Commissioners to proceed into the Western Counties, for the purpose of granting pardon to persons concerned in the rebellion, who may apply for the same, other than the leaders, or such as have fired upon the good citizens of this Commonwealth, or acted as a council of war, &c.

PROVIDENCE, March 1.

By an Amsterdam paper it appears that the Dutch Ambassador, residing at New-York, has communicated to their High Mightinesses of Holland, information of a smuggling trade being carried on from these States, to the Dutch settlements of Surtinam, and at the Cape of Good Hope—from which we may expect soon to see another cramp laid on our already heavy shackled commerce.

NORTHAMPTON, March 21.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Lincoln to Col. Ashley.

Pittsfield, Feb. 28th, 1787.

Dear Sir,

I Have this morning been honoured with the receipt of your favour, giving an account of your movements of yesterday:—They were judicious and timely:—The spirit rendered on the occasion was truly military:—Your success must be important, as they will reach these deluded wretches that they cannot march unchecked by the good citizens, or spread depredations among them with impunity.

Whilst I beg you to accept my thanks for your exertions, and request you to communicate them to the officers and men with you in the field; I must solicit you to mention to the friends of the deceased, that I sincerely condole with them—and to the wounded, my sympathetic concern for their misfortune, and my wishes for their speedy recovery;—tell them I remember my own wounds, and that my consolation was, that they were received in a line of my duty, whilst in the service of my country. From reflections like these, they cannot fail to derive the most substantial comfort.

I am, &c.
B. LINCOLN.

Gen. Ashley.

Extract of a letter from Lanesborough, dated March 6th, 1787.

"The evening of the 3d instant one *Levi Bullock* of this town, about twenty years of age, who had served under Captain Shays, was one of those who took shelter in New-York state and assisted in plundering Stockbridge the 27th ult. and finally arrived home without wound or imprisonment; yet his fears were such that he durst not be seen publicly: he went to the house of Mr. Mayo, who was from home, and persuaded his son, Thomas Mayo, about the same age, to sleep with him: they concluded to secrete themselves in a place made in the side of an hill to secure fance-from fruit, the dimensions of the place about 10 by 8 feet; its entrance nearly 3 by 4 feet, they entered the same with a small pot of live coals and a bed, and had previously engaged a youth (brother to Mayo) to secure the entrance with a board and some snow. The storm of snow which happened that night made the place still more secure. The morning of the 4th instant, the same youth dug away the snow, opened the place and found them lying on their bed to appearance asleep, though breathless:—attempts were made to recover them, but in vain:—a Jury of inquest was summoned by the coroner, whose verdict was, *that the said Levi Bullock and Thomas Mayo, came to their death by misfortune of suffocation.*"

The patriotic legislature of the state of Virginia, has passed an act, making provision for the *immediate* payment of 90,000 dollars, in compliance with the requision of Congress, of the 27th of October last, by an additional duty of *five shillings*, per hogshead, on every hogshead of tobacco, passed at and shipped from any public warehouse in that state.—This act took place the 10th of January last.

Governor Collins of the state of Rhode-Island, we learn, has informed the authority of this state, that if any concerned in the rebellion should take shelter in that state, they shall be taken and delivered up, upon application for that purpose.

On Saturday last, the honourable Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, and the honourable Commissioners for granting pardon to persons concerned in the late rebellion, passed through Springfield on their way to Berkshire.

The 12th day of April next is appointed by the authority of the State of New-Hampshire to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer throughout that State.

A late Hartford paper mentions, that an ewe belonging to Mr. Richard Seymour, of that town, brought forth five perfect lambs, all of common size.

DIED, on Sunday evening last, Widow *Miriam Phelps*, relict of Mr. *Ebenezer Phelps*, of this town, in the 78th year of her age.

——On Monday morning last, Mr. *Epaphras Clark*, in the 74th year of his age.

——On Monday evening, Widow *Esther Hunt*, relict of Mr. *John Hunt*, of this town, in the 66th year of her age.

*** *WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, an active steady BOY, about 14 years of age.*

Proceedings of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania March 4, 1787.

A Letter from the hon. the vice president of the supreme executive council, was presented to the chair, and read as follows:

IN COUNCIL
Philadelphia, February 28th, 1787.

SIR,

I INCLOSE a letter from the governor of Massachusetts, accompanied by an extract from the proceedings of the general court of that commonwealth.

I have also to communicate the opinion of council, that a reward of one hundred pounds for Daniel Shays, and fifty pounds for each of the other principals mentioned in governor Bowdoin's proclamation, additional to the rewards we are requested to offer on the credit of Massachusetts, be offered by this commonwealth; if apprehended within the limits thereof. We should be happy if this opinion should meet the approbation of the house.

I am, Sir, with great regard, your
obedient and very humble servant,
CHARLES BIDDLE, V. P.

Hon. the Speaker of the Gen. Assembly.

On motion and by special order, the same was taken up for a second reading, and referred together with its inclosures, to Messrs. Fitzsimons, G. Clymer and Findley.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST last Tuesday morning, in Springfield street, a red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing, among a number of other valuable papers, the following Notes of Hand, viz. one given by William Shepard, Esq. dated April or May, 1784,—one by Abm. Burbank, Esq. dated November 1784,—one by Matthew Laflin, and one by Roger Root, both dated July 1784; all payable on demand, with interest, to Wareham Parks, Esq. or order, and by him indorsed to Mr. Zenas Parsons. Said notes were inclosed in a particular agreement of the said Zenas and Wareham.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, and it offered for sale, are desired to stop them and inform the subscriber. Whoever has found and will return said Book and its contents, to the subscriber in Springfield, shall receive the above reward and no questions asked—and for either of the above described notes, Two Dollars.

GEORGE PLISS.

Springfield, March 9, 1787.

ALL Old Soldiers and others, who wish to enterprize in the Ohio Country, are hereby notified, that a meeting of Adventurers will be held at the house of Mr. Asabel Pomeroy in Northampton, on Thursday succeeding the first Tuesday in April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time of the sitting of the supreme court according to present arrangements.

Northampton, 14th March, 1787.

THE Subscriber begs leave to present his due respects to his friends, and the public, and to inform them, that he is taking in schoolars for the next quarter, which will commence the 12th of April next, and begs that those gentlemen, who intend to favour him with the tuition of their children, would favour him with their names, and the number they intend to send, as his school is likely to be full immediately, and they will oblige

The public's most humble
and obedient servant.
JONATHAN CURSON.

Hatfield, 17th March 1787.

Blank Writs, &c. after the new Forms, may be had at this office.

A DIALOGUE *between* RUFINUS *and* ENEAS, *old brother Soldiers.*

Rufinus. GOOD morning *Eneas*, you seem to be packing up, & by your countenance vastly pleased.

Eneas. You know *Rufinus* I am a Predestinarian: from lately reading ancient history, both sacred and profane, I am confirmed the Lord Omnipotent reigneth, and that we therefore, ought always to rejoice. When the city of Tyre had risen to great opulence, she became insolent and abused her neighbours, so as to provok: Omnipotence to call forth the king of Babylon to chastise and finally subdue the Tyrians with his army, which besieged Tyre thirteen years before she could be brought to submission. The Almighty knew long before, that the Tyrians, when close besieged, would send their richest furniture and indeed all their wealth to Carthage, and that the Babilonians (whose shoulders should be pealed, and their heads become bald from the duration of the siege and the concomitant fatigue) would find no plunder in the city to compensate their extra services, although they had their monthly pay regularly. He accordingly did (as he had foretold) give them the treasures of Egypt as a reward for their services.—Soon after the conquest of Tyre, there happened an insurrection in Egypt, which afforded Nebuchadnezzar an opportunity to seize on the treasures of that opulent country, to compensate for the services his army did him in the siege of Tyre. The same omnipotent hand rules and will provide for us Americans; if we pursue the paths pointed out by his providence, and will remove us in a very great degree from the contempt, neglect and poverty we, as a people, are falling into.

Rufinus. I wish to know by what means.

Eneas. I think the treasures of Mexico are reserved for us if we improve the present opportunity.

Rufinus. You are more enthusiastic than King Tom, who promised his deluded followers all the riches of the commonwealth for their services; but after all his promises he was obliged to quit the fertile fields of the United States, without either a shilling of Money for his followers, or even himself to purchase the second pair of snow-shoes.

Eneas. The country on the beautiful river Ohio is allowed by all travellers to be not only the most fertile but the most salubrious part of the world. It is variegated with beautiful hills and vallies, besides meadows or intervals on every small stream that empties into the Ohio. The timber of that country is most excellent for ship building or any other use whatever; the winter not half so tedious in that as in this climate, and the communication by water down the Ohio into the Missisippi, from thence into the Bay of Mexico, where are the Spanish settlements which abound with Gold and Silver mines but not with the necessaries of life. Now I say the man who settles in the fertile country first described, which produces every necessary, and some of the luxuries of life, if he is industrious and raises more than for the support of his family, may, if gold be his object, send his produce to the best market in the world, accomplish his desires with less expence of labour than those who dig and refine the several metals.

Rufinus. If the country is so good why has it not been settled before?

Eneas. You might with the same propriety ask, why the world was not all settled the eighth day. I believe it was reserved for a little rest for the old greyheaded servants of the public; that they might there retire in social bands and build themselves towns on some of those inviting streams, where mutual sympathy shall warm and animate each breast; there they may close the evening of life unmolested, and with this happy consolation that their posterity, with the common blessings of providence and industry, will be free from, and unexposed to insult or beggary. This country produces mulberry trees for the cultivation of silk; cotton may also be raised there in great plenty. Hemp and tobacco, with every kind of vegetables flourish in that country better than ever I saw elsewhere.

Rufinus. There are so many Indians who inhabit that country, that I should be cautious of settling there on that account, if I had no other reason.

Eneas. Why so timorous? you have nothing to fear from them, as I cannot learn that there are an hundred Indians settled within 150 miles of the Ohio for 300 miles below Fort Pitt. The Virginians began and carried on a settlement at Kentucky, 600 miles down the river in the heat of the last war, against the combined force of Indians who were assisted by Great-Britain, and if there was now an open war with the savages, our danger would bear a proportion to that of the first settlement at Kentucky, as one is to ten, and he who will not run some risque to obtain a capital settlement does not deserve one.

Rufinus. But we shall starve to death.

Eneas. If you are idle you deserve it; but be assured you may go into the woods in the spring, girdle your timber and raise a good crop of Indian corn, and the next year a good crop of wheat or Rye. As to provision for the first season, you may purchase any quantity for money or labour, viz. Flour at 2 dollars per. Cwt. beef at 3 dollars and other provision in proportion, except salt, which will be from 3 to 2 dollars per bushel.

Rufinus. But it will cost an estate to move a family there.

Eneas. Let all divest themselves of the least valuable part of their furniture, and that which is of the most burthen, and reduce it for instance to 250lb. to each individual: let him procure a team or teams sufficient to transport his family and effects, and I will be answerable to bear all the expence for people and teams from Connecticut River to Fort-Pitt, which is 535 miles (where they can take water carriage) for 12 dollars for each person, be they more or less, if they form into parties of 20 families each and move on together, provided also they carry tents to cover their families.

Rufinus. Will it not injure the State to encourage emigrations until the public debt is paid.

Eneas. By no means; if each state should send their proportion of emigrants, which undoubtedly they will, each individual that settles in that country will probably pay 300 dollars in public securities for so many acres of land, this goes immediately into the treasury which is double the sum he ever would be called upon to pay, was he to remain here until the whole debt was discharged, besides the rapid population of this country is such, that vast emigration must take place in a short time, in order that the remaining part might acquire the necessaries of life.

Rufinus. Your long proposed journey will be dreary, fatiguing and insipid.

Eneas. Not unless we are insipid ourselves. I would propose moving only 20 miles per day, then encamp being furnish'd with vocal and instrumental musick, our nymphs and swains shall divert themselves and us with innocent and sentimental songs.

Rufinus. Then you really expect to go.

Eneas. As much as I expect to live. Adieu.

A SONG.

Composed on the Banks of the Ohio, by Mr. T——.

FROM domestic employment, and noise of the town,
United in friendship, let's social set down;
In mirth and good humour, let's fill up life's blank,
And chearfully sing on Ohio's fair bank.

By the force of attraction we're led through the vale;
Ascend the high mountain and taste the sweet gale:
When Phœbus retires we'll all cease to survey,
And forget in repose all the toils of the day.

What, though for your absence your parents should mourn;
Though maidens should sigh for their lover's return;
We'll pursue the grand object, this wild to subdue,
Then retire to their arms and our joys we'll renew.

O'er this wild, though uncultur'd shall gardens appear;
The harvest shall bend with the fruits of the year:
While Orchards, like forests, their trembling tops rear,
The lilly and rose shall perfume all the air.

The muses delighted shall wantonly sport;
Here commerce shall flourish, here science resort:
The Goddess of virtue, the fair to protect,
On Ohio's fair bank shall her temple erect.

In rural diversions the evening to pass,
Each swain with his partner, shall sport on the grass;
In sweetness not rivall'd by England or France
On the banks of Ohio, we'll join in the dance.

Thus blest, though in prospect, whilst here we are met,
Let each fill his glass and his sorrow forget;
To follow his leader, while each does prepare,
On the banks of Ohio, let's drink to the fair.

What though our departure is now drawing near,
Whilst led by our Gen'ral we've nothing to fear;
And now in succession according to rank,
We'll follow our chief on Ohio's fair bank.

THE subscriber hereby informs those whom it may concern, that he is appointed by the Commissary-General, to receive such specific articles as may be delivered at Deerfield, in discharge of specie Taxes, assessed previous to the year 1784, pursuant to an act of the General Court, passed Nov. 8th, 1786.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Deerfield, March 8, 1787.

TAKEN by the rebels, from Elias Lyman's tavern Northampton, on the 26 h of January last, two MARES, one a black, the two near feet white, a star in the forehead, and trots all; the other a sorrel, with a star in the forehead, trots and paces—— Whoever will give information of, or return said Mares to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded, by

LEMUEL POMEROY.

Southampton, March 9, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. *Benjamin Clark*, late of Colrain, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate, from the seventeenth day of January last, to bring in and support their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of the deceased, in Colrain, on the first Wednesday of April and June, and the second Wednesday of July next, from nine to five o'clock on each of said days.

JAMES STEWART,
JOSEPH BASCOCK,
PELEG BASCOCK.

Colrain, Feb. 21, 1787.

MARCH 1787. THE NUMB. 30.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

A friendly ADDRESS to the PEOPLE who have taken part in the late opposition to Government, especially those in the county of Hampshire.

My Countrymen,

YOUR situation is much altered within these few weeks: perhaps your sentiments are altered as much. Government has displayed its superiority, and you are convinced that the people in general will support it. You can have no prospect, and I hope you have no desire of prostrating it by numbers, or of controuling it by arms. It remains then, that you endeavour to make yourselves and your fellow-citizens happy by a peaceable submission to it, and behaviour under it. It is too natural for people, disappointed as you have been, to retain, for a while, some resentment against those who have opposed them, and against the Government which has directed the public movements. But it is time to suppress every resentment, and to call reason and virtue into exercise. It is not the indulgence of passion; it is not recrimination or revenge, that will make you or your country happy. Think calmnly, reason justly and act wisely. Entertain no groundless jealousies of, or resentment against, government, or any of its supporters—examine before you judge—understand before you condemn.

Many of you seem to suppose that the government has been hasty and severe in sending an armed force against you; but let us consider the matter with candour, and impartiality. Insurrections against the courts of justice began soon after the declaration of independence; about ten years ago, and they have often been renewed since.

A committee from the General Court, once was sent to expostulate with and lay conviction before the discontented in this county. The tranquility which seemed to ensue, was soon interrupted, within these four or five years past, there have been no less than six insurrections *in arms* in this county only, besides a number in others counties. Such has been the lenity of government, that not a single person concerned in these violences has suffered death by the hand of *civil justice*: the severest punishment has been only a fine or short imprisonment. The General Court in the present instance, reluctant to forcible measures, granted a full indemnity, *without any exception*, to as many as would accept of it, requiring no other condition than an oath of future fidelity. So little attention was paid to this act of clemency, that insurrections were immediately renewed and repeated as often as an object could be found. In the mean time, not a single petition was sent to the legislature, nor a single grievance stated by the people in arms. One or two petitions were indeed sent to be sent to the Governor by some particular persons; but these were disavowed by many, and even by some of the leaders, and an answer was not waited for. The Government could not know the real ground of your complaints, nor what would give you general satisfaction. They however on such information as could be collected, revised the laws, made several alterations, with a view to gratify your wishes and relieve your burthens, and gave a statement of public affairs in a long address: but still your operations were continued. And now what had Government to do? Give up the powers committed to them, or assert and maintain them? There could be no medium. Some of you proposed a suspension of the administration of justice till a new election, when you hoped all grievances might be redressed. But if you would have stated your grievances, why might they not have been as well redressed before? If you should still refuse to state them, how could you expect they would be redressed at all? Let me ask you further, what right had the Legislature to suspend the administration of justice? Would not this be, in effect, a violation of the constitution, and a suspension of all government? Would not such an act have been a surrender of their powers? Would it not have been a violation of their sacred trust and solemn oath? might not you or any others have made the same demand on the next General Court, and have urged it then by pleading a precedent? Before they could surrender their powers, they were bound to call on the body of the people, and know whether they would support and defend their own government. They are appointed by the people as guardians of the constitution, and if they had abandoned it without asking their constituents, who would not have charged them with treason against the state? Many of you have said, and I believe have said truly, that you for yourselves had no intention to destroy the government. But could you promise this for others? Or could the Legislature know that your intention was so innocent? They could judge of your general design only by your general conduct, which really had not the most harmless aspect. The Government, however, has acted on the candid presumption, that the *most* of you were guided by misapprehension, rather than by a dishonest heart, and have granted a conditional indemnity to all who acted only as privates and non-commissioned officers; and have left room for many others to hope and apply for mercy. But it is said by many of you, "this indemnity is accompanied with such humiliating restrictions and disqualifications, that you had rather quit the state than submit to them." Perhaps you judge too hastily. Whether the act is formed in the wisest manner, experience will best determine: That it is *cruel* or *unjust*, candour will not pretend.

By the laws of the land, which are your own laws, you were exposed to a pæna, perhaps a *capital* punishment. Against this punishment the Court indemnify you on certain conditions. You still have your option, whether to comply with the conditions or take a trial at law. The act puts you not in a worse condition than before. It lies with *you* to make your choice.

Let us consider the conditions——One is, that you take an oath of fidelity to the state. This is no more than what the constitution of some neighbouring states requires of *every* citizen, before he can enjoy the privileges of a free-man: no more than our own and every other constitution requires of all who are intrusted with any important office. Another condition is, that you resign up your arms. What is this more than a token of surrender? a token required of the party vanquished, even in *national* wars? You are not properly *disarmed*, you may still possess arms, may purchase others if you please, and after a limitted time receive your own. The other condition is, that you submit to a *temporary* suspension of the privilege of chooling others and being chosen yourselves to certain offices. Can you justly complain of this? Would it be proper that they, who have, for several months, been acting in opposition to government should now, before their passions subside, be intrusted with the administration of it? or with the choice of persons to administer it? Suppose you had prevailed, would you, in the first instance, have committed your affairs into the hands of those you had conquered? Would you not have confined the powers of government within yourselves, till you had formed and finished your system? Did we not conduct in this manner in the late revolution?——It may be observed further—this suspension is to continue only for three years; and provision is made, that even this term may be shortened. The act is in the hands of the Legislature, and may, at any session, be altered or annulled, if there should be just sufficient cause. You may still have a voice in all matters as usual, except the choice of officers. You are not wholly excluded from your influence in government, you may now, as well as before, petition the legislature and join in instructions to your representatives. Many of the members of the community, for no fault, only for want of sufficient property, are disqualified from voting by the constitution, as much as you are by the state act. Your situation is by no means peculiar; and that of many of you, especially the younger part, is not materially different from what it ever has been. The disqualification complained of, will, in many instances, operate as a privilege, for you are not liable to be chosen to those offices, which are esteemed a burthen. If the disqualifying act shall be found inconvenient or unnecessary, it will probably be repealed at an earlier period than that prefixed for its expiration.

Numbers of you, irritated by the law, are meditating a removal to other states: But let not your resolutions be too hasty. You know not what measures other states may take; perhaps you will find yourselves there under similar restrictions. The confederation binds the states to make such a cause as this a common cause. Many of you perhaps find it for your interest to remove. You have right to judge for yourselves: But wherever you go, carry with you a peaceable disposition, and a settled determination to seek the peace of those among whom you dwell. If you indulge a restless discontented spirit, you can't be happy any where, nor any others happy where you are. If you possess a quiet and contented mind, your situation may be tollerable here. Public affairs have been working themselves into a more favourable train: Your ill-judged measures have obstructed their progress. Time, virtue, industry and peace, will remedy the evils that have arisen and remove the burthens that are complained of. The General Court, you acknowledge, have made some alterations favourable to your wishes; they have, by a late law, made provision that all the arrears of taxes granted before the year 1784, and which were payable in silver or gold *only*, may now be paid in various articles of the produce of the country, at such prices as none will complain of, and have appointed proper persons and places for the reception of the same. They expect soon to bring into the treasury this state's share of the continental securities. They are diverting into a new channel part of the revenue, and disposing of unappropriated lands. They have prolonged the time for the payment of the last tax, that there may be a greater opportunity to procure certificates for that purpose; and they doubtless will by every means in their power, facilitate your purchase of those securities which are, and shall be from time to time receivable on the taxes. A considerable part of the public debt, they inform us, is already discharged. Industry, economy, peace and honesty, will in a few years, give a more smiling aspect to our affairs—You complain that you have been treated with scurrility and insult, not only in private interviews, but in the public papers. There may, without question, have been instances of this kind; but perhaps as few as have been known in a similar controverfy. However, you will not impute to Government the indiscretions of a few particular persons. While you condemn scurrility in others, you will disdain to return it. There have not been wanting imprudent people among you. As opprobrious language has been dealt out against Government as against you. As violent menaces have been offered on your part as on the other. It is no small matter to speak evil of dignities: it is time that every thing intolent and irritating cease on both sides. Let us all conduct as becomes good citizens, an treat one another as becomes good neighbours. Union is the strength of society: peace is the felicity of human life.

A delicacy of language in political contests, tends to the refinement of national manners, as well as to the reconciliation of contending parties. Let there be no mutual upbraidings, no personal revenge, no malicious informations, nor ill-natured professions. The Government wish not to multiply punishments or disqualifications, or to increase the number of offenders. Complaints, originating from private animosities, usually recoil on the person who promotes them. The most friendly office you can do to those who are not included in the general indemnity, is to behave peaceably in society and pay due obedience to government. If tranquility and good order soon take place, punishment will appear to be less necessary, and the instances of it will be fewer and less severe. Let old matters be soon forgotten, and past contentions and errors be obliterated by your future peace and virtue. May this state rise from its disgrace to its former dignity, and become the glory of the union, and may this county become the glory of the state.

To the ELECTORS *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE time has nearly arrived, when, by the constitution, we are called upon, to give our suffrages for the first offices in government—a period more solemn and alarming than the present, I presume is not within the memory of

the oldest citizen of this State.——Regard to our individual interest, peace and safety, to our national honour and reputation, respect to the memory of our ancestors, to that of those heroes who died in the late war, and who at a vast expence of blood and treasure, obtained for us the privileges we now do and may enjoy;—duty to our posterity, who will claim as their birth-right the liberties we have received from our fore-fathers, loudly call upon us, to preserve inviolate that constitution, which is the pride of every patriot of Massachusetts and the envy of the world. This constitution is now in danger; and much, very much, depends on those whom we elect into the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, whether it shall yet remain a blessing to us or whether that, together with our rights and properties, shall be sacrificed to the vilest of men. A review of our past dangers, a consideration of the present, and the characters of those who have supported the administration, may lead us to such choice, as will redound to our tranquillity, happiness and honour.

The idle, the profligate and abandoned have been unremitted in their exertions to overthrow the constitution, in the western parts of the State, they have been but too successful: Tenderness in the government to the lives of her citizens, a wish to believe that the conduct of their opponents, was founded in want of information; in the errors of the head, rather than the intentions of the heart, induced the Legislature to adopt the mildest measures, against the Insurgents; while severe and certain punishments were held out as the consequence of future rebellion.——This conduct was decided by the rebels as weak and pusillanimous, and by them was considered as an argument of their own strength, and inability or disinclination of our rulers to oppose them.——In the counties of Hampshire, Berkshire and Worcester, they compleatly overthrew the courts of the commonwealth; and without opposition began to arrange and officer the militia. The leaders promised their deluded followers, a distribution of the property and possessions of the rich and industrious, and assured them, that in a short time, the capital and the various sea-ports in this State, should be invaded, and the property found therein, delivered to them as plunder, and a reward for all their toil and fatigue.

Such was our situation in the month of December last, when every friend to religion, to peace, and good government, justly trembled for his own safety, and that of his neighbour. At this period, our worthy first magistrate came forward, and by his unremitted exertions, obtained a vote to call forth the militia, to oppose these sons of rapine and plunder. By subscribing liberally, to lend government money, for obtaining supplies for the militia, he induced others to do the same, and thus effected a loan, by which the troops were provided with the necessaries and comforts of life. The command of this army, was given to a General, brave and intrepid in the field; wise and prudent in council, a precise adherent to the privileges of civil life, and an ardent lover and promoter of the rights of mankind. The arrangement of this force, the intention, and object to which it was pointed, and the execution of this intention, was exactly such as might have been expected from the known prudence, wisdom and military skill of these two gentlemen who originated, conducted, and executed the orders of government.

At this time, when it was the indispensible duty, of every man in office, unequivocally to oppose the insurgents to the extent of his power, and thereby attempt to save the constitution, there were people, near to the first chair of government, who, either from habits of indecision, from constitutional want of firmness, or a wish to accomodate themselves to all parties, and thereby secure a future election, constantly opposed every exertion against the rebels.

To shrink from the duties of an office, from the responsibility of a character, to which our country has appointed us; and to which appointment, with all its consequences, we assent, on our acceptance, is at all times a crime of great magnitude; but he, who, at times like the present, meanly prefers remaining in place, to the duties of his station, not only commits a crime against himself and the people, whose servant he now is, but involves posterity, in the greatest distress. If any like the characters last described, are candidates for the office, of first or second magistrates, by giving them our votes, we not only take part with them, but are in fact guilty of a political suicide. The question then applies, to whom shall we give our votes, for these great offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor? Firstly—were we not to consider, who would be most gratified by the office, who has the most engaging address, and whose manners are most winning, on our affections; nor who had the office, and wants the emoluments thereof, to maintain himself and family; but, we are seriously to examine, who are most capable of serving the community at this critical period, and to such men are we bound in conscience to give our votes—*Critical*, I say, because, although the Insurgents are not now embodied, yet they are strong and formidable: and wait only for a new election, which they fondly hope will give them an opportunity of attaining their ends, viz. a total destruction of all debts, public and private, and a distribution of others property among themselves.

The first magistrate ought to be men of pure moral characters; of good sense and inflexible integrity; who will in no instance deviate from the constitution, and who, in every possible care, will indefatigably perform the duties of their office, and are ready to take upon themselves all the risque and all the responsibility to which their situation is liable. Let me ask you then, my fellow-citizens who are the men that comport with this character? Is not the present chief magistrate, a man of strict piety and religion: of inflexible integrity, and undeviating conformity to the constitution? I think there is no man in the community but will allow, that these qualities are possessed by him in an eminent degree. Let us next ask, what is the character of him, who has been at the head of the government forces; and principal in the execution of every attempt to defeat the Rebels and preserve the Commonwealth? He is known to most of us, and I believe all, who do know him, can testify that he is a man of the greatest knowledge, industry and decision in business, of strict economy in private and public life, of the purest religion, and the most unimpeachable character, for moral honesty—of extensive acquaintance of the different situations and soils of this State, and the manners and dispositions of their various inhabitants; when we view the character and abilities of this man, and add thereto his military reputation, we cannot hesitate a moment, in endeavouring to put him into the executive part of government, and securing to ourselves the full force of all his talents civil and military, by giving him our votes for Lieutenant-Governor.

To these two gentlemen, the present Governor and the commander of the government forces, are we greatly indebted, under the blessing of providence, for the tranquillity, we now enjoy. Our situation has been almost desperate—the steady, manly and humane conduct of these gentlemen has greatly relieved us; but still dangers press in on all sides, and every exertion is required to ward them off. These men have been tried, and we well know they are equal to the arduous task of holding the reins of government. By electing them we convince the insurgents that the voice of the people is against them. We convince the world that, the doings of government, to support her dignity, were not the attempts of a party, but the just exertions of lawful authority, conformable to the wishes of the people. From such conviction, the happiest consequences will result—the insurgents will feel that they have been deluded; that they have no safety but in a due submission to the laws of the commonwealth. But should we neglect this opportunity of perfecting that system, which promises so fairly to restore us to tranquillity, we, as a people, may be lost forever—If, regardless of the public good, we should attempt to gratify our personal affections, by voting for those men, whose manners are most engaging, or to whom we are allied, by ties of any kind, we shall only throw weight into the scale of our opponents, and probably aid the election of a man, favourable to the designs of the insurgents—I know some men, of the best intentions, inclined to vote for a worthy gentleman, who some years since filled the chair of government; but let me assure them, they only destroy their votes. This gentleman is benevolent, amiable, generous and polite; his private virtues soar far above the level of human nature; in times less disturbed than the present, he would be a fit object of our choice; at present, his very virtues might injure us; we now need the firm, steady, undeviating mind of a Cato, not the flexible, soft and accomodating temper of an Atticus. And further however disposed we may be to bring him again into office, it is not in our power, his ill health of body renders him unable to sustain the duties of public life. As to Lieutenant-Governor, it is absolutely necessary to have a man of military knowledge, in the executive part of government, though it might be improper to have such a character at the head of administration. The gentleman, who has been in that office, is confessedly not a military man, his talents are for civil life only, and from this circumstance have we suffered the greatest injuries; the insurgents have built much on this idea;—he will probably be elected a member of the Council, and thus the government will have all the benefit of his abilities. In fine, if we are wise, prudent and united in our votes for these two first officers of government, we may look forward with a well-grounded hope, to a firm, efficient administration, not only willing, but capable of securing to every man the fruits of his own labour, and we shall be enabled to transmit inviolate, to those who come after us, the privileges we have received from our forefathers.

FABIUS.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

To the ELECTORS.

THE present state of public affairs, calls for the sober consideration, and steady exertions of every man. The frenzy of unprincipled and ignorant men, has in the course of the year past brought us into an unhappy situation; and a steady perseverance in support of order and government, can alone preserve us from ruin as a people. At a period so big with our fate, let us seriously reflect, before we give our votes for Governors, Senators and Representatives. I think it must strike every mind with full conviction, that we ought to continue those in office, who have with steady firmness and ability supported government in the late convulsions: if we should neglect them, our conduct will wear an *ungrateful* cast, and be construed in favour of rebellion. This would injure and weaken government in all its springs:—it would check the exertions of the new elected rulers, by taking away all ground of confidence in support from the people. For, who as a ruler, would undertake the painful talk of subduing rebellion, and supporting government, if he was conscious the people, for whom he laboured, would frown upon his conduct, by distracting him, so soon as his work was done? For my own part I hold no office in the state, nor any of my relations or connections, but I felt for those that were in the first departments of government the year past, knowing the painful toil which the duty of office imposed on them: and considering the difficulties which will necessarily attend government the ensuing year, I am persuaded that many of our first and best men in office would with to be excused from serving the people any longer, were it not for the very critical state of public affairs, in which their interest in the prosperity of the Commonwealth makes it a duty to serve. It would also be disagreeable to the feelings of any good man, to receive the disapprobation of his countrymen by being neglected at a time like the present, when neglect is *censure*. The experience of all ages has left this great truth on record, for the instruction of all,—That unless a people are highly civilized, and influenced by a principle of honour and virtue, they cannot maintain a free government. We are now on probation. If we as electors, improve our liberty to appoint the virtuous, wise and firm, to the high offices in the executive and legislative departments, we may hope for tranquility in government, and public prosperity; but should we desert in this line of duty, by neglecting the worthy men who have served us, and introduce men of sickle minds, loose morals, bankrupts, noisy clamourers against all measures *but their own*; men who have not established any uniform character; worshippers of their own novelties; or unbelieving bigots; we may never expect to see an end of political evils.

ONE of the PEOPLE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

BECAUSE "the liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom, and it ought not to be restrained in this Commonwealth," must the public be held to read or the printer to publish the productions of every novice and reviler, who may take it upon him to write for the newspaper? It is true that the printer must maintain his character for impartiality, by inserting for all parties, as far as they maintain purity and good breeding in their writings: and even he should strain a point where a cause seems to labour for want of argument, by publishing some things which are really trivial and impotent. But while these writers find quarter from the printer, the public ought to have as much liberty as they, to laugh at their folly and frown upon their abuses. Several writers in the Hampshire Gazette who have lately made their appearance, deserve censure for their ignorance, their ill-breeding, their want of decency or cleanliness, and for an entire destitution of sentiment which runs through their publications.—What entertainment have public from a writer, Nor-ton, who stiles himself, A Friend to Government, unless they can be entertained by scolding and ribaldry; with his calling his opponents, who are men of humour, plentifully and sentiment, a couple of intolerable, ill-bred, scurrilous, ostentatious bullies. This writer is not suited to the public taste, and the press might have remained free had he kept his bad blood within his own veins.

Another writer, by the name of, Rusticus, has stepped upon the stage, *No.* 26, but I can see neither wit, humour, sentiment, or good breeding in any part of his exhibition. And I think the public has as much reason to feel the ridicule as the gentleman against whom he leveled his feeble artillery. That writer might have stopped his quill until he had fallen into a fit of good nature, or had borrowed a little wit or sentiment, and the press would have received no injury, nor the public have lost any entertainment.

I am heartily vexed with a writer in the same paper, No. 26, under the signature of, Bombardilla. It was intolerable that a person of no more consequence than Mr. Grover, after his publication had been properly and sufficiently noticed, should take up a fresh part of the paper, unless the subject had been treated with more genuine wit or argument. Shall the author inform the public, that he has read Dean Swift only to collect his low wit and dirty images, which ought not to be borrowed by any pure and chaste writer. No, Bombardilla, take your nurse Glamdalclitch, and retire to the fountain of untainted wit and cleanly sentiment, and wash thyself from thy filthiness before thou tread the public stage again.

See, up comes a fourth in his masque.—Who is this? he is a peaceable, meek, quiet spirited Quaker—A Friend, No. 24 and 27. Now the public will be diverted and all their angry passions will be hushed at once. But hold! he has drawn rapier in his hand, and he lays about him, like a madman, quarreling with every man in his way who has not a green bush in his hat. Hear him talk—"Conventions is the only way to redress of grievances, and I am bold to say it is the only constitutional way." For individuals, for towns, for corporations to seek for a redress of grievances: for the General Court to redress grievances, is therefore illegal and unconstitutional. Hark again! he speaks as his spirit moves him—"the legislative, the judicial and the executive powers of government must be kept distinct and separate." Therefore no jailers, justices, sheriffs, lawyers, constables, Deer-reeves, Hog-reeves, field-drivers, grand-jurors, petit-jurors, tythingmen, wardens, surveyors of highways and cullers of staves and shingles, may be chosen to go to the General Court, because these are all either judicial or executive officers. It is not enough to attend to the section of incompatibility of offices in the choice of your rulers: it is not enough to have judges neglect to make laws, and representatives at such to execute them, but all must be kept separate as to persons as well as exercises. But we leave some body else to reason with him, for we are viewing him merely in the character of a writer. He says he will abide by the truth: hence, the story which nobody believes, concerning the inkhorn and the green bush in his hat. Meek spirited follower of Barclay! how gently he treats his civil rulers for discriminating between the sons of sedition and the partizans of justice, law and government. How thankfully he acknowledges their liberality and forbearance in granting to the delinquents their lives, their property, and the protection of the law, when they had forfeited these as well as their prerogatives in electing and being elected to offices in the state. How he compliments the justice and wisdom of the legislature. Friend, thou shouldest remember, that while the constitution has provided for a free press, that the laws have provided also for the punishment of all inflammatory and seditious publications, by which the safety and tranquility of the state is endangered. Let the light of those laws shine into thine inward man, lest thou again be rail at the civil authority, who are God's minister's for the public good, that thou be called to swear, or to declare that thou will be true and faithful to a government which thou loveth not, although it guardeth thee from harms. Friend, thou hast bit upon one truth in thy last publication, though thou likest it not. Thou sayest, "that the arguments in the Hampshire Gazette, which are predominant, are on the side of government:" And I will teach thee the cause and reason thereof; even because the government have got the light of truth and the power of justice and reason on their side: and therefore the writers for the regulators, as thou callest them, are the more to be borne with, in their making much noise and abusing their opponents; for thou, Friend, knowest that ye have nothing else which ye can do. When ye want arguments and have not strength within to make, false ones seem true, then ye must loudly complain, and stoutly revile those who are your opposers. But Friend, let me admonish thee and those who write in like manner with thee, that if ye cannot contain yourselves in your obscurity, ye wait at least until ye can gain some semblance of argument, or if not, that ye try to be witty or good humoured: otherwise the sensible men of the world will think that your publishing in the papers is a grievance, and that the light that is in you is hidden in darkness.

The CENSOR.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, March 2, 1787.

RESOLVED, That all Pay-masters of the Massachusetts line of the late Continental army, who have not delivered to the Secretary the certificates of the balances, which upon a final settlement were found due to that part of the said army, for which they are respectively Pay-masters, be, and they are hereby required, to make returns of the whole of said final settlements, which hither have remaining in their hands, into the Secretary's office, on or before the first day of June next, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which, to be lodged with the Treasurer of the commonwealth.

And it is further Resolved, That those Pay-masters who neglect to comply with this resolve shall not be entitled to receive an allowance of pay for their services in the trust in which they have been employed. And the Secretary is directed to publish the above resolves three weeks successively, in the the public news-papers, as by law directed.

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 5, 1787.

Read and concurred

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, March 2, 1787.

WHEREAS by an Act for appropriating the revenue arising from the duties of impost and excise, passed the 15th of November, 1785, it is provided, "That one third part thereof shall be annually paid into the Treasury of this commonwealth, for the exigencies of government." And whereas the demands of government are now such as to make it necessary that the specie part of said duties be paid into the Treasury as soon as possible:

RESOLVED, That the several Collectors of impost and excise within this Commonwealth, shall receive one third part of all duties of impost and excise that may have become due since the first day of January, 1787, or may hereafter become due, in specie only, and the other two thirds in orders or certificates of the Treasurer of this commonwealth, if they are presented; provided that the one third part be paid in specie at the same time, and not otherwise.

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 5, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True copy. Test.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

SAVANNAH, March 1.

On Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock; a whale, supposed 60 feet long, came across the bawser of the ship Charlotte, below Tybee, coming into the river, passed several times under the ship's bottom, and gave her sundry strokes with its tail, without doing her any damage; it afterwards swam to Capt. Higgin's pilot boat, which lay at a little distance, and after repeated strokes sunk her, a boat from the ship having just time to save the people who were on board.

NEW-YORK, March 14.

Saturday evening his Excellency Governor Clinton, accompanied by Col. Fish, Adjutant-General, and Col. Willett, returned to this city from the northward. On Tuesday last his Excellency had an interview with General Lincoln at New-Lebanon, with whom he afterwards went to Pittsfield (Massachusetts) in order to concert measures for the immediate suppression of the insurgents, should any again dare to assemble in arms. In consequence of the Governor's appearance, the magistrates and military officers of the county held themselves in readiness to take the most active part therein; but happily no occasion offered for their exertion, as there is not (nor is there at present) the smallest appearance of disaffection in any of the inhabitants there, although from the injurious reports in circulation respecting them many were led to imagine, that several there were strongly inclined to countenance and support the insurgents immediately on their appearance. The fact is, that the people there did not conceive it their duty to take any part on the occasion, until they should be made acquainted with the sense of government; which as no sooner communicated to them by his excellency's proclamation, than they unanimously shewed the utmost readiness to perform their duty to every extent of their ability, in conformity to the articles of confederation. In consequence of this general decision, the insurgents, who flattered themselves with hopes of protection and succour, dispersed, and embraced every opportunity to escape from a state to which they had offered this audacious insult; nor is there at this instant a man of them to be seen in arms within the confines of our territories.

Yesterday in the House of Assembly. Col. Hamilton gave notice of his intention, to move for leave this day to bring in a bill, to declare Vermont a free and independent state: and to direct the delegates of this state in Congress, to move for a resolution in the United States in Congress assembled to assent to the same.

HARTFORD, March 19.

We hear from Granville, that on Friday last, a ewe, belonging to Mr. John Cowles, of that town, brought forth a lamb, and a puppy in perfect shape, except his feet which were cloven, though of an extraordinary length; it measured from the end of its nose to the end of its back two feet; its legs were in proportion; it was covered with very short sleek hair.

BOSTON, March 19.

Saturday last his Excellency Governor *Bowdoin* received the following letter from his Excellency *Benjamin Franklin*, Esq President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1787.

SIR,

I RECEIVED the letter your Excellency did me the honour to write me, respecting your proclamation for apprehending several promoters of the rebellion in your state. The proclamation was immediately printed in our newspapers, and the matter being laid before the Council and Assembly, it was thought fit to make an addition to the rewards your government had offered, which will be done, though the usual forms of proceeding have occasioned some delay.

I congratulate your Excellency most cordially on the happy success attending the wise and vigourous measures taken for the suppression of that dangerous insurrection; and I pray most heartily for the future tranquillity of the state which you so worthily and happily govern. Its constitution is, I think, one of the best in the union, perhaps I might say, in the world. And I persuade myself, that the good sense and sound understanding predominant among the great majority of your people, will always secure it from the mad attempts to overthrow it; which can alone proceed from the wickedness or from the ignorance of a few, who, while they enjoy it, are insensible of its excellence.

With sincere and great esteem and respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

His Excellency Governor Bowdoin.

NORTHAMPTON, March 28.

A Boston paper of last Saturday, has the following,—— A gentleman, who arrived in town yesterday from Rhode-Island, reports, That the General Assembly of that state, which met the 12th inst. at South-Kingston, have ordered a new emission of paper money to be struck, and one quarter part of the state securities to be brought into the treasury, in 14 days, the holders to receive in lieu thereof, an equal sum in paper money; if not brought in they are to be forfeited to the state: That a motion made in the assembly, for empowering Justices to strengthen warrants from the Executive of this state, and another for requesting the Governor to issue his proclamation for apprehending *Shays*, &c. were negatived: That an act had passed by which no citizen can vote, at the ensuing election, until he hath previously taken an oath, that he hath not given nor received a bribe: That they have voted not to send delegates to the Federal Convention, and that the members of Congress from that state, were about returning home, the Assembly having made no provision for their support.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In *SENATE*, March 9th, 1787.

RESOLVED,

THAT three persons be appointed Commissioners, to proceed without delay into the Counties of Middlesex, Hampshire, Worcester, and Berkshire, whose duty it shall be, upon application made to them for indemnity, by or in behalf of any of the persons who have been concerned in the present Rebellion, and who are not entitled to the benefits of an ACT, describing the disqualifications of certain persons, passed by the General Court, on the 16th of February last, to make full and particular enquiry, into the characters and conduct of such persons; and thereupon, in the name and behalf of the General Court, to promise indemnity, to such of the said persons (on their taking and subscribing the oath of allegiance to this Commonwealth) in favour of whom, *satisfactory evidence shall be produced, that they are duly penitent for their crimes, and properly disposed to return to their allegiance to the State, and to discharge the duty of good and faithful citizens thereof*; and to do this, either with or without, any or all the conditions, restrictions and disqualifications, enumerated in the Act aforesaid, and with or without the further condition, of their being bound to keep the peace, and be of the good behaviour, for a limited term of time, not exceeding three years.

Provided, That the Commissioners aforesaid, shall not be empowered to promise indemnity, in any manner whatever, to DANIEL SHAYS, ADAM WHEELER, ELI PARSONS, or LUKE DAY; or to any persons, who have fired upon, or killed any of the citizens in the peace of the commonwealth; or to the person commanding the party, to which such person or persons belonged; or to any of those persons, who have been considered and acted as a council of War for, and regulated the movements of the rebel forces, since the twentieth of January last; or to any person or persons, against whom a warrant from the Governor and Council shall have issued except to such as the Governor has or shall liberate on bail, or otherwise.

And it shall be also the duty of the said Commissioners, upon application made to them, by or in behalf, of any of the persons who are intitled to the benefit of the Act aforesaid, to make the like full and particular enquiry into their characters and conduct; and thereupon, in behalf of the General Court, to promise a remission of the said conditions, restrictions and disqualifications, in whole, or in part, to such of the said last mentioned persons, in favour of whom *satisfactory evidence* shall be produced, that they *are duly penitent for their crimes, and properly disposed to return to their allegiance to the Commonwealth, and to discharge the duty of faithful citizens, in such manner, as shall appear to the said Commissioners, will be most promotive of the safety, honour, and happiness of the Commonwealth.*

And the said Commissioners are hereby empowered, to call before them any person or persons, whom they shall judge necessary to give evidence, relative to the character and conduct of any person or persons, concerning whom application shall be made to them as aforesaid; and also to administer oaths, for the better discovery of truth, in any case which may come before them.

And the said Commissioners are hereby instructed, not to attend to the cases of the last described persons, in such manner, as to interfere with the duty which is herein first assigned to them; and the agreement of any two of the said Commissioners, shall determine every question, that shall come before them.

And it is further Resolved, That in case either of the Commissioners who may be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing Resolve, shall decline accepting the trust, or be unable to proceed, or continue in the execution thereof; in such case the Governor be, and he is hereby authorised and requested, with advice of Council, to appoint others in their room.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, *March* 10th, 1787.

Read and concurred,

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

March 17, 1787.

IN pursuance of the above Resolve, *Benjamin Lincoln, Samuel Phillips*, and *Samuel Allyne Otis*, Esquires, were appointed commissioners, who will give public notice of the times when, and places where, they will attend on the business of their Commission. B. LINCOLN.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty-seven.

An ACT in addition to an act, entitled, "An Act, for rendering processes in law less expensive."

WHEREAS in and by the act entitled, "An Act for rendering processes in law less expensive," it is enacted, "that all writs and summonses issued by virtue of this act, shall be issued by a Justice of the Peace in the county where the debtor or defendant resides.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said clause in the act aforesaid be repealed and that all writs and summonses issued by virtue of the act aforesaid, shall and may be issued by a Justice of the Peace in the county where either the plaintiff or the defendant may reside; and the said writs and summonses may run into any county or place, and are hereby made awardably into any county or place in this commonwealth, and shall be there be executed by the Sheriff, Deputy-Sheriff or Constable, to whom they shall be directed.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all processes of replevin, and all processes upon an act, entitled "An Act to enable creditors to receive their just debts out of the effects of their absent or absconding debtors," shall be commenced and prosecuted before the Court of Common Pleas, in the same manner as if the act entitled, "An Act for rendering processes in law less expensive," had never been made.

In the House *of* Representatives, *March* 8, 1787.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, *March* 8, 1787.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor. Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, March 10, 1787.

RESOLVED, That the several persons that have been or may hereafter be chosen for the present year as selectmen, Assessors, Town-Clerk, Town-Treasurer, Constables and Collectors, in the several towns, districts, and plantations of this Commonwealth, be, and they hereby are required, before the Town-Clerk, or before some Justice of the Peace, to take and subscribe the oath of allegiance as prescribed in the constitution of this Commonwealth, and the same certificate shall be made, if taken before a Justice of the Peace, as is already provided by law for the oaths of town, district or plantation officers; and the town-Clerk is directed to record the same in the book in which he is directed by law to record the several oaths to be taken by the said Officers respectively, to qualify them to perform the duties thereof; and no act of either of the Officers aforesaid, shall after *one month* from the passing of this Resolve, be esteemed valid in law, until they have taken and subscribed the oath aforesaid; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Resolved, That in case any person chosen to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse, within *one month* from the passing this Resolve, and hereafter annually, within *seven days* from the time of his election, the town to which such person or persons belongs, at a legal meeting appointed for that purpose, shall proceed to make choice of some other person or persons, to serve in the office or offices to which the person or persons so neglecting or refusing had been elected; and the person or persons so refusing or neglecting to take the oath as aforesaid, shall be liable to the same penalties as is by law provided in case of refusal to serve in the office to which he or they have been elected. And that the Secretary be, and he hereby is directed, to publish these resolves in the several news-papers, three weeks, at least, successively, and to transmit a copy of the same to the Clerk of each town, district, and plantation in this Commonwealth.

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 10, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

THE subscriber hereby informs those whom it may concern, that he is appointed by the Commissary General, to receive such specific articles as may be delivered at Deerfield, in discharge of specie Taxes assessed previous to the year 1784, pursuant to an act of the General Court, passed Nov. 8th, 1786.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Deerfield, March 8, 1787.

THE Subscriber begs leave to present his due respects to his friends, and the public, and to inform them, that he is taking in schoolars for the next quarter, which will commence the 12th of April next, and begs that those gentlemen, who intend to favour him with the tuition of their children, would favour him with their names, and the number they intend to send, as his school is likely to be full immediately, and they will oblige

The public's most humble
and obedient servant,
JONATHAN CURSON.

Hatfield, 17th March 1787.

TAKEN by the rebels, from Elias Lyman's tavern Northampton, on the 26th of January last, two MARES, one a black, the two near feet white, a star in the forehead, and trots all; the other a sorrel, with a star in the forehead, trots and paces—— Whoever will give information of, or return said Mares to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded, by

LEMUEL POMEROY.

Southampton, March 9, 1787.

FOR SALE,

Two Rights of Land,

In the Township of Victory, and State of Vermont.—Said Land lies within 100 miles of an Eastern market, and will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 1787. Enquire of the Printer.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, March 2, 1787.

RESOLVED, That all Pay-masters of the Massachusetts line of the late Continental army, who have not delivered to the Secretary their certificates of the balances, which upon a final settlement were found due to that part of the said army, for which they are respectively Paymasters, be, and they are hereby required, to make returns of the whole of said final settlements, which they have remaining in their hands, into the Secretary's office, on or before the first day of June next, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which, to be lodged with the Treasurer of the commonwealth.

And it is further Resolved, That those Paymasters who neglect to comply with this resolve shall not be entitled to receive an allowance of pay for their services in the trust in which they have been employed. And the Secretary is directed to publish the above resolves three weeks successively, in the public news-papers, as by law directed.

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 5, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, March 2, 1787.

WHEREAS by an Act for appropriating the revenue arising from the duties of impost and excise, passed the 17th of November, 1786, it is provided, "That one third part thereof shall be annually paid into the Treasury of this commonwealth; for the exigencies of government." And whereas the demands of government are now such as to make it necessary that the specie part of said duties be paid into the Treasury as soon as possible:

RESOLVED, That the several Collectors of impost and excise within this Commonwealth, shall receive one third part of all duties of impost and excise that may have become due since the first day of January, 1785, or may hereafter become due, in specie only, and the other two thirds in orders or certificates of the Treasurer of this commonwealth, if they are presented; provided that the one third part be paid in specie at the same time, and not otherwise.

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 5, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True copy. Test.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty-seven.

An Act for dividing the county of Hampshire into three Districts, for the purpose of chusing Registers of Deeds, and for determing the places at which Courts of Probate shall in future be holden in the said county.

WHEREAS a great part of the inhabitants of the county of Hampshire, by reason of their distance from the place where the office of Registry of Deeds by the laws now in being is directed to be kept, are subjected to great inconveniences in procuring their conveyances of real estate to be recorded: For remedy whereof in future,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the towns and districts of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Southampton, Amherst, Granby, Belchertown, Ware, Pelham, Greenwich, Middlefield, Williamsburgh, Chesterfield, Worthington Cummington, Goshen, Plainfield, Chester, Norwich, Westampton and Eastampton, and such tracts or tracts of land unincorporated, as may lie between any of the said towns, be and they hereby are constituted a District for the Registry of Deeds, and the inhabitants of the said towns and districts are hereby authorised to chuse a Register of deeds for the said district, in the manner provided by law; and the Register so chosen shall keep his office within the said town of Northampton; and *Elezer Porter*, Esq. of said Hadley, is hereby authorised and empowered to issue his warrants, directed to the Selectmen of the several towns and districts aforesaid, ordering them forthwith to convene the inhabitants of their respective towns or districts, qualified to vote for representatives, that they may proceed to the choice of some meet person, qualified by law for the office of Registry of deeds, and ordering the selectmen to seal up and transmit a transcript of the record of the number of votes and person or persons voted for in their respective towns or districts, together with the warrants, to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, next to be holden at Springfield, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the third Tuesday of May next, to be opened and compared with the like returns from the other towns in such district; and the person having the majority of votes, after being sworn, and giving bond as by law directed, shall be Register of deeds in the said district, and shall continue in the said office, until the last day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and until another is chosen.

Be it further enacted, That the towns, plantations and lands in the said county of Hampshire, which lie north of the towns above enumerated, be and they hereby are constituted a separate district for the Registry of deeds; and the inhabitants of the said towns and plantations, are hereby authorised to chuse a Register of deeds for the said district in the manner provided by law; and the Register so chosen, shall keep his office in the town of Deerfield, within the said district; and *David Smead*, Esq. of Greenfield, within the said district, is hereby authorised to issue his warrant to the Selectmen of the several towns, and to some principal inhabitant of each of the plantations in said district, in manner, and returnable as aforesaid; and the votes being opened and compared in the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, the person having the majority of votes, after being sworn and giving bond as aforesaid, shall continue in the said office until the last day of March abovementioned, and until another is chosen: And if it shall appear that no person has a majority of votes in the said district, or either of them, the same proceedings shall be had as are directed by law in other cases of vacancy in the office of Register of deeds.

And be it further enacted, That the persons chosen as aforesaid shall be subject to the rules and disqualifications to which Registers of deeds for the several counties are subject; and from and after the first day of June next, shall be fully authorised and empowered to register and record all deeds of conveyance of any lands or other real estate, lying within the districts for which they are respectively chosen; and the record of deeds as aforesaid shall be valid to all intents and purposes whatever: and the record of any deeds of conveyance of land or other real estate, lying within the said district, which, after the said first day of June, shall be made by any other than the persons to be chosen as aforesaid, by the said districts respectively, shall be void and of no effect; and the Registers to be chosen as aforesaid, shall be intitled to the same fees in the execution of their respective offices, as Registers of deeds in the several counties are intitled to.

And be it further enacted, That the towns, districts, plantations and lands in the said county of Hampshire, which lie south of the towns above enumerated, shall be a separate district for the registry of deeds, in which district the office of Register shall be kept in the town of Springfield; and nothing in this act shall be taken in any manner to effect the choice of the present Register of deeds for the said county, so far as it respects the district last aforesaid.

And whereas it would be convenient for the inhabitants of the said County of Hampshire if the Courts of Probate to be holden therein, should be holden in divers parts of the county.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire be, and hereby is directed from and after the first day of June next, to hold his Courts of Probate, within the said county, at the following places, viz. Three in the town of Springfield; three in the town of Northampton; three in the town of Hadley, and three in the town of Deerfield, annually; any usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 28, 1787.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

ARTM. WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 1, 1787.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAML. PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor. Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

A friendly ADDRESS to that part of the Community, who have been concerned in the late Insurrections in this Commonwealth.

Fellow-Citizens,

THE public attention in general, and yours in particular, has already been so frequently called (in the public papers) to the subject of the late insurrections in this commonwealth, which have come to such an alarming crisis, that it may, by many, be deemed needless to resume it again. Persons of different abilities, sentiments and views, have wrote upon it, who doubtless have been a means of communicating light to the public, as well as of convincing many of your number of the gross mistake which you have been guilty of. It may therefore seem needless to add any thing upon so thread-bare a topic. I hope nevertheless, you will receive kindly the following remarks upon your present situation, which are communicated by one who is your real friend, though a constant and hearty disapprover of your late conduct. The time has lately been, when your eyes, in a great measure, were shut against the light of truth, but I trust that period is nearly, or quite over. You have been told in your late attempt to overthrow, or new model the government of this commonwealth; your forces have been dispersed; you are for a time disarmed, and laid under some legal disqualifications, by an act of the General Court; you complain that you are injured—this is your present situation. Let me apply to your reason and conscience, and see whether, as the case is circumstanced, there is any just foundation for this complaint. You think hard of the measures taken by government, but whatever inconveniences you may thereby labour under, have you not brought them upon yourselves? Have you not been the aggressors in the present dispute? If one man repeatedly holds a pistol to anothers breast, in a threatening manner, every principle would justify the person threatened, in endeavouring by force to take the weapon out of the other's hand. Had you been upon a par with the friends of our constitution and government, as to rightful authority; had half of the constitutional powers and resources of the commonwealth been on your side, and had you, under these circumstances, made an attack by force of arms upon the other half, the principles of self-defence, which are agreeable both to the laws of God and nature, would have been a sufficient warrant for those you opposed to have acted on the defensive; and, unless a compromise took place, the strongest party must undoubtedly rule. Had the party which you opposed prevailed under these circumstances, the principles of self-preservation would undoubtedly have warranted them to take some wise measures to prevent such attacks in future. But this was not the case; you were not thus upon a par with the authority you opposed; it was against a great majority of the freemen, as well as against the whole constitutional authority of the commonwealth, that you levied war. You made a violent attack upon the liberties and privilege of your fellow-citizens; you endeavoured by force of arms to resume a power which was not yours. (For it is a self-evident proposition, that the same power cannot be at the same time in me, and by me delegated to another person.) You had committed your power in government matters to your representatives: it is self-evident then,

that it was no longer yours, until, at the expiration of the period for which it was delegated, it should again return into your hands. All the advantages of election, which any person could possibly enjoy, had been, but a few months before, in your hands. If you had not attended properly to your privileges, who was to blame for it? Under these circumstances, headed by factious and aspiring leaders, you levied War in the heart of your country, and for a time banished peace from our borders. You forsook a constitutional path, and betook yourselves to the last appeal. You choose your own ground, and your own weapons; and by the influence of a military parade, endeavoured to overcome all opposition, and to lay government in the dust. The government and people which you saw fit to oppose, were forced upon their own defence, to meet you upon the ground and with the weapons which you had chosen, and not they; for they were ever willing to meet you upon a constitutional path. You have been met, you have been foiled upon your own ground, with your own weapons, not without signal frowns of providence upon your nefarious undertaking. Government, for their own security, deem it necessary to take the weapons out of your hands for a time, till you give evidence of a cordial return to your allegiance. Now, is this penalty severe for acts of treason and rebellion, for crimes which in almost every other country would expose all the principal actors to a halter and confiscation of goods; both of which are by the standing laws of the land incurred, when rebellion is declared; but instead of the forfeiture being taken, such mild conditions of peace are held up to view as are perhaps almost unparallelled, after such an unprovoked insurrection.

But you will say you had no design to overthrow the government, you never levied war against it, you wanted nothing but a reform and regulation of government, and an easement of some public burthens, you supposed you injuriously laboured under. But if, rising from time to time, in a threatning manner, with instruments of death in your hands, is not levying war, what will amount to such a declaration? Have you not frequently obstructed the courts of justice, and by forces of arms, hindered Judges, and other officers of government, from their duty? Has not this been done three different times in the county of Hampshire, as often in each of the counties of Worcester and Berkshire, besides sundry attempts in the counties of Bristol and Middlesex? Have you not persisted in this conduct, after government had held out a pardon in the one hand, and threatnings in the other, thereby manifesting that you spurned at the one and held the other at defiance? Did you not march in a hostile manner to Springfield, thereby making an attack, not only upon the authority of this commonwealth, but of the united states, upon the very city in which your officers had fled—a mock petition to the commanding officer of government? Have you not, at least many of you, threatened the lives of many of the officers of government, as also to disarm all that opposed you, and to grace your new fangled system with numerous executions? Have not many of you, by the grossest falsehoods and misrepresentations, endeavoured to ruin the characters of all the friends of government, especially such as were of any influence? Have you not repeatedly threatened, that if your own power was not sufficient, you would bring armies from Canada, and even hosts of Indian savages, to effect your purposes? and are not such menaces thrown out by some even unto this hour, that as soon as the leaves are off the trees you will have help enough? If these are not plain declarations of hostility, I know of none that are. If a man repeatedly attacks my liberty or life by arms, he declares war against me, though there is not a word spoken. But if threats and actions go together, what can be plainer? Now, admitting all the pleas and palliations that can be made in your behalf, either by yourselves or others, such as that you have been deceived by gross misrepresentations—that you are persons of fair private characters, at least many of you, that in the height of the commotion, a degree of innocence perhaps before unparalelled, (in such large bodies of men, collected together the Lord knows for what, and commanded none knows by whom, where every soldier was an officer, and every officer a general) that commonly marked your paths; a circumstance which must ever redound to your honour, notwithstanding your situation. And that you are now fully sensible of your folly, which, I confidently believe is the case with many of you: Yet can you in your calm hours believe the legal disqualifications to be a great penalty, or that you are injuriously treated? Had the great expence which was incurred in raising, marching and supporting a military force to curb your folly been laid solely upon you, could such a measure be charged with injustice? Would it be contrary to the principles of equity that you should be obliged to pay the expence you had occasioned? But out of tenderness for the distresses which such a measure would occasion, both to yourselves and families, it has not been done; you bear no more than your Proportion with others as a body. Now, *Fellow Citizens*, I appeal to your own feelings and views. Had you succeeded in your undertaking, and finally reduced the government of the commonwealth and all its adherents to your own terms, would you hold out terms as favourable to those you were pleased to distinguish with the appellation of government men? Did the hard speeches concerning them, and the most virulent aspersions which were indiscriminately cast upon their persons and characters, evidence such lenity? or, were they not to expect the severest treatment? especially as your proposed reform of government was without system, and your leaders evidently destitute either of integrity or capacity for any great undertaking; and your sentiments and views as a body, disconnected and disunited. You have been baffled in your undertaking. Providence has frowned. Government holds out arms to receive you all to favour; (except a few of the most obnoxious leaders,) requiring no other conditions than your giving evidence of your return to your allegiance, and your willingness to discharge the duty of good citizens in future, only laying you under the legal disqualifications above, till such evidence is given. Did you ever expect milder conditions of peace, upon the supposition that the forces of government should prevail to disperse you? No you did not. If you are duly sensible of your folly, by your fruits it will be known, you will be more attached to the government which exercises such lenity. But while threats are still thrown out, and a hostile disposition manifested, government is blamable for being on their guard?—But many will say, (and by Gods truly!) that they never threatened individuals, or manifested a hostile disposition against government in general, in what they did they were misled, and see their folly. It may be some did no more than lend a musket, or gave some provision, or spoke two or three unadvised words, but all are treated alike, they are laid under some disqualifications with the most obstinate offenders, the leaders and officers excepted. This may be a hardship. But you are probably acquainted with the fable of the stork and the cranes, if you have been taken among the enemies of government, aiding and assisting with them, you must expect to fare in some measure as others do. After all, it is devoutly to be wished that a proper discrimination of characters should take place, but it is a work of some time, and cannot be done all on a sudden, and he that feels the disposition of a good citizen, will be willing to wait with patience. Perhaps likewise there are some needlessly and injudiciously laid under this legal incapacity, persons who perhaps only spoke a word unadvisedly under the influence of the infatuation which prevailed through the land, or in the first beginning of the confusion, inadvertently consented to another's taking his musket, before he was apprehensive of the serious consequences of the contest, or something equally, if not more frivolous. That every such person should be laid under the same disqualifications, with the principal aiders, abettors, and promoters of the insurrections, is neither agreeable to justice, or sound policy, and was (I presume) never the intention of the legislature. But has not this been done principally by your own party? apparently upon the well known maxim, that misery loves company; numbers of such, have, (I am persuaded) been informed upon, and intimidated so as to take the oath of allegiance, and submit to the disqualifying act, who never had, and probably never would have been called in question, by any of the friends of government. This is undoubtedly no manifestation of policy. However as an individual sincerely wish, that, not only all such, but all in general who are fully sensible of their folly, in rising to arms against the government of the commonwealth, and are desirous to evidence in future, their being good subjects of the State may be speedily restored to their privileges, and I feel happy to hear that proper commissioners are appointed for that purpose, when proper discriminations will undoubtedly be made, so that those of your number, who are duly sensible of the part they have acted, may be restored to every privilege of a freeman, and it is my sincere wish, how great the number be, who may with safety be admitted to it. But while the seeds of disaffection are still sowing by some, and the fruits of chagrin and disappointment are still thrown out, and malicious hints and insinuations still given, it is not to be wondered that government should be on their guard, and that an indiscriminate removal of the legal disqualifications should be for the present suspended. These observations proceed not from any disinclination either to your persons or privileges, nor from any desire to have any additional hardships brought on you. For I most sincerely desire the contrary, but to set the folly of the part you have acted in a plain light, and to remove the apprehensions which may be upon your mind, as if you were hardly or injuriously treated by government, and that you have no cause to relent the severity: and that the only way to lead to a speedy removal of these inconveniencies, is a cordial return to your allegiance and duty. That you may this way be quickly restored to all privileges of citizen-ship, and that peace and unity may ever bless our land, is the sincere wish of

A FREEMAN.

March 20, 1787.

TITLES of the several ACTS which were passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, during the present session.

An act providing for the pay and subsistance of the troops that have been, now are, and may be employed during the present session, in suppressing the dangerous Rebellion, that has taken place within this Commonwealth.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act granting indemnity to sundry offenders on certain conditions," providing for the trial of such who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the said conditions, and of those who are guilty of like offences in future.

An act for the limitation of personal actions, and for avoiding suits at law.

An act making perpetual "an act respecting the gun-powder-shoot in Ipswich, in the county of Essex."

An act regulating the proceedings on process in the courts of common law, and directing their forms in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

An act describing the disqualifications to which persons shall be subjected who have been, or may be guilty of treason, or giving aid or support to the present rebellion, and to whom a pardon may be extended.

An act for the more safe keeping the records of the several courts of justice and the records of deeds within this commonwealth.

An act establishing the rights and the form of writs de homine de replegiando, or writs for replevying a man.

An act for the more speedy and effectual suppression of tumults and insurrections in this commonwealth.

An act for incorporating the easterly part of the town of Dartmouth, in the county of Bristol, into a separate town by the name of New-Bedford.

An act in addition to, and making provision for the more easy collecting the revenue, arising from two several acts passed October 22d, 1785, and July 8th, 1786, for the support of the high houses in this commonwealth.

An act granting the privilege of ferry in civil action.

An act for altering the time for holding the Supreme Judicial Court, at the next sessions of the same court, in the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, and for adjourning the courts next to be holden in the counties of Middlesex, Plymouth and Barnstable; and to prohibit any two of the Justices of the same court to sit and form the business of the said courts at Plymouth and Barnstable, at the sittings which they shall respectively be adjourned.

An act for repealing in part, a clause in an act passed the 8th day of March, 1785, entitled, "an act incorporating the plantation of Shapleigh, in the county of York, into a town by the name of Shapleigh, and for annexing certain lands to Lebanon."

An act directing the method for laying out highways.

An act for the due regulation of licensed hosiers.

An act for incorporating a certain plantation in the county of Lincoln, called Majorbigwadduce, or Natalet Thurlow, into a town by the name of Pendleton.

An act for preventing persons leaving any person, who, in consequence of having been confined in the gaol of this commonwealth, for debt, or on criminal prosecution, are by law discharged therefrom.

An act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge where ferry now is, and has been usually kept, and for securing the same.

An act for granting further time to the Commissioners, appointed by Congress, for completing the running the line of jurisdiction between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of New-York, on the easterly part of the State of New-York.

An act for dividing the county of Hampshire into two districts for the purpose of choosing the senators of said county, and for determining the places at which Courts of Common Pleas shall in future be holden in the said county.

An act to empower the town of Lebanon, in the county of York, to assess and collect a tax upon the lands lying within the same, for ministerial charges, that have arisen since June 26, 1782, and such as may hereafter arise.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "an act in addition to an act passed in the second year of his present majesty's reign, entitled "an act to prevent the destruction of alewives and other fish in Ipswich river, and to encourage the culture of the same."

An act for fencing off that part of the burying ground in which William Whitney, who lays in the town of Gardner, in the town of Winchendon.

An act for naturalizing William Mirrin and others.

An act for determining at what times and places the several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Courts of Common Pleas shall be held within and for the several counties within this commonwealth; and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpose.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "an act to provide effectually to prevent the discretion of Freight forfeited."

An act for explaining certain privileges to the proprietors of the fishing-mill in the town of Taunton, in the county of Bristol.

An act establishing and regulating the fees of the several officers and other persons hereafter mentioned, and for repealing the laws heretofore made for that purpose.

An act for incorporating the plantation called Limerick, in the county of York, into a town by the name of Limerick.

An act for incorporating a plantation in the county of York, called Missa-cree, by the name of Waterborough.

An act providing an effectual remedy for the Attorney General.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "an act for regulating process in law-suits carried on."

An act making provision for the repair and amendment of highways.

An act in addition to the several laws now in force for regulating and governing the militia of this commonwealth.

An act in addition to the act for the more easy partition of real estate, passed March 21, 1785.

ALBANY, March 8.

On Friday the 23d ult. a dog was observed at Half-Moon, about 14 miles above this city, carrying the head of a man in his mouth. On searching for the body, it was discovered at the root of a tree, with a cord hanging across one of its largest branches above the body—the cord had been recently cut, tho' the body from its appearance had been at the place 5 or 6 months. It was the prevailing opinion that he had been strangled, and the head afterwards severed from the body by cutting. A few Saxon and Polish coins were found on his watch-case; and, from some papers about him, it appeared that his name was Christian Frederick Jang, and that he was born in the city of Leipsic, in Saxony.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Yesterday Col. Hamilton brought forward the motion for declaring Vermont a free and independent state, which was highly approved of by the house; in consequence of which a bill was prepared for the purpose, read the first time, and ordered a second reading, with little opposition.

BOSTON, March 29.

A writer in a Philadelphia paper, mentioning the origin of our present troubles having been said to be caused by paper money, says, "I believe this to be the truth, in part, but I think we should look a little higher, and enquire into the cause why God has visited that state and Rhode-Island above all others with such severe afflictions? The answer to this question will be, their cruelty & hypocrisy in being the authors of the revival of the slave-trade in the Southern States. It is a fact, that the greatest part of the Africans that have been imported and sold in South-Carolina, since the peace, have been carried there by vessels owned by the merchants in Boston and Rhode-Island. While this is the case, a good man can hardly with them a deliverance from their present commotions and distresses."

On Tuesday last, arrived in town, Ensign *Stoddard*, of the federal troops, from Great-Barrington, in the county of Berkshire, which place he left, on Saturday last. By him we are informed, that the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, arrived at Great-Barrington on the 18th inst. attended by General Shepard and a number of respectable gentlemen from the county of Hampshire; and on Tuesday following, the Court commenced their session, without interruption, when the Hon. Judge *Cushing* gave a spirited and solemn charge to the Grand Jury, which was composed of gentlemen of the first character in the county; as were, three full petit Juries, returned to serve at that Court; that in the afternoon of Tuesday, the rebels taken in the action at Sheffield, on the 27th of February last, together with others of a like description, under a strong guard commanded by Col. Nowel, were brought in from Pittsfield.

Extract of a letter from Newport, March 10.

"We have some of the Massachusetts insurgents walking about our streets, but being protected by our government, we cannot apprehend them. The famous *Valentine* has since a house on the Parade, and intends settling in this state. Our present charter is gone!—taken away by our present administration: But the real friends to this state, and the United States in general, will exert themselves at the next election (which will be in about six weeks) to overthrow the present administration, and elect such men as will do honour to the state.—The majority of the present assembly are paper-money men, and of Shays's principle."

From the NEWPORT HERALD.

NEWPORT, March 22.

Proceedings of Government.

A correspondent has favoured us with a summary of the proceedings of the General Assembly at their late session, and requests us to give it a place in the Herald, for the information of the public.

The Assembly was informed on Wednesday morning, when the public letters were read, and a committee was appointed, as usual to report on such as required the immediate attention of the Assembly.—In their report were contained a letter from the Secretary of Congress with the resolution for raising the federal government; and letters from the Governors of Virginia and North-Carolina on the same subject.—Upon the motion, whether members should be appointed to represent this State in the Convention proposed to be held in Philadelphia on the second Monday of May, agreeably to the requisition of Congress?—the question was put, and it passed in the negative by a majority of 23. As it was negatived from a professed regard to the Articles of Confederation, it was proposed that an act should be passed for assessing this State's proportion of the Continental tax, agreeably to the requisition of Congress, made in pursuance of the Articles of Confederation; but this was not agreed to, and the requisition was again referred to a future session.

A committee appointed at a former session to enquire into the confederation of the public securities due from this State now reported,—— That the notes which had formerly issued on an interest of six per cent. per annum, were given for money loaned to government during the late war——for the wages and depreciations of the officers and soldiers of this State—for debts due from the confiscated estates and government.—That the notes issued on an interest of four per cent. were issued in payment of debts due from government in 1777 and passed as money, and in this situation suffered a depreciation.——The committee observed that *some* of the six per cent. notes were given for Continental money which was paid out of the Treasury to individuals, in whose hands it had greatly depreciated, and they were therefore of opinion that *all* the notes given on an interest of six per cent. ought in equity to be subject to a deduction; but it was laid in reply, and confessed, that government had received the gold and silver of many of the holders of the securities, and that as the notes had been consolidated, the whole of them expressed the real value of what had been received by the public—no deduction was therefore made from the principal sum,——but an act was passed ordering the payment [of the one fourth part of the principal and interest in the paper currency of this State, now passing at an acknowledged depreciation of six for one, and subjecting the holders of them to a forfeiture of that proportion who shall neglect to apply and receive it of the Treasurer within six weeks.——The interest on the same to cease from the filing of the Assessors' books. The committee having reported that the four per cent. notes should be discharged at the rate of one paper dollar for forty expressed in the notes; on act was read for the purpose, but objections arising from some of the most influential characters in the present administration, and who are holders of these kind of securities, this bill did not pass the Assembly, but was referred to their constituents together with a proposition made by the Upper House, "that a committee of three persons be appointed to ascertain and determine the value which was given for them by the present holders, and that an adjustment thereof be made accordingly. The tax of 20,000l granted at the last session was now apportioned to the several towns agreeably to the apportionment of the former tax, and ordered to be paid into the Treasury on the first of July next. A Bill was also drafted for the payment of the impost of five per cent. in the articles imported; but as this would have been a severe attack on the emitting act which makes the paper money a tender in all cases and in many instances could not be executed from the impracticability of the division of the articles imported, it was, after a full discussion, referred to the wisdom of a future Assembly.

A Bill was attempted to be passed for altering the present mode of representation in Assembly, and allowing each of the towns to send only two members. This was urged upon a principle of equal representation; but it seems difficult to reconcile this idea with the inequality which subsists among the different towns as to numbers of inhabitants and value of property, the only principles to be regarded in effecting an equal representation. This Bill was also referred to the people for a decision.

A proposition was made in the Lower House by a minority, grounded upon the embarrassment, occasioned by the present depreciation of the currency, and which had already prevented the due administration of justice by the Supreme Court of the State, "that the value of the present currency should be ascertained, and that the same should, in future, be a tender in payment for debts, at the rate of four for one." The members who advocated this measure observed, that the money was now passing at a depreciation of six for one, and that the bill which was then presented would, if passed into a law, in some measure restore credit to the money and harmony in the government. They assured the House of their sincerity in the opposition, and if the Bill met with their concurrence, it should have their support. It was however rejected by a majority of 17. It was then requested that the bill might be referred, with others, to the people for their instructions to a future Assembly; but it was denied by the House, and the Bill was immediately voted off the table.

A petition had been presented at a former session of Assembly, signed by 104 persons, residing within this city, for annulling and vacating the Charter, heretofore granted for the incorporating the town of Newport into a city; it was opposed by a counter petition, signed by upwards of 400 of the citizens.—The Lower House upon a partial hearing of the parties, passed a resolution for vacating the Charter.—The petition with this resolution was referred to the present session by a motion of the Upper House, when the parties were heard by them. No evidence was adduced to support a single fact in the petition; but it appeared, that the petitioners against the city, did not form a fourth part of the freemen nor had property to be assessed for more than one seventh part of the city tax, and that even a considerable part of this small proportion could not be collected from them.—It was also conceded that the corporation were formed of the most respectable characters, and were not chargeable with any misconduct, nor in any instance of violating the Charter.—Notwithstanding, the resolution of the Lower House was concurred with, and the citizens thereby deprived of the many invaluable privileges guaranteed to them, in the most sacred manner by Charter, and from which they had derived the greatest advantage.

The assembly are not to meet (unless specially convened) before the General Election.

We have often heard, says a correspondent, of sinking funds—but we know of no nation who have provided one so productive as that, with which this state are now furnished—£ 30,000 in the paper currency, is to be placed in the treasury, for the discharge of a debt of upwards of £ 100,000.—The creditors are now called upon to receive the one fourth part in six weeks. It is to be presumed from the present depreciation of the currency, that this will not be attended to, and so much of the debt will of course be forfeited.—Government will continue their calls at future sessions, and in the course of six months, the debt will be extinguished, and the whole money provided for its discharge remain in the treasury.

Intelligence Extraordinary.

We are informed by good authority, that an act passed the last session, appointing a Committee to lay out 150l. paper currency in stone lime, to be sent to New-York to raise money for our Delegates in Congress.

From good authority 10s, we are informed, that Menhaiden and Stone Lime, are the two worst articles at that market, and that the lime purchased with that sum, will not after deducting charges, produce more, than forty specie dollars.—*Glorious Traffic! noble support!*

NORTHAMPTON, April 4.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of this town for the choice of Governors and Senators, —His Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq. had 91 votes for Governor—Hon. Benjm. Lincoln, Esq. 98 for Lieut. Governor—Hon. Caleb Strong, Esq. had 90, hon. John Hastings, Esq. 88, hon. David Saxton, Esq. 88, and Gen. Shepard 87 votes for Senators, the ensuing year.

By a gentleman from the county of Berkshire, we learn, that some of the rebels, in the night of the 9th inst. set fire to a store, owen by Messrs. Penfield and Bacon, which stood in Nobletown, in New-York, near the line of this state, which was entirely consumed, together with about 600l. in property contained therein—and on the 13th, a barn belonging to Mr. Benjamin, of Egremont, was also set fire to, and, together with the grain, hay, &c. destroyed.

The person who set fire to the above barn, if one Woods, who has since been apprehended, tried, and convicted of the fact, and sentenced to the Castle for life.

Two of the insurgents, who were of the party that plundered Stockbridge, were last week convicted of High Treason against the state, before Supreme Judicial Court now sitting at Great-Barrington.

The Supreme Judicial Court, which was to have opened in this town on Tuesday last, stands adjourned to Monday of next week.

From the WORCESTER MAGAZINE of last week.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Winchester, to the editor, dated March 17, 1787.

"SIR,

"Would inform you of a singular circumstance which happened in this town on Tuesday last. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a heavy rumbling noise was heard in a mountain in the south-east part of the town, at several times, for the space of twenty of thirty minutes, when, all of a sudden, it was seen, by one Mr. Gold, who lived at the foot of the mountain, to break forth and the rocks and dirt to move in vast bodies; soon after the first motions were discovered, rocks and dirt were seen to fly in the air, though the main body made its way down the mountain. Mr. Gold stood viewing it until the noise seemed to be over, when he suddenly heard it again, and perceived a second eruption taking place, at the distance of about eight or ten feet from the first; the noise and motion were as sudden as it they had been occasioned by a blast of powder, though he saw no appearance of smoke or fire, nor did he smell any thing of a sulphurous nature. I have since been and viewed the ground, but could not discover any thing of a sulphurous kind, sufficient to cause the eruption; there are many conjectures respecting the cause of it. The distance from the place where the eruption began to where it ended, was about 10 or 12 rods, and in some places 20 or 35 feet wide, and from 4 to 8 feet in depth. Rocks of several tons weight were thrown several rods down the mountain, and I suppose at a moderate computation there was as much as an acre of land covered with rocks and gravel. The rocks and dirt thrown out are supposed by many to be several thousand tons."

CASH given for Long HUMAN HAIR, by *John Danielson*, at his shop next door to the Printing-Office, Northampton.

April 1, 1787.

RUN away from the subscriber, an apprentice Boy, named David Warren, about 5 feet 4 inches high, had on a brown fustian jacket, blue serge, stripped overalls and a felt hat; carried with him a scarlet jacket, a pair of black everlasting breeches, two woollen shirts. Whoever will return said run-away to his master, shall be intitled to Two Dollars reward, and no charges paid.

HEZEKIAH HUBBELL.

Lanesborough, December 15, 1786.

Justice BLANKS, after the new Forms, may be had at this Office.

PARIS, *(France)* October 27.

THE following anecdote is handed about here as a fact. This circumstance is a duty for me to transmit to you. The scene lies at Pera, and is thus related.——"The house of a Greek, living on the suburbs of Constantinople, had been set on fire. By the assistance, however, of a few Janissaries, he had nearly saved all his goods; but by some fatal chance, one of his children lying in his cradle had been forgot. No possibility was left of re-entering the house, and the despairing father had given up the babe as irrecoverably lost. At that very instant, a large mastiff, the property of the Greek, was seen coming out of the house holding the child in his mouth by the body. Vain were the attempts to stop or make him lose his hold, the sagacious creature ran through the crowd, and never stopped till reaching the house of his master's intimate friend, he dropped at the door the precious burthen. The gratitude of the father towards this excellent servant, cannot be expressed; hear it then—the Greek killed the animal with his own hand, and had the carcass dressed, which was served up as a principal dish at an entertainment which he had prepared to solemnize his child's lucky escape from the devouring flames. Saying "He has behaved too well to be left a prey to filthy worms—men alone should feed upon his remains, and ye, my guests cannot but profit by it; you will grow more benevolent, feeling, and virtuous."

The QUEEN of the ROSE.

THERE is a singular and annual custom at a village in Picardy, called Salency, which has existed from the 5th century, called the Queen of the Rose.

The inhabitants, who strictly attend to the conduct and behaviour of the virgins of the town, present every year the names of three maidens, the most approved for industry, modesty, and propriety of behaviour, to the lord of the manor, who has it in his power to name which of the three he pleases to be the Queen of the Rose; and on the day appointed, the Queen is taken from the cottage, attended by the clergy, laity, and the whole neighbourhood, with all the respect and attention they can shew to real majesty, to the church of Salency, and there covered with a beautiful crown of roses; then she receives the benediction of the priest at the high alter.

After this she is conducted through all the town in procession; lastly attended back to her dwelling.

It is inconceivable what an effect this excellent and ancient institution has, not only on the morals of the young women, but on those of both sexes, and on every age.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, March 10, 1787.

RESOLVED, That the several persons that have been or may hereafter be chosen for the present year as selectmen, Assessors, Town-Clerk, Town-Treasurer, Constables and Collectors, in the several towns, districts, and plantations of this Commonwealth, be, and they hereby are required, before the Town-Clerk, or before the Justice of the Peace, to take and subscribe the oath of allegiance as prescribed in the constitution of this Commonwealth, and the same certificate shall be made, if taken before a Justice of the Peace, as is already provided by law for the oaths of town, district or plantation officers; and the town Clerk is directed to record the same in the book in which he is directed by law to record the several oaths to be taken by the said Officers respectively, to qualify them to perform the duties thereof; and no act of either of the Officers aforesaid, shall after *one month* from the passing of this Resolve, be esteemed valid in law, until they have taken and subscribed the oath aforesaid: any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Resolved, That in case any person chosen to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse, within *one month* from the passing this Resolve, and hereafter annually, within *seven days* from the time of his election, the town to which such person or persons belongs, at a legal meeting appointed for that purpose, shall proceed to make choice of some other person or persons, to serve in the office or offices to which the person or persons so neglecting or refusing had been elected; and the person or persons so refusing or neglecting to take the oath as aforesaid, shall be liable to the same penalties as is by law provided in case of refusal to serve in the office to which he or they have been elected. And that the Secretary be, and he hereby is directed, to publish these resolves in the several news-papers, three weeks, at least, successively, and to transmit a copy of the same to the Clerk of each town, district, and plantation in this Commonwealth.

Sent up for concurrence.
ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 10, 1787.
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,
JAMES BOWDOIN.

A True Copy. Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and eighty-seven.

An Act for determining at what times and places, the several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, shall be held, within and for the several Counties within this Commonwealth, and for repealing all Laws heretofore made, for that purpose.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of June next, all the laws heretofore enacted, and now in force, determining the times and places for holding the several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, within and for the several counties in this Commonwealth, so far as respects the times and places for holding the said Courts, be, and they hereby are repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the times and places for holding the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, within and for each county in this Commonwealth, shall from and after the first day of June next, be as follows, viz.

Within and for the county of Suffolk, at Boston, on the first Tuesday in January, and the first Tuesday in July.

Within and for the county of Essex, at Ipswich, on the first Tuesday in April; at Salem, the second Tuesday in July; at Newbury-port, the last Tuesday in September.

Within and for the county of Middlesex, at Cambridge, on the second Tuesday in March; at Concord, on the second Tuesday in September.

Within and for the county of Hampshire, at Springfield, on the Second Tuesday of February; at Northampton, the last Tuesday in August.

Within and for the county of Plymouth, at Plymouth, on the second Tuesday of April, and the last Tuesday of October.

Within and for the county of Barnstable, at Barnstable, on the first Tuesday of April, and the first Tuesday of November.

Within and for the county of Bristol, at Taunton, on the second Tuesday of March, and the second Tuesday of September.

Within and for the county of York, at York, on the second Tuesday of April; and at Biddeford, on the second Tuesday of October.

Within and for the county of Dukes-County, at Edgartown, on the first Tuesday of March; and at Tisbury, on the last Tuesday of October.

Within and for the county of Nantucket, at Sherburne, on the last Tuesday of March, and the first Tuesday of October.

Within and for the county of Worcester, at Worcester, on the last Tuesday in March, and on the first Tuesday in September.

Within and for the county of Cumberland, at Portland, on the last Tuesday in May, and on the last Tuesday in October.

Within and for the county of Lincoln, at Hallowell, on the second Tuesday in January: at Pownalborough, on the first Tuesday in June: and at Waldoborough, on the second Tuesday of September.

Within and for the county of Berkshire, at Lenox, on the second Tuesday in September, and on the first Tuesday of February.

And be it further enacted, That all appeals, already made, recognizances taken, or that may before the aforesaid first day of June next, be made or taken, to any Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and all actions already commenced, or that may be commenced before the aforesaid first day of June, and all appeals claimed, or which may be claimed, and all actions pending at any Court of Common Pleas, which before the operation of this act, should have been holden at any other time or place, than those in this act affixed, for holding said Courts, shall be returnable to, entered, made, proceeded on, tried and determined, at the Courts next to be holden, in each county, after said first day of June, agreeably to the true intent of such writ, process recognizance or appeal.

In the House of Representatives, March 2, 1787.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.
ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 2, 1787.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor
Approved,
JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy.——Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

BOSTON, March 1, 1787.

THE Adjutant-General informs the Major-Generals of the Militia, that he has at his office, blank Division, Brigade, Regimental, and Company Returns; which he requests they would send for as soon as possible, so that the returns may be made on or before the first of June according to the militia Law.—He has likewise the Militia Act, which they may receive with the blank Returns.

I. KEITH, Adjutant-General.

N. B. Companies of Artillery, or Troops of Horse, may be returned under, or on the back of the General Return.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

THE following instrument, which determined a territorial dispute that lately subsisted between this State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, we have obtained a copy of, for the information of our readers. This friendly accommodation, conducted on both sides with so much temper and wisdom, does infinite honour to the Hon. Commissioners appointed to effect the same: And likewise affords an important lesson to states and nations in general, when it is considered how much blood and treasure have been expended in territorial disputes, much less valuable and extensive.

To all to whom these presents shall come, *the underwritten John Lowell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons and Rufus King, Agents or Commissioners appointed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of the one part, and the underwritten James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Robert Yates, John Harring, Melancton Smith and Egbert Benson, Esq. of the Agents or Commissioners appointed by the State of New-York of the other part: Send Greeting*:

Whereas the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, did, heretofore present a petition to the United States in Congress assembled, thereby, among other things, stating that all that territory which in the said petition is described as all that part of New-England in America, which lieth and extendeth between a great river, called Merrimac in a certain other river there, called Charles river, being the bottom of the bay there, called Massachusetts-Bay; and also, all those lands lying within three English miles to the southward of the southernmost part of the said bay, and extending thence northward in latitude to northward of every part of the said river Merrimac, and in breadth of latitude aforesaid, extending throughout all the main land in longitude, westwardly to the southern ocean, was the just and proper right of the said Commonwealth, and further stating, That the state of New-York had set up a claim to some part of the land before-mentioned, the said Commonwealth did, therefore, by the said petition, solemnly request of the United States in Congress, that Commissioners might be appointed for enquiring into, and determining into the claim aforesaid, of the Legislature of the said Commonwealth, and that such other proceedings respecting the premises, might be had as are by the federal government of the United States, in such case made and provided, as by the said petition filed among the archives of the United States, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear: And whereas the state of New-York doth, in opposition to the said claim of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, claim as the just and proper right of the said state, as well in respect to property, as jurisdiction, all those lands and territories bounded on the north, by the parallel of latitude passing through the said point, place or boundary aforesaid, of three miles to the northward of every part of the said river Merrimack, and bounded on the south by the parallel of latitude passing through the said point or place, situate three miles south of the southernmost part of the said bay, called Massachusetts-Bay, bounded on the west by the limits between the United States and the King of Great-Britain, and the line of cession from the State of New-York, to the United States, and bounded on the east by the line agreed on and established between the late colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, and the late colony of New-York, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, and from the northern termination of the said line then bounded on the east, by the west bank of Connecticut-River: And whereas the State of New-York having been duly notified, did appear by their lawful Agents, to vindicate such their said right against the said claim of the said Commonwealth; and proceedings were thereupon had in Congress, pursuant to the articles of confederation, in order to the appointment of Commissioners or Judges to constitute a Court for hearing and determining the said matters in question; And whereas the said John Lowell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons and Rufus King, were afterwards, by a certain commission under the seal of the said Commonwealth, and bearing date the 26th day of April, in the ninth year of the independence of the United States, and made in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the said Commonwealth, passed the 14th day of March, in the eighth year of the independence of the United States, and of a resolution of the said Legislature, passed the 18th day of the said month of March—commissionated to be Agents to manage, conduct and prosecute the claims of the said Commonwealth, to the lands described in the said petition: And whereas afterwards, and pending such proceedings in Congress, the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, did, by an act entitled "an act impowering the Agents appointed by their government to defend the territory on the west side of Hudson's river, against the claims of the State of New-York, to settle the controversy relative thereto, otherwise than by a federal Court, if they should judge expedient, enact, That the major part of the said Agents or Commissioners should be fully authorised and empowered to agree with the Agents or Commissioners of the State of New-York, and settle the controversy respecting the territory aforesaid, by a federal Court, as appointed by virtue of the confederation, or otherwise in such way and manner as they should judge would comport with justice and the interest of the said Commonwealth," and the Legislature of the State of New-York, did, by an act entitled "an act supplementary to the act entitled an act to appoint Agents or Commissioners for vindicating the right and jurisdiction of this State against the claims of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, pursuant to the articles of Confederation and perpetual union of the United States; among other things enact, That it should be lawful for the said James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Egbert Benson, John Haring, Melancton Smith and Robert Yates, and also John Lansing, jun. or any five or more of them, to settle the said controversy between the said State of New-York and the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, otherwise than by the said federal Court, in such manner as they should judge most conducive to the interest of the said State, as by the said commission and the said several acts, relation being thereunto had may appear."

Now therefore know ye, That the under written Commissioners on the part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the State of New-York respectively, having by mutual consent, assembled at the city of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, on the thirtieth day of November last, in order to the due execution of their respective trusts, and having duly exchanged and considered their respective powers, and declared the same legal and sufficient after several conferences, and to the end that all interfering claims and controversies between the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the said State of New-York, as well in respect of jurisdiction as property, may be finally settled and extinguished and peace and harmony forever established between them on the most solid foundation—— HAVE AGREED, and by these Presents, do mutually for and in behalf of the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the said State of New-York, by whom respectively they the said Commissioners have been so appointed and authorised as aforesaid, agree to the mutual cessions, grants, releases and other provisions following, that is to say;

First. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts do hereby cede, grant, release and confirm to the State of New-York forever, all the claim, right and title which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hath to the government, sovereignty and jurisdiction of the lands and territories so claimed by the State of New-York, as herein before stated and particularly specified.

Secondly. The State of New-York doth hereby cede, grant, release and confirm to said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to the use of the Commonwealth, their grantees, and the heirs and assigns of such grantees, forever, the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians, and all other the estate, right, title and property (the right and title of government, sovereignty and jurisdiction excepted) which the State of New-York hath of in or to two hundred and thirty thousand and four hundred acres to be located by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to be situate to the northward of, and adjoining to the lands granted respectively to Daniel Cox and Robert Lettice Hooper, and their respective associates, and between the rivers *Owego* and *Chenengo*. *And also* of, in or to all the lands and territories within the following limits and bounds, that is to say; *Beginning* in the north boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, in the parallel of forty-two degrees of north latitude, at a point distant eighty-two miles west from the the northeast corner of the State of Pennsylvania on Delaware river, as the said boundary line hath been run and marked by the commissioners appointed by the States of Pennsylvania and New-York respectively, and from the said point or place of beginning, running on a due meridian north to the boundary line between the United States of America and the King of Great-Britain; thence westerly and southerly along the said boundary line to a meridian which will pass one mile due east from the northern termination of the Streight or waters between *Lake Ontario* and *Lake Erie*, thence south along the said meridian to the south shore of *Lake Ontario*, thence on the east side of the said Streight by a line always one mile distant from and parallel to the said Streight to *Lake Erie*, thence due west to the boundary line between the United States and the King of Great-Britain, thence along the said boundary line until it meets with the line of cession from the State of New-York to the United States, thence along the said line of cession to the northwest corner of the State of Pennsylvania, and thence east along the northern boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania to the said place of beginning: And which said lands and territories so ceded, granted, released and confirmed, are parcel of the lands and territories described in the said petition.

Thirdly. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts doth hereby cede, grant, release and confirm to the State of New-York, and to the use of the State of New-York, their grantees, and the heirs and assigns of such grantees forever, the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians and all other the estate, right, title and property, which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hath of in or to the residue of the lands and territories so claimed by the State of New-York as herein before stated, and particularly specified.

Fourthly. That the lands so ceded, granted, released and confirmed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or such part thereof as shall from time to time be and remain the property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; shall during the time that the same shall so be and remain such property, be free and exempt from all taxes whatsoever, and that no general or State tax shall be charged on, or collected from the lands hereafter to be granted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or on the occupants or proprietors of such lands until fifteen years after such confirmation, as herein after mentioned, of such grants shall have expired; but that the lands so to be granted, and the occupants thereof, shall, during the said period be subject to town or county charges or taxes only; *provided*, That this exemption from general or State taxes, shall not be construed to extend to such duties, excises or imposts to which the other inhabitants of the State of New-York shall be subject and liable.

Fifthly. That no rents or services shall be reserved in any grants to be made of the said lands by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sixthly. That the inhabitants on the said lands and territories, being citizens of any of the United States, and holding by grants from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, shall be entitled to equal rights with the other citizens of the State of New-York; and further that the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall, from time to time and and at all times hereafter, have and enjoy the same and equal rights, respecting the navigation on and in *Lake Ontario Lake Erie*, and the waters communicating from the one to the other of the said lakes, and respecting the roads and portages between the said lakes, as shall from time to time be had and enjoyed by the citizens of the State of New-York, and the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall not be subject to any other regulations, or greater tolls or duties to be made or imposed from time to time by the State of New-York, respecting the premises than the citizens of the State of New-York shall be subject to.

Seventhly. That no adverse possession of the said lands for any length of time, shall be adjudg-

thusetts.

Eighthly. That the State of New-York so long as any part of the said lands shall be, and remain the property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall not cede, relinquish or in any manner divest themselves of the government and jurisdiction of the said lands or any part thereof, without the consent of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Ninthly. That the Commonwealth of Massachusetts may from time to time by persons to be by them authorised for the purpose, hold treaties and conferrences with the native Indians relative to the property or right of soil of the said lands and territories hereby ceded, granted, released and confirmed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and with such armed force as they shall deem necessary for the more effectual holding such treaty or conferrence, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts within six months after such treaties shall respectively be made, shall cause copies thereof to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the State of New-York.

Tenthly. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts may grant the right of pre-emption of the whole or any part of the said lands and territories to any person or persons, who by virtue of such grant, shall have good right to extinguish by purchase, the claims of the native Indians; *provided*, however, that no purchase from the native Indians by any such grantee or grantees, shall be valid unless the same shall be made in the presence of, and approved by a superintendant to be appointed for such purpose by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and having no interest in such purchase; and unless such purchase shall be confirmed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Eleventhly. That the grantees of the said lands and territories under the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, shall within six months after the confirmation of their respective grants cause such grants or the confirmations thereof, or copies of such grants or confirmations certified or exemplified under the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to be deposited in the said office of Secretary of the State of New-York, to the end that the same may be recorded there, and after the same shall have been so recorded, the grantees shall be entitled to receive again from the said Secretary their respective grants or confirmations, or the copies thereof which soever may have been so deposited without any charges or fees of office whatsoever, and every grant or confirmation which shall not, or of which such copy shall not be so deposited, shall be adjudged void:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF the said John Lowell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons and Rufus King, for and in the name and behalf of the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and the said James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Robert Yates, John Haring, Melancton Smith and Egbert Benson, for and in behalf of the said State of New-York, have to these presents, and a duplicate thereof, both indented, interchangeably set their hands, and affixed their seals; done at the city of Hartford aforesaid, the sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and the eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.—The following errors in transcribing, being corrected before execution, viz. The words i the underwritten, between the 1st and 2d lines (there); between the 4th and 5th lines (are) and (said); between the 9th and 10th lines (point); between the 11th and 12th lines (said); between the 18th and 19th lines (an act entitled); between the 22d and 23d lines (relative thereto); between the 23d and 24th lines (and) and (also); between the 28th and 29th lines (following); between the 36th and 37th lines (sovereignty); between the 40th and 41st lines (appointed); between the 44th and 45th lines of the first sheet, being interlined and (of Massachusetts); between the 11th and 12th lines (native); between 15th and 16th lines (ceded); between 16th and 17th lines, and (so); between the 27th and 28th lines, interlined in the second sheet, and an erasure made between the words (small) and (fifteen) made in the second sheet.

John Lowell (L. S.) James Sullivan (L. S.) Theop. Parsons (L. S.) Rufus King (L. S.) Jas. Duane (L. S.) Robt. R. Livingston (L. S.) Robert Yates (L. S.) John Haring (L. S.) Melancton Smith (L. S.) Egbt. Benson (L. S.).

Witness present at the sealing and delivery; George Wyllys, Tho's Seymour, Jesse Root, Jere Wadsworth, D. Humphreys, Wm. Imlay, Joseph Webb, Simeon de Witt, Lewis du Boys, Nathl. Bethune: Be it remembered that on this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, personally appeared before me, Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York; Jeremiah Wadsworth, and Lewis Dubnys Esqrs. two of the Subscribers witnesses to the within instrument, who being by me duly sworn, did severally depose and say, That they were present, and did see the within named, James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Robert Yates, John Haring, Melancton Smith, Egbert Benson, John Lowell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons and Rufus King, severally sign, seal and deliver the within instrument; as their and each of their free and voluntary act and deed, to and for the uses & purposes therein mentioned; & that George Wyllys, Thomas Seymour, Jesse Root, D. Humphreys, William Imlay, Simeon de Witt and Nathaniel Bethune, the other subscribing witnesses were also present, and did, together with the deponents, sign and subscribe their names as witnesses to the execution thereof; and I having inspected the said instrument, and finding no interlineations or material erasures therein, except those noted in the body thereof, to have been made before the execution thereof, do allow the same to be recorded.

Rd. MORRIS.

I DO hereby certify that the foregoing instrument is a true copy of the original thereof, remaining in the Secretary's office of the State of New-York, examined and compared with the said original, this 17th day of February, 1787, by me

ROBERT HARPUR, Deputy Secretary.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

What shocks one part will edify the rest,
Nor with one system can they all be blest.
POPE.

Mr. Printer,

IN reading your paper of yesterday, No. 28, I find it contains a very severe piece of criticism on the production of several writers; but the greatest asperity and most repeated thrusts seem to be reserved for poor Bombardilla. Not a sentence without a *coup de main*, levelled either at his head, or that of his author, Dean Swift. The writer can easily brook it, that his piece is stigmatized with the want of *genuine wit* or *argument* on such a subject, and by such a writer as our modern CENSOR; but to accuse Swift of "*low wit and dirty images, which ought not to be borrowed by any pure and chaste writer*;" especially in that part of Gulliver's travels referred to, is quite as intollerable; and at which I am as heartily vexed as Mr. Censorio, or can be, with any thing that I have repeated. To represent in a proper light the small and trivial causes, which have produced bloody wars, with all their dire consequences, in this our world (a world *where kings run mad*, as Dr. Young farcastically expresses it, to ridicule and hoot such conduct, if possible, out of the world) is a *genuine* mark of *true wit*, if the writer has any idea of *wit*. What is meant by the *dirty images* refered to, would be quite misterious, had not Mr. Censor given us a clue by which to guide our doubtful steps; his mentioning the words *nurse, untainted, filthiness*, &c. so soon after, gives reason to suppose, that he retains fresh in memory an idea of the *part* (I dare not name it) whence he drew nutrion in early life. What a pity! his nurse did not retire to a fountain and wash away her *filthiness*, and save him from the vexation and prejudice which are often occasioned by disagreeable impressions made even in childhood. But as all the readers of the Gazette may not have any acquaintance with Dean Swift, from whom this *low wit* and these *dirty images* are collected, I will give a short sketch of his character. He descended from an honourable family; had a liberal education; resided several years with his relation, Sir William Temple, a British ambassador, and fine writer, who lived in the reign of Queen Anne, had the closest connection with, and even guided the ministers of state; was efteemed the greatest WIT in the nation: was appointed Dean of St. Patrick, in Dublin, the chief city of Ireland.—The office of Dean is next in dignity to that of a Bishop; he filled it with great repuration—would license none to be clergymen within his Deanry, but persons of the best character; was most correct in his compositions, and laboured greatly to render others so; especially such as were delivered from the pulpit. He was the oracle of the Irish nation. As to his person, he possessed so much beauty and address, as to attract the strongest affections of two ladies in England, who followed him into Ireland. The one of which he called Stella, whose qualities answered the description of the Poet, viz.

"Beautiful as sweet!
And young as beautiful! and soft as young!
And gay as soft! and innocent as gay?"

The other had youth, beauty and fortune to recommend her, and had a most ardent affection for the Dean. They both lived in the neighbourhood, and both possessed the purest flame of love and friendship to him, even to old age. And his affection glowed equally to one of them. Stella was often in the most polite and well bred company with the Dean, and it was always confessed, that the wittiest and best thing that was said, dropped from her lips. Yet it was never known that they were together without some other person in company with them. Of such delicate make was the Dean, that he chose to live and die in a state of celibacy, rather than disappoint the hope and affection of another, whom he saw dote upon him even to death. His character for virtue, and government, with regard to the most *beautiful part* of the creation, was unimpeached: he had the most entire command of his passions, and possessed the greatest continency of any meer man, perhaps. It is true that several things fell from his pen while young, and before he had arrived to that maturity of judgment and sentiment, which he afterwards possessed, which are culpable and even disgusting: but the public were so very fond of reading every thing that had dropped from the quil of so great a genius, that Britain and Ireland were ransacked by the Printers to find every piece said to be wrote by Swift, for publication. Some things were fathered upon him which he never wrote; and some, which he ever regreted that they were published. To conclude, what I have to say with regard to Swift, so great was his name, works, genius and fame, that several biographers have employed their pens (such as Lord Orrery and others) in writing the history of his life: notwithstanding which our modern Censor impeaches him, as making use of *low wit and dirty images*. I cannot describe my ideas of his performance, better than is already done to hand, in the following lines:

"*See how the fly on summer days,*
Around each glittering object plays;
Then lighting down, the insect vents,
His little harmless excrements.

So Censor buzzes round a name,
That glitters on the wings of fame;
Is vexed and fondly hopes to slur,
And fly-blow the bright character."

He says, that it was intollerable that a fifth part of the news-paper should be taken up on a person of no more consequence than Grover, unless the subject had been treated with more wit or argument:—he likewise says, that an entire destitution of sentiment runs through the whole. Now, Mr. *more* than *Censor*, did you not know that two of the other principal intergents were expresly named in the piece referred to; and was it not manifest to many persons of less reason and ability than he ought to be, who assumes the *name* and *office* of *Censor*, that the end and design of the whole performance was to burlisque the characters of some of the principal insurgents, depreciate their conduct and render them contemptible in the eyes of the vulgar, and of every one, especially of those to whom they had fled for refuge, and to prevent their doing further mischief and leading others astray. It is possible that some good effect may have already followed.

As the subsequent anecdote may evince one of the persons therein characterised, as the squaw-hunter (saving your presence Mr. Censor) lately sent a letter to an acquaintance in a neighbouring town, which he told the person who brought it, was for his wife; but fearing it should be broke open, subscribed it to another person; the bearer however had an opportunity to deliver it directly to his wife; but what was her surprise, when, instead of a kind letter from a husband to herself, she found it to be a billet-doux to a maiden in a neighbouring town, whom he kindly invited to meet him near the line of Vermont, and run away with him to a more distant part. Now is it possible that feeing his character and behaviour drawn in a true, tho' infamous light, may have had a good effect on her conduct: Besides, Mr. Censor, as all men don't look alike, neither do they talk alike: the newspapers are not all taken by men of liberal education, or of such *cleanly* and *delicate* sentiments as the Censor, and every one who pays his money, has an equal right to partake of the repast:—now, by information, a very considerable number, and some gentlemen of liberal education and candour, were entertained and even pleased with the performance alluded to.

If the piece was destitute of sentiment, or unintersting, Xenophon, Horace, Milton, Rollin and Swift *in the shades*, will be kind enough to take part in the blame; for any person acquainted with their works, will perceive that part of my material were from them.

A word in behalf of the Friend, and I shall have done. Mr. Censor seems to take great delight in stigmatising authors: accordingly he endeavours to depreciate the performance of the *Friend*, by calling him the meek spirited follower of *Barclay*. Now as very few of your readers, Mr. Printer, are acquainted with this book, I will inform them—that it was wrote in England many years ago, in defence of the Quakers—that he agrees in sentiment generally with Newton, Locke, Clarke, Tillotson, Young, Price, and other most sensible writers, who had thrown off the *shackles* of creed-makers, and that *original nonsense* which disgraces modern catachisms and other performances, fatally stiled *orthodoxical*, because they revile and blaspheme the Creator's works. A word from the learned Roman Satyrist, viz.

Culpatur ab illis, laudatur ab illis, and nusquam tuta fida——*Blamed by one and praised by another, no steady principle governs mankind*.——Another piece of *ill nature* or *ill breeding*, may extort another shot from BOMBARDILLA.

Northampton, April 9th 1787.

THE Commissioners appointed by virtue of a Resolve of the General Court, of the 9th of March last, to receive applications from persons of certain descriptions, who have been concerned in the late Rebellion, will attend on the business of their commission, at *Northampton*, from this day, to Thursday the 19th of April current.

It may be interesting for those who make application, briefly to state in writing, the instances of criminal conduct with which they are respectively chargeable, what office they have sustained under the government, if any, and the capacity in which they have acted in oppolition to government, if they have been in arms.

All applications must be accompanied with a certificate, subscribed by two or more persons of known attachment to the government, and purporting that the applicants are duly penitent for their crimes, and properly disposed to return to their allegiance to the state, and to discharge the duty of faithful citizens thereof.

The Commissioners request the Justices of the county of *Hampshire*, to convey to them at *Northampton* as soon as may be, a certificate of the persons to whom they have administered the oath of allegiance, and the towns to which they respectively belong.

B. LINCOLN,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun.
SAMUEL A. OTIS.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

We are informed, that on account of the present deranged condition of the revenue of the United States, and the numerous demands on the Federal Treasury, Congress a few days since, made a considerable deduction in the salaries they have hitherto allowed to their officers.

Yesterday the bill for authorising the delegates in Congress, to ratify, &c. the independence of Vermont, was read a third time in the committee of the whole house, and passed in the affirmative by a majority of ten.

After the Adjournment of the Honourable the Assembly on Saturday, and before the members had left the room, Mr. *Lansing* called their attention for a few moments, when presenting a list of the prisoners confined for debt, he informed them, that there were *ten men* confined, whose debts collectively amounted to *twenty-four pounds*, he therefore proposed that the Members make a present of *one day's pay* to relieve them, which proposal was unanimously agreed to.

MIDDLETOWN, March 26.

We hear that one Prudence Reaves, of Chatham, was last week delivered of a child while alone in a chamber, which was not discovered until the next day, when the woman of the house where she was went into the chamber, and saw her almost naked walking towards the bed, but before she reached it, she fell on the floor and expired immediately. This girl had never denied her pregnancy, and it was not absolutely known until her death, when search being made, a dead infant was found hidden in a basket of tow, with evident marks of violence on its head and throat. The Jury brought in their verdict, wilful murder of the child by its mother.

EXETER, March 24.

We hear from Lee, that at their late town-meeting, their votes for a President were as follows, viz.

For *President Sullivan*,	100
For *Judge Livermore*,	1
For General *Sharp*,	1

We learn that where meetings have been held in the towns on Connecticut river, in this State, the votes have been principally in favour of President Sullivan.

BOSTON, April 5.

On Monday last, agreeably to notification issued by the Selectmen, founded on the constitution of this Commonwealth, the qualified inhabitants of this town met at Faneuil-Hall to give in their votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for the state. After the votes were sorted and counted, the Town-Clerk declared the number to be as follows, viz.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq.	724
The Hon. John Hancock, Esq.	775
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
His Honor Thomas Cushing, Esq.	880
Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Esq.	424
Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq.	179

The meeting was about twice as numerous as any one which has been held, on the like occasion, since the establishment of the present constitution.

A list of the votes in the town of Charlestown for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, are as follows, viz.

Governor.

The Hon. John Hancock, Esq.	117
His Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq.	24
Lieutenant-Governor.	
Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Esq.	55
Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq.	49
Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Esq.	13
His Honour Thomas Cushing, Esq.	9

In addition to the above, from various quarters, we have obtain a list of the votes given for Governor, and there appears a very great majority in favour of Mr. Hancock.

The votes given in for Lieutenant-Governor in the towns in Middlesex, and the southern parts of this county, from which we have obtained information, and for various candidates—of whom Gen. Lincoln, has been favoured with the highest number.

As several towns within this Commonwealth, have lost their votes for a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Senators, in years past, by their not being returned to the Secretary's office, within the time required by the Constitution; it may not be improper to remind those whom it may concern, That the Town-Clerks are to transmit copies of those lists to the Sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the last Wednesday in May: and the Sheriffs or the Selectmen, are to cause a return to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day.

We have it from good authority, that his Excellency Governor Bowdoin has received from Governor Collins, of Rhode-Island, an answer to his letter, forwarded to the latter some time since, to request that the fugitives from this state, who were deeply concerned in the late wicked attempt to overthrow our excellent constitution, and involve us in a civil war, might be delivered up, agreeably to the articles of the CONFEDERATION.—Governor Collins informs *governor Bowdoin*, that "in consequence of the misconduct of the postmaster Governor B's letter had been but that moment opened in the upper house and that he had sent it to the lower house to receive its *instructions who has not Given* him any *instructions*, and to he cannot do any *Thing* about the *Rebellious* and they cannot be meddled with."—What exalted and transporting ideas of national liberty, strong attachment to the articles of CONFEDERATION, and regard to good order in general, must the patriotic Governor's letter held up to the friends of liberty throughout the world! and, above all, how keen a sense of his worth and abilities, and of the virtue and knowledge of the lower house, must all enlightened people entertain! and how much ought we to respect and venerate *such* governments, after being favoured with the foregoing specimen of their literary and political talents.

It seems that the misconduct of the postmaster was his obedience to the resolves of Congress, in not being willing to receive the paper of that date for the postage of a letter; which would have been contrary to his oath and duty.

NORTHAMPTON, April 16.

On Friday last, the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Great-Barrington, within and for the county of Berkshire, adjourned without day.—During the sessions, the persons hereafter natified, were tried and sentenced, viz.—Samuel Rust, of Pittsfield, Peter Wilcox, jun. of Lee, Nathaniel Austin, of Sheffield, Aaron Knap, of West-Stockbride, Enoch Tyler, late of Egremont, and Joseph Williams, of New-Marlborough, of the crime of high treason, and received sentence of death,—William Whiting, of Great-Barrington, for divers seditious words, and publishing an inflamitory libel, to pay a fine of 100l.—to suffer 7 months imprisonment, &c. to recognize in 300l. with sureties to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for 5 years—John Deming, of West-Stockbridge, for sedition, to pay a fine of 60l.—to recognize in 100l. with sureties to keep the peace for 3 years.—John Hubbard, of Sheffield, for sedition to pay a fine of 100l. to recognize in 200l. with sureties to keep the peace &c. for 4 years—Daniel Sacket, of Pittsfield, for seditious behaviour to pay a fine of 60l. to recognize in 100l. with sureties to keep the peace &c. for 3 years—James McClintock, a transient person, late of Adams, but now of the State of Vermont, for passing counterfeit money, to be whipped 20 stripes, to pay cost &c.—and Japhet Wood, for setting fire to a barn, whose sentence was suspended until next term.

On Sunday last, the honourable Justices of the Supreme Court, and honourable Commissioners, arrived in town from the county of Berkshire; and on Monday following the Court began their session, when the hon. Judge *Cushing* gave a very spirited and solemn Charge to the Grand-Jury.

On the evening of the 2d inst. a large pot-ash works, belonging to Col. Woodbridge of South-Hadley, took fire and was entirely consumed.

MARRIED, at Deerfield, on the first instant, *James Upham*, Esq of Majorville, New-Brunswick, to Miss *Betsey Barnard*, of Deerfield.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Enoch Loomis of Westfield.

Westfield, April 5th, 1787.

SIR,

WE, with great respect to you and your interest, would inform you that there was an attempt made last evening to burn your buildings, by some person God knows who, and we think it your indispensible duty to look into the matter immediately.

ROGER BAGG,
NOBLE DEWEY.

P. S. We expect the next time it will go for it.

The following is a letter sent Gen. Shepard the last week, and is inserted verbatim et literatim.

WILLIAM Shepard I rite this to let you now that we have determind to Kill you Next tuesday nite there is 9 of us do in tend to be reveged on you I rite it in hafte for my anger being up to the very bevens and cring alowd for vengence for you are A damd Rascal and you may depend up on dieing we intended to killed you this week past but if you live to see next fabbath i shall wonder We have met three times upon the same define but the next time we mean to do Execution satterday nite 3 of the Clock

---

Just imported from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Ebenezer Hunt, jun.

At his Apothecary Store opposite the Meeting-house, Northampton,

A Fresh Assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Among which are the following patented Medicine, viz.—

BATEMAN'S Drops, Ballam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Frances's Female Elixer, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Essence of Pepper Mint, James' Fever Powders, Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills.—Also, Oil of Vitriol, Bergamot, Copevas, Verdigris, Borax, Brimstone, Vermillion, Salt Petre, quart and half pint Bottles, Bottle Corks, Vials of all sorts, Ladies Smelling Bottles, Crown and Country Lancets, Syringes, Surgeons Pocket Instruments, Grain Scales and Wts. Crooked Needles, Bell metal Mortars and Pestles.

He has likewise for Sale,

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, Tamarinds, Ginger, Indigo, Rosin, and the best old Lisbon Wine.

N. B. Family Medicines put up at the shortest notice, with directions.

April 9th, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident Proprietors of the town of South-Hadley, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 8th day of May next, at two o'clock P. M. at the house of Maj. Goodman, in said South Hadley, as will pay their taxes due to the Subscribers in the following lists, together with intervening charges, viz. Thomas Hovey's heirs, 1s. on the 1st 27l9. 2s. 8d. on 1780. 2s. 6d. on 1782. 10d. on 1783. 9d. farthing on 1785. 3d. half penny on 1786. Mark Newry's heirs 2s. 4d. half penny on the 1st 27l. 6d. half penny on 1782. 3d. farthing on 1785. 2d. on 1786. Edward Green, 4s. 8d. on 1785, 6s. 1d. three farthings on 1786.

WILLIAM WAIT.)
GARDNER PRESTON,)
DANIEL LAMB,) Collectors.
DAVID MITCHELL,)
AARON GRAVES,)
PERLY SMITH.)

South-Hadley, 6th April, 1787.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL HINSDALE, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate, from the first day of April current, to bring in and support their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, on the first Mondays in June, August and October next, from one o'clock till six in the afternoon, on each of said days; after which no account will be allowed.

DAVID SMEAD,
CALEB ALVORD.

April 6, 1787.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of BENJAMIN WHITNEY, late of Belchertown, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we purpose to attend the business of our appointment at the house of Mr Elisha Crook, innholder in Hadley, on the first Wednesdays of May and June next, from two to six o'clock, P. M.

WARHAM SMITH,
ENOS NASH.

Hadley, March 28. 1787.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber on the night of the 29th of March last, a dark Bay HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, lately trim'd, a large foretop, main lies the off side, and cut off even with his neck; his hind legs crooked; some white frost under the saddle, carries his head high, has good life, has four white hairs under his eyes, paces altogether, shod all round, toe rorked before. Whoever will take up said horse and return him to the subscriber, or give information where he may be had, shall receive a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid. by

DANIEL PRATT.

South-Hadley, April 3 1787.

WHEREAS Rachel, wife of the subscriber, hath eloped from my bed and board. This is to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts she may contract, after the date hereof. All persons are also forbid purchasing any thing of she said Rachel, that may belong to me.

BENJAMIN BRYANT.

Chesterfield, April 9. 1787.

JUSTICE BLANKS, after the new Forms, may be had at this Office.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In SENATE, *9th March*, 1787.

WHEREAS the General Court in its present session, have passed an Act, providing for the pay and subsistence of the militia, that have been, now are, and may be employed by Government, in suppressing the present rebellion, and have directed a loan of forty thousand pounds, to be made on the credit of the unappropriated part of the revenue arising from Imposts and Excise.

And whereas the monies arising from the funds aforesaid, may not be so speedily collected as may be wanted for the pay of the militia that have been lately employed as aforesaid: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and hereby is empowered and directed, to pay to the several officers and solders, that have been, or shall be employed as aforesaid, such sum or sums as shall be due to them respectively, on the rolls made up and allowed according to law, out of the fund aforesaid, or out of the specie part of the tax granted in March last, shall most facilitate such payment.

And it is further Resolved, That the Treasurer receive of the several Collectors of the tax aforesaid, any order from any of the officers or soldiers aforesaid, drawn in favour of such Collectors as shall present the same, or of the Selectmen of the town to which the officer or soldier belongs, as equal to specie, not exceeding the sum due to such office s or soldiers respectively, borne on the said rolls.

Resolved, That the Governor and council, be and they are empowered and requested, to examine and adjust all account of supplies of provisions and utensils, and for transportation of the same, furnished by the selectmen of the several towns to the militia that have lately been employed for the suppression of the present rebellion, agreeably to the militia law; and also the accounts of any other person or persons who have furnished supplies or transportation as aforesaid, for the purposes herein expressed, so far as the same are a proper charge against the State.

And the Governor with advice of council, is hereby authorized to issue warrants upon the Treasurer for the discharge of the same, and the Treasurer is directed to pay such warrants out of the specie part of the tax, No. 5, or out of such monies as may be borrowed for the pay and subsistence of the militia.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, March 9, 1787.

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy.——Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and eighty-seven.

An Act in addition to an act, entitled, "An Act granting indemnity to sundry offenders on certain conditions, and providing for the trial of such who shall neglect or refuse to comply with said conditions, and of those who shall be guilty of like offences in future."

WHEREAS in the Act entided an *Act* for granting indemnity to sundry offenders on certain conditions, and providing for the trial of such who shall neglect or refuse to comply with said conditions, and of those who shall be guilty of like offences in future," passed the last session of this present General Court, it is among other things enacted, that certain offenders therein described, "shall be subject to be apprehended and trial before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, either in the county in which the said offence was committed, or in any county within this Commonwealth nearest thereto where law and justice can be administered without apprehension of interruption;" but no provision is therein made in what manner, or by whom, the trial of such offenders in any other country than that in which the offence hath been or shall be committed, shall be ordered and appointed, in virtue of said act.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, be, and he hereby is authorised and empowered, by warrant under the seal of the Commonwealth, by him subscribed, and directed to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to order and appoint the trial of such offenders to be had in any other county, than that in which the offence hath been or shall be committed, nearest thereto, where law and justice can be administred, without apprehension of interruption; and such offenders shall be there tried, agreeable to such order and appointment. And the Justices of the said Court, shall charge the Grand Jurors serving therein for the body of the same county, diligently to enquire and true presentment to make of all such offences, in like manner and form, as if they had been committed, within the body of their county; whose duty it shall be to do accordingly.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, are already indicted for any of the offences describing in the act above referred to, by the Grand Jurors for the body of the county within which the said offences are alledged and charged to have been committed, and the trial of such person or persons, shall be ordered and appointed, in manner aforesaid, to be had in any other county; then, and in such case, the Justices of said Court, shall order the indictment to be brought before them, in the county wherein the trial of such person or persons shall be so ordered and appointed to be had, as aforesaid; and the same proceedings shall be had therein, and the like judgment rendered and execution done, in all respects, as would and ought to have been had, rendered, and done, if the trial was had, within the county wherein the offence had been committed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the Justices of the said Court, shall apprehend there is danger of an escape or, rique, of any person or persons, who shall be convicted before them of any of the offences, describing in the aforementioned act, whereby the judgment rendered against them may be avoided; it shall be lawful for the Justices of the said Court, to cause such convicts to be removed by a writ of Habeas Corpus, (in which the reason of the removal shall be set forth) from the goal of the county, in which they shall have been tried and convicted, into the goal of any other county for their more safe keeping.—And the several Sheriffs and the Keepers of the goals shall receive the said convicts, into their custody, and safe keeping, as shall be commanded them by the said writs, and judgment shall be executed upon all such convicts, within the county into which they shall be so removed, in like manner, in all respects, as it would and ought to have been done, had they been tried and convicted in the same county.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 9, 1787.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In SENATE, February 9, 1787.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor Approved,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

BOSTON, March 26.

His Excellency our Governor, received, by the Mail of last Saturday evening, the following Letter, and Enclosure, from His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, *Esq; President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1787.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to send to your Excellency herewith, the Proclamation mentioned in my last; and am, with great esteem, and best wishes for the peace and prosperity of your State,

Your Excellency's most obedient,
And most humble servant,
B. FRANKLIN.

His Excellency Governor Bowdoin.

PENSYLVANIA, *ss.*

By the President and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, by a law entitled "An act for co-operating with the State of Massachusetts Bay, agreeable to the Articles of Confederation, in the apprehending of the proclaimed rebels, Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parsons," have enacted, "that rewards additional to those offered and promised to be paid by the State of Massachusetts Bay, for the apprehending the aforesaid rebels, be offered by this State;" WE do hereby offer the following rewards to any person or persons who shall, within the limits of this State, apprehend the rebels aforesaid, and secure them in the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia—viz. For the apprehending of the said Daniel Shays, and securing him as aforesaid, the reward of *One Hundred and Fifty pounds* lawful money of the State of Massachusetts Bay, and *One Hundred Pounds* lawful money of this State; and for apprehending the said Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parsons, and securing them as aforesaid, the reward (respectively) of *One Hundred Pounds* lawful money of Massachusetts Bay and *Fifty Pounds* lawful money of this State; And all judges, justices, sheriffs and constables are hereby strictly enjoined and required to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the said Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parsons, their aiders abettors and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

GIVEN in Council, under the hand of the President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this tenth day of March, in the Year of our LORD, *one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Attest.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Sec'ry.

GOD save the COMMONWEALTH!

RUN away from the subscriber, an apprentice Boy, named David Warren, about 5 feet 4 inches high, had on a brown sailors jacket, blue vest, stripped overalls and a felt hat; carried with him a scarlet jacket, a pair of black everlasting breeches, two woollen shirts. Whoever will return said run-away to his master, shall be intitled to Two Dollars reward, and no charges paid.

NICOCK HUBBELL.

Lanesborough, December 15, 1786.

APRIL 1787. THE NUMB. 33.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and eighty-seven.

An ACT, establishing and regularing the fees of the several officers and other persons hereafter mentioned, and for repealing the laws heretofore made for that purpose.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, the fees of the several officers and other persons hereafter mentioned, shall be as follows, viz.

Justices Fees.

For every blank writ of attachment and summons thereon, or original summons, *one shilling*. The declaration in a writ triable before a Justice, *one shilling and eight pence*. Subpœna for one or more witnesses, *one penny*. Entry of an action or filing a complaint, in civil causes, *one shilling*. Filing papers, *one penny* each papers Writ of execution, *one shilling and four pence*. Examining, allowing and taxing a bill of cost, *three pence*. Entering up judgement in civil or criminal causes, and recording the same, *one shilling and four pence*. Copy of every evidence, original paper, or record, if under a page, *six pence*, if one page or upwards, at the rate of *eight pence* per page. A recognizance or bond of appeal, including principal and surety, *one shilling*. Taking affidavits out of Court, in order for the trial of any cause, *one shilling*, and for the Justices travel every ten miles, *two shillings* and *six pence*, the same for returning; and so in proportion; the travel to be certified by the Justice to the Court, before whom the cause is to be tried, and for writing deposition, caption and notification, at the rate of *eight pence* a page. Taking affidavits *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, to each justice, *one shilling*, and writing the same & travel as aforementioned. Administering an oath, to person appointed to appraise estates, or to appraise and divide real estates, together with certificates of the same, *one shilling*. Administering an oath to one or more witnesses, at the same time, before referees or arbitrators, *one shilling*, for travel for that purpose, the same as in taking affidavits. Taking the acknowledgment of a deed, with one or more seals, provided it be at one and the same time, and certifying the same, *eight pence*. Receiving a complaint, and issuing a warrant in criminal cases, *two shillings*. Granting a warrant swearing appraisers relating to strays, and entering the same, *one shilling and six pence*. Administering oaths in all other cases, with certificates, except oaths to town, district or parish officers, *one shilling*. Trial of an issue, *two shillings*.

Coroners Fees.

For serving a writ, summons or execution, and for travel in returning the same, or for returning an inquisition, the same allowance as is by this act allowed to Sheriffs. Bail bond, *one shilling*. Every trial where the Sheriff is concerned, *one shilling*. Attending the Jury, *one shilling*. Granting a warrant and taking inquisition on a dead body, *four shillings*, if more than one at the same time, and who came to their death by the same means, *one shilling* for every other after the first. Travel and expence for taking an inquisition, *four shillings* per day. The foreman of the Jury at the rate of *three shillings* and *six pence* per day, for time and expences, and to every other Juror at the rate of *three shillings* per day, exclusive of travel, for which, if above four miles, he shall have *two pence* per mile out and home. The Constable for his attendance and expences, in summoning a Jury, *four shillings* a day; and all the aforesaid charges of the inquisition shall be paid out of the county treasury, except such as are taken upon bodies of strangers, not belonging to this Commonwealth, and in such case, the expence shall be paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth; such account of expences, being first examined and allowed by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in the county in which such inquisition shall be taken.

Judge of Probate's Fees.

For granting administration, *three shillings*. Appointing or allowing guardian to minors, *two shillings*; and if for more than one minor to the same guardian, *three pence* each, for all above the first. A decree respecting the probate of a will or codicil, *three shillings*. Examining and allowing an inventory, and swearing the executor or executors, administrator or administrators, *one shilling*. Swearing the appraisers *nine pence*. Examining and allowing accounts, *two shillings*. A decree for settling intestate estates, *two shillings*. A citation *nine pence*. Summons for witness, *four pence*. A quietus, *one shilling*. A warrant to appraise or divide estates, *one shilling and six pence*. Issuing commission to receive and examine creditors claims, when estates are represented insolvent, *one shilling*. An order of distribution, *one shilling*. Granting an appeal in the Supreme Court, *one shilling*.

Register of Probate Fees.

For writing bond, and letter of administration, *two shillings*. Writing bond and letter of guardianship and making record thereof, *three shillings*, for one minor, and if for more than one minor to the same guardian, then *two pence* each for every additional one after the first. Drawing a decree respecting the probate of a will of codicil, *two shillings*. Writing bond for the executor, *one shilling*. Writing a warrant to appraise the estates of persons deceased, *one shilling*. A warrant to divide an intestate estate among the heirs, *one shilling*. Writing a warrant to set off a Widow's dower only, or a warrant to examine the claims on an insolvent estate, *one shilling*. For entering on an inventory the oath of the executor or administrator; *eight pence*. Entering on the account of an executor or administrator or guardian, an allowance thereof, *eight pence*. Drawing up a degree on the settlement or partition of estates, *one shilling*. Drawing an order of distribution, *one shilling*. A *quietus*, *one shilling*. A citation, *nine pence*. A summons for a witness or witnesses, *four pence*. Proportioning an insolvent estate among the creditors, at the rate of *three shillings* for every twelve creditors, every creditor's proportion being severally distinguished. Recording a will, inventory, account of other matters, for every page, *eight pence*. Copy of a will, inventory, or other paper, for each page, *eight pence*. Bond of appeal, *one shilling*.

And be it further enacted. That whenever any fees shall be paid into the probate office, a particular account of such fees, and for what they accrued, shall before payment (if demanded) be by the Judge or Register set down in writing and given to the party paying the same, and any fees received without being thus ascertained in writing (when demanded as aforesaid) shall be deemed illegal fees; and the person or persons receiving the same, shall forfeit and suffer treble the sum by him so received, and be liable to an action of debt to be brought by him who shall so pay the same, in any Court proper to try the same.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Justices Fees.

For the entry of every action, two shillings and eight pence. And for every action where an issue in law or fact is joined, four shillings, in addition to the fee for entry. Taxing a bill of cost, six pence. Granting an appeal and taking a recognizance of the principal and surety or sureties, one shilling. Proving a deed, one shilling. Surrender of the principal in Court by his surety or sureties, eight pence. Granting a writ of protection, one shilling. Entering a petition and making an order thereon, for the sale of real estates, three shillings.

Clerk of the Common Pleas.

Every action entered, one shilling. Entering and recording a verdict or report of referees, six pence. Every action withdrawn, or non-suit, four pence. Confessing judgment, or default, or joinder or demurrer, six pence. Entering up judgment and recording the same at large, one shilling. Acknowledging satisfaction of a judgment on record, four pence. Entering an appeal and recognizing principal and sureties, eight pence. Examining and casting each bill of cost, six pence. Filling each paper, one penny. Continuing each cause to the next term, six pence. Entering the surrender of a principal in Court, and making a record thereof, eight pence. Entering a rule of Court upon the parties submitting a cause to referrees, six pence. Every blank writ and summons, six pence. A blank scire facias, six pence. A blank original summons, six pence. An original, or alias execution in personal matters, and filling the same when returned, one shilling. Every writ of possession in real actions, two shillings. A writ of protection or habeas corpus ad testificandum, one shilling. Each venire facias for Jurymen, to be paid out of the county treasury, two pence.

In the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

To each Justice for every day's constant attendance in Court, four shillings; and no Justice shall be allowed pay for more than two days attendance at any one term; travel for such Justices as are ten miles and upwards distant from the Court-House, or place where the Court sits, four shillings for every twenty miles, computing out and home, the travel and attendance to be paid out of the County Treasury, except such Justice as are sworn attornies at law, or Clerks of the several Courts of Sessions, who shall not be allowed for travel or attendance.——The Clerk to keep an account of their attendance as aforesaid, and all fines and forfeitures assessed by the same Court, and not otherwise appropriated by law, to be paid into the County Treasury, for the use of the County.

Clerks of the Sessions Fees.

Entering an indictment, complaint, presentment or information, one shilling. Recording the judgment of the Court thereon, eight pence. Discharging a recognizance, six pence. Each warrant for criminals, one shilling. Each summons or subpœna for witnesses, four pence. Each recognizance for innholders or retailers, including principal and sureties, and for transmitting the name of the licenced person to the Selectmen, and recording the license, eight pence. A warrant for County tax, one shilling. Warrant to lay out or alter a road one shilling. Examining and casting the Grand Jurors account, yearly, and order thereon, one shilling and six pence. Examining any other account four pence each. Recording the reports of high-ways and other matters, by order of Sessions, eight pence a page. Copies of all records or original papers, eight pence a page. Filling each paper, one penny. Entering an appeal and recognizing the principal and sureties, eight pence.

In the Supreme Judicial Court.

Justices Fees.

Entering an action or complaint, five shillings and four pence. Taking special bail, two shillings. Allowing a writ of error, or granting certiorari habeas corpus, or other writ on motion, two shillings. Granting a writ of protection, one shilling and six pence. Proving a deed, one shilling. Entering a petition or making order thereon, for the sale or partition of real estates, six shillings; accepting partition of real estates, two shillings. Taxing a bill of cost, one shilling. The foregoing fees to be paid to the Clerk of the said Court, who shall some time in the month of December, annually certify to the Governor and Council, the sums by him so taken and received, and paid over to the said Justices, that the same may be deducted from the last quarter of the said Justices yearly salary; and the Governor and Council are hereby empowered to deduct the same accordingly.

Clerks Fees in the Supreme Judicial Court.

Entering each action for trial, three shillings. Entering each complaint, one shilling and six pence. Receiving and recording a verdict, one shilling. A writ of review, three shillings. A writ of scire facias, two shillings. A writ of execution, one shilling and six pence. A writ of facias habere possessionem, two shillings and six pence. A writ of habeas corpus, two shillings. Copies of all records, each page, eight pence, less than a page, six pence. Entering a rule of Court, nine pence. Confessing judgment or default, one shilling. Every action withdrawn or non-suit, one shilling. Entering an appearance, six pence. Acknowledging satisfaction of a judgment and record, eight pence. Examining each bill of cost, eight pence. Continuing each cause and entering the same next term, one shilling. Filling each paper in each cause, one penny. Proving a deed in Court and certifying the same, one shilling. Entering up judgment and recording the same at large, two shillings. Each venire to be paid out of the County Treasuries respectively, on the Justices certificate, three pence. Every writ and seal other than before

mentioned, two shillings. Every subpœna for one or more witnesses, six pence. Each recognizance, including principal and sureties, one shilling. A writ of protection, one shilling. Entering a discharge of a recognizance, by proclamation, nine pence.

Attorney Fees, and allowance to Parties and Witnesses.

To parties recovering cost for an Attorney, or Counsellor's fee, when Council is employed, where an issue in law or fact is joined in the Supreme Court, twelve shillings. And for all other causes in said Court and all causes in the Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, where an issue in law or fact, is joined, six shillings. And for all other causes in said Court, six shillings.

For parties recovering costs, whether in the Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Common Pleas, General Sessions of the Peace, or before a Justice, one shilling and six pence. For each day's attendance and travel; ten miles to be accounted as one day; no allowance to be made for travel to or from the Clerk's office, in order to make out a writ or summons, or carry the same to an officer: And no plaintiff shall be allowed more than two days attendance, when the defendant is defaulted, unless the defendant appears in court and makes answer to the plaintiff's suit, in which case, if the defendant is afterwards defaulted, no attendance shall be taxed for the plaintiff, after the day when such default happens.

In criminal causes, where one or more defendants are tried by the Jury, at the same time, in the Supreme Court, or where the cause is determined by an issue in law, twelve shillings; and where a Jury, and the cause is not determined by an issue in law, six shillings, and in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace the same allowance for Counsel, as in the Common Pleas.

Drawing an Indictment in the Sessions, three shillings.

Drawing an Indictment in the Supreme Judicial Court, six shillings.

Witnesses in civil or criminal causes, whether in the Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Common Pleas, Court of General Sessions of the Peace three shillings a day, and two pence for each mile's travel going out and returning home, and before a Justice of the Peace, two shillings per day: and the travel, the same as at other Courts; provided the witnesses do personally attend either of the said Courts and give in, in writing, to the Clerk of said Court, his name and travel.

(Concluded in our next.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

As the use of Small Beer is become a practice in almost all families, and judged of public utility, it is of consequence a benefit to have malt for that purpose. In this age of complaints, one is, that malsters make bad malt, through malpractice, from lucrative motives—As no trade is gainful without custom, I conceive no tradesman that intends to continue his trade, can from selfish principles, acting judiciously, be unfaithful in his business, because by it he will throw himself out of business.

As I have had considerable opportunity to be acquainted with the practice of making Malt, I am led to believe that the cause of complaint does not wholly lie at the Maltster's door, notwithstanding unskilful men may undertake in this trade as well as in any other, yet I believe if the farmers would attend to their interest, in sowing, harvesting and carrying their barley to the Maltster in the most suitable season, it would, in a great measure end their complaints of bad Malt,—they ought in the first place to sow clean seed, without mixture of other grain, take care to harvest it when suitably ripe, in a fair season, without rain or more than one dew upon it—let it be fully dry when put into the barn, that it be free from mould—thrash it and carry it to the Maltster as early as the beginning of November, the cold season being the most suitable time for malting, by this means they may have their Malt made before the warm season is so far advanced as to hurt it in the works. As I have frequently been in a malt works, in almost all the season at different times, while the Maltster was carrying on his business, I have observed a difference in the smell of the grain when in the operation of growing, in the different seasons of the year, and from thence have been led to believe, that the external air effects it in a more strong or different manner in the spring than in the winter season; causing grain to grow, which is essentially necessary in the case of malting, in the winter season seems rather a forcing nature than assisting of it, as though there were a resistance, for which reason I conceive that the sweetness and spirit of the grain does not so much fly off as in the warm seasons, and consequently the malt not so good, and no blame justly charged to the Maltster.

Query, Whether if the Legislature should encourage the manufacturing Strong Beer, and the people use it instead of rum, it would not be of public benefit; it is thought by many of the judicious that the balance of the rum trade is against us, besides the many public and private injuries occasioned thereby.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His EXCELLENCY

JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.

Governor of the commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the death of *Thomas Ivers*, Esq. late Treasurer of this Commonwealth, renders it necessary, that some person should be appointed to that office in his stead; and other matters of importance requiring the consideration of the General Court, at an earlier time than that to which they stand prorogued:

I HAVE thought fit, by and with the advice of Council, to convene the General Court upon *Wednesday the twenty fifth day of April* instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and they are accordingly to meet at that time at the State-house, in Boston; and all the Members of the said Court are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

And the Sheriffs of the several counties, their Under-Sheriffs or Deputies, and the Constables of the several towns within the same, are hereby directed to cause this Proclamation to be forthwith published and posted within their respective precincts.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber, in Boston, this twelfth day of April, in the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and the eleventh year of the Independence of the Confederated States of America.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) February 27.

We are informed that Colonel Hodgson, who left this island some months ago, bound to the Musquito Shore, with a special commission from his Majesty, happening to touch at Carthegena, on his way to the place of his destination, was there seized and thrown into prison by the Spaniards, on suspicion of his being an agent employed to assist the Musquito Indians against his Catholic Majesty's subjects. When these advices came away, Col. Hodgson was still in close confinement.

A schooner, from the Havannah, arrived on Saturday last in this harbour, with 30,000 dollars; and next day another from Carthagena, having also 10,000 dollars; both of which sums, we understand, are to be laid out in the purchase of negroes and dry goods.

On Thursday morning about 10 o'clock a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this town. Its progress was from the N. E. to the Westward, accompanied with a hollow rumbling noise, and its duration about five seconds.—And on yesterday morning about one o'clock a similar convulsion was perceived by many. We have not yet heard of any damage.

Extract of a letter from Cape Gracias a Dios, Jan. 4, 1787.

"I need scarce inform you, who are well acquainted with the place, how much every inhabitant is affected at the prospect of abandoning this country forever. The distress is universal, and the exclamations of the poor natives would pierce a heart of Roue. What I cry they, have we done to our King of England, that he should abandon us to butchers? If our chiefs have done wrong punish them with death; but do not deliver the whole of us to people that have been our inveterate enemies ever since we knew them."

NEW-YORK, March 31.

There is a Mr. St. George, a Creole, son to the French Governor of St. Dimingo, now at Paris, who realizes all the accomplishments attributed, by Bayle and others, to the admirable Creaghton of the Scotch. He is so superior at the sword, that there is an edict of the parliament of Paris, to make his engagement in any duel actual death. He is the first dancer (even before the Irish Slingsby) in the world. He plays upon seven instruments of music, beyond any other individual. He speaks twenty-six languages, and maintains public theses in each. He walks round the various circles of human science like the master of each; and strange to be mentioned to white men, this Mr. St. George is a mulatto, the son of an African mother.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 12.

"By late advices from Paris, we are informed that the COUNT DE VERGENNES received the SERVICE OF PLATE ordered as a present from Congress, with all the captivating politeness which so eminently distinguishes every action of that Nobleman, and told Mr. JEFFERSON, in the most obliging terms, that he would order it to be sold, and the amount faithfully applied towards the payment of the interest of the Dutch Loan, about which the creditors of the United States are so clamourous.——Should this report be confirmed, it is as much as to say, "My good folks, I am very sensible of your friendly disposition; but it is best to establish your attention to justice, before you display the generosity so natural to your disposition."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Mississippi, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated New-Orleans, Feb. 11, 1787.

"This colony at present thrives, and enjoys perfect freedom and tranquility. Our Governor and Intendant live harmoniously, and in their respective spheres are admired, vieing with each other, in promoting the prosperity of the province, and this is the only contest between them. His Majesty is very indulgent, to his new subjects at the Natchez, and allows them ten dollars per cent. paid in silver. The above shews the wisdom, and at the same time the policy of Spain by promoting and encouraging the settlements of a back country; she will secure the hearts of a great people now settling on the western waters, while the United States are divided, and about abandoning them for ever.

APRIL 4.

By the Ship Wilson, Capt Thompson, in nine weeks from Liverpool.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

His Majesty's Most Gracious *Speech* to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, Jan. 23.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE particular satisfaction in acquainting you, that, since I last met you in parliament, the tranquility of Europe has remained uninterrupted, and that all foreign powers continue to express their friendly disposition to this country.

I have concluded a treaty of navigation and commerce with the Most Christian King, a copy of which shall be laid before you. I must recommend it to you to take such measures as you shall judge proper for carrying it into effect: and I trust you will find that the provisions contained in it are calculated for the encouragement of industry, and the extension of lawful commerce in both countries, and, by promoting a beneficial intercourse between our respective subjects, appear likely to give additional permanance to the blessings of peace. I shall keep the same salutary objects in view, in the commercial arrangements which I am negociating with other powers.

I have also given directions for laying before you a copy of a convention agreed upon between Me and the Catholic King, for carrying into effect the sixth article of the last treaty of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the present year to be laid before you, and I have the fullest reliance on your readiness to make due provision for the several branches of the public service.

The state of the revenue will, I am persuaded, continue to engage your constant attention, as being essentially connected with the national credit, and the prosperity and safety of my dominions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A plan has been formed, by my direction, for transporting a number of convicts, in order to remove the inconvenience which arose from the crowded state of the gaols, in different parts of the kingdom, and you will, I doubt not, take such further measures as may be necessary for this purpose.

I trust you will be able, in this session, to carry into effect, regulations for the ease of the merchants, and for simplifying the public accounts, in the various branches of the revenue; and I rely on the uniform continuance of your exertions in pursuit of such objects as may tend still further to improve the national resources, and to promote and confirm the welfare and happiness of my people.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS Assembled, March 23, 1787.

ON the report of a committee appointed to consider the reductions necessary to be made in the civil department.

Whereas the present deranged condition of the national revenues, and the numerous demands on the federal treasury, are not only considerations of the most serious weight and importance, but justly operate as powerful motives in favour of every œconomical reform, which can with safety be adopted in the public expenditures.

Resolved, That the sum to be allotted to the support of the household of the President of Congress, including the salaries of the steward and private secretary, house rent and all other expences, shall not exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars annually.

Resolved, That the salaries of the following officers be reduced, and that from and after the present quarter.

The annual salary of the Secretary of Congress be at the rate of two thousand six hundred dollars.

That of the secretary to the United States for the department of foreign affairs, at the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars.

That of each of the commissioners of the board of treasury, as the rate of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

That of the secretary of the board of treasury, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars.

That of the treasurer, at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

That of the comptroller of the treasury, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars.

That of the auditor, at the rate of eight hundred dollars.

That of the deputy secretary of Congress, at the rate of eight hundred dollars.

That of the deputy secretary of foreign affairs, at the rate of eight hundred dollars.

That of the steward of the President's household, at the rate of three hundred dollars.

That of the private secretary of the President, at the rate of three hundred dollars.

And that of the geographer, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars, for such time as he may be actually employed in the public service.

Resolved, That the service and duties of the paymaster general be, and are hereby united with those of the commissioner of army accounts and that the said commissioner, after the expiration of the present quarter, be allowed in full for his services as commissioner and paymaster general, a salary at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty dollars annually.

Resolved, That in no case after the expiration of the present quarter, there be allowed to any person employed as an assistant or clerk in any of the departments under Congress, a salary exceeding the rate of four hundred and fifty dollars annually; and that no door keeper or messenger, except those of Congress, be allowed more than one hundred and fifty dollars annually.

Resolved, That from and after the present quarter, there be annually allowed to each of the commissioners of the continental loan-office, in full for all services and duties which are or may be annexed to their respective offices, and also in full for office rent, clerks and every other charge except that of Stationary, at the rate of the following sums:

For New-Hampshire	650 dollars.
Massachusetts	1300
Rhode-Island	600
Connecticut	1000
New-York	1000
New-Jersey	700
Pennsylvania	1500
Delaware	600
Maryland	1000
Virginia	1500
North-Carolina	1000
South-Carolina	800
Georgia	600

Provided that in those cases where, in the judgment of the board of treasury, the public interest may require the employment of one or more clerks in any of the loan offices at the public expence, the said board be and hereby are authorised to continue in employ such clerk, or clerks not exceeding the term of three months after the expiration of the present quarter.

APRIL 5.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated Feb. 18, 1787.

"The reports which have circulated of the prejudice of General Clark, are supposed to have originated through some envious, malicious letters from this country, which, on a strict enquiry, will be found groundless.

"The Lincoln militia, in hopes of retrieving their character, lately marched from this for the Chickawgua Indian towns, forty miles from which they fell in with one of their camps, 15 in number, 8 of whom were killed, the others escaped, and the party returned.

"About the 20th of January, a party of Indians killed a man near Clarksville; Mr. Van Meter and son, at Severn's Valley; Mr. Moore, about 10 miles from Lincoln court house, and routed a surveying party from Sandy-Creek, one of whom is missing.

"A number of Indians have just crossed into Jefferson county, from whence we daily expect to receive accounts of many of the inhabitants being killed. The Indians have been very troublesome for some time past."

On the 6th of Jan. a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in the parishes of Campsie and Strathblane, in Scotland. The horses, at plough, in Northerton, stood still with fear. The shock was likewise felt in the parishes of New-Kilpatrick, Killearn, and Finray.

PROVIDENCE, March 31.

Rebobath, March 28, 1787.

On the 26th Instant Mr. Joseph Wheaton, a Deputy Sheriff for the County of Bristol, apprehending Hezekiah Hicks jun. a noted Insurgent, and Yesterday committed him to Taunton Goal.—On the Night of the 27th the Stable Door of Dr. John Wheeler, of this Town, was tarred, and his Horse's Mane and Tail cut, tarred and feathered. A friend of the Doctor's lodging with him that Night, his Horse was also cropped, tarred and feathered. In this way do the aiders and abetters of the Insurgents vent their Malice against the Friends of good Order and Government.

NORTHAMPTON, April 18.

On the night of the 9th instant, a most villainous attempt was made by some ill-minded person to fire a large Store belonging to Mr. William Moore, of Greenfield:—a brand of fire, with some combustibles, was lodged at the N. W. corner of the store, against which the wind blew very hard. The fire having burnt a passage of about 3 inches diameter through the butt a board, lying against the sill, was probably prevented by that obstacle from making any further progress:—had the attempt succeeded, a large quantity of pearl-ash with excellent accommodations and a copious supply of such articles as are necessary for the management of that business, must in all probability, have been entirely consumed. The circumstance of this transaction affords one instance, among several others, of the fulfilment of the threatenings made by the disaffected to government; a striking evidence of the savage malice of *this* villain in particular; and, above all, a convincing proof of the superintendency of a general providence.

*** *The Selectmen inform the inhabitants of this town, that they shall attend at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, on Friday next, at one o'clock P. M. to receive all accounts of supplies for the troops to the commencement of the four months service.*

DIED] at Belchertown, on the 4th instant, Mrs. *Susannah Town*, relict of Ensign *Israel Town*, of Oxford, in the 97th year of her age. She was a woman of bright intellectuals, which held out near to the close of life; of extensive reading and a tenacious memory; and (in a judgment of charity) a sincere christian. She was of the Haven family, and the last survivor of that generation.

N. B. Sixty persons of that age, the one born successively at the other's death, would reach from the creation to the present date.

The following are handed to us as true copies of two intercepted letters from one of Shays's officers to his friends in Charlemont They were attested to be genuine by a person of credit, at Dorset, in the state of Vermont, March 12, 1787, and are here inserted verbatim et literatim.

"to my respitive wife and parents and brothers and sisters and uther friend wishing these loins, may foind you all well as they leave me and Blessing may follow you all I shall give you a small secch of time thear are gone one prottsion to Canaday of a very large number from barK Shire that they will taKe proteCKShon under Canaday and the propofals to fettle under the King are mooyin from these part he. ofers. One hundred acKors of land a man fifty to child one cow a man and yoak of exen to one and farmintools and three years provifion this may be depended upon and that they are leaving their farms at Konan out and flocKing hear

from Walter Avery"

"now I taKe this opportunity to write to my friends in the bay to inform them that the fate of this world bear worKs well I difcorft with a number of officers of this State which are under the proteKshon of Cannaday which informs me that they are all ordrid to be aquict with a good gun and bagonnet and amunifion by the firft of may and further that the preparafhon of war at the northand is unmaginable for fome time paft and further moar that carlton is at congrefs with the articles of peas to be fined and the agreement to be fulfilled which is out of thear powar I hear no news at the preSent but i faw a number that left Kt Shays at Kaperill give my regard to my father and mother brother and fifters and brothers I expect I fhall come to the old farm without being melefted by fintons fools or jemmys colts if any thing turns up new I wifh you would fend a loin at Caftar haw Kles benington and I can git any time this from your friend and well wifher and defire to be remembrad to all Shays boys At hil is well I am geft a going to the Kle I expect to be there to morrow wifhing you well

Walter Avery,

ANECDOTE.

IN the late inrode of the rebels, under *Perez Hamlin*, at Stockbridge, in February 1787, after plundering and captivating the inhabitants, they marched on to Great-Barrington, and, among other houses and places there, they went to the gaol, and directed Mrs. Bemont, the gaol-keeper's wife (her husband having gone to Sheffield to join Col. Ashley, to oppose them) to open the prison doors, that they might examine the rooms for arms and plunder; upon which she took the keys, and began to hum over the tune and hymn called Funeral Thought, coming to the third line of the first verse, the unlocked the door, and turning round to them, sang out distinctly, pronouncing the words,

"Ye living men, come, view the ground
Where you must shortly lie."

The rebels the same day went to Sheffield, attacked Col. Ashley, were entirely defeated, and divers of them were taken prisoners, and in the evening were put into the same gaol, where they had opportunity to reflect on Mrs. Bemont's morning application.

B. PRESCOTT,

HAVING enlarged his *Wool-Card* manufactory, is now able to supply his customers with all kinds of Wool Cards as cheap as they are sold in America.

Northampton, April 17, 1787.

THE Collector of the Duties of Excise and Impost in the county of Hampshire, hereby gives notice, that he proposes to attend to receive the said duties by himself or deputy, at the dwelling-house of Lieut. Elihu White, in Hatfield, on Tuesday the 1st day of May next, at 8 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Amos March's in Whately, at 10 o'clock A. M—the same day at Mr. Hoit's in Deerfield, at 1 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Mr. Alvord's in Greenfield, at 6 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 2d day of said May, at Mr. John Burk's in Barnardstown, at 9 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Whitney's in Northfield, at 11 o'clock A. M. On Thursday the 3d, at Mr. Elisha Cook's in Hadley, at 3 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 4th, at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's in Northampton, at 2 o'clock P. M. On Monday the 7th, at Mr. Thayer's in William sburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Stone's in Chesterfield, at 11 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Meech's in Worthington, at 5 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 8th, at Mr. Hartwell's in Chester, at 9 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Mr. Douglas's in Norwich, at 11 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Wright's in Westampton, at 2 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Mr. Perez Clap's in Southampton, at 4 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Mrs. Clap's in Eastampton, at 5 o'clock P. M.

N. B. The Assessors of the several towns in this county, are requested to make return of the dutied carriages in their respective towns, as the law directs.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector.

Northampton, April 18, 1787.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the community of the adjacent towns, that on Monday the 30th of this instant, will be manifested to public speculation at the meeting-house in Conway, an exhibition of the Centre School, the rules of spelling, reading, writing and speaking the language grammatically, together with a few geographical questions—will commence precisely at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue till twelve:—a variety of entertaining dialogues and single pieces upon religion, morality, philosophy and politics, will commence precisely at one o'clock P. M. It is requested that those gentlemen, who are desirous of seeing the proficiences of useful literature, springing up in the tender capacities of pupils, will give their attendance; where every classical operation of said exhibition shall be attended to with the utmost circumspection and vigilance, by the public's most obedient servant, B. C.

Conway, April 16, 1787.

ADVERTISEMENT.

STOLEN from the Stable of *William Potter*, Esq. of South-Kingston, State of Rhode-Island, on the nights of the 11th inst. three valuable *HORSES*—one of a chesnut-sorel colour, about 14 hands and an half high, lately nick'd, his tail not quite well, a small star in his forehead, one hind foot white, a near trotter and genteel saddle horse. One almost white, a little upon the grey or spotted order, about 14 hands and an inch high, his nose snip'd with clear white, his hoofs mostly white or streaked, had no shoes on his hind feet, a good trotter and high spirited. The other a sorrel, with a white face, about 14 hands and an inch high, his hind feet white, travels pretty near behind, somewhat thin of flesh, a natural trotter, as are both the others, all of them marked WP on the near thigh, the letters joined together; neither of them was more than 7 or 8 years old. Whoever will take up and secure said horses, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have a reward of FORTY SILVER DOLLARS, and one third of said reward for either of them, and all necessary charges paid, by

WILLIAM POTTER.

April 16th, 1787.

FOUND some time since, a *Saddle*, about half worn. The owner may have it by proving his property and paying charges.

Enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS the Hon Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, has lengthened the time for the creditors to the estate of ELIJAH WELLS, late of Conway, deceased to exhibit their claims against said estate, to the 24th day of June next: We hereby give notice, that we will attend said business on the first Tuesdays of May and June next at the house of Mr. Ethan Billings, in said Conway, from one to six o'clock on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

Oliver Wetmore, } *Commiss.*
Oliver Root. } *sioners.*

Conway, April 12, 1787.

LONDON, December 26.

Letter from Jeremiah Tuscofet, Surgeon, at Vienna in Austria, to the Editor of the Courier de l'Europe.

"SIR,

THE ingratitude of the Sieur Tichio, who now goes by the title of Count Cagliastro, added to my immediate necessity for money, obliges me to communicate to the public one of his adventures, which he has omitted to insert in his Memoirs. You mention him in one of your numbers as a man of brutal character, who treats his wife very cruelly. It is really surprising that the lession he received at Vienna, about the latter end of the year 1775, has not made a greater impression upon him. One day in the month of November, in that year, as he was walking with this unfortunate woman on the banks of the Danube, where the current rushed with the most rapid force, he took an opportunity to pick a quarrel with her upon one subject or other; and on her attempting to excuse or justify herself, he fell into a sudden rage and seized her round the waist threw her into the river, with such force, that she fell into the water above ten yards distant from the shore. Those who were spectators of this barbarous action, wished in vain to give her assistance. The current carried her away with such rapidity, that she disappeared in a minute. Tichio was immediately taken into custody. Thirty witnesses appeared to prove the fact, and upon whose testimony he was clearly convicted and received sentence to be hanged. As surgeon of the prison, I had opportunity to see him. He appeared to me to be a stout well set masculine man, and I thought him a good subject for dissection. Accordingly sent for the executioner, and struck a bargain with him for the corps at the sum of fifty florins; which was double the usual price given for the bodies of ordinary malefactors. On the 28th of November, Tichio was hanged; and three or four hours after the execution, the body was brought to my house. I was then delivering a course of Lectures on Anatomy, and having placed the corpse on the amphitheatre, in the presence of all my pupils, I pronounced a scientifick discourse on the causes of death in hanged persons; after which, proceeding to the dissection of the subject before me, I made a deep incision from the *sternum* to the *os pubis*. Tichio instantly roared out, and set himself upright on the table. My pupils terrified almost to death made towards the door; but I stopped them, and having pursuaded them to return and keep the secret, I stitched up the wound, I blooded my patient, I purged him. In short, in 15 days I put him on his legs again. For two whole months I kept him closely concealed in my house; during which time he often mentioned his wife, spoke of her virtue in the strongest terms, and appeared quite inconsoleable for the loss of her.

One day when he was reproaching himself with more than ordinary bitterness for having been the cause of her death, who should rush into the appartment but Madam Tichio? and throwing her arms about his neck, they both remained a considerable time fixed in embraces of mutual transport. It seems the day after the accident happened to her, Madam Tichio was found by a fisherman 15 leagues from Vienna, a country surgeon, by clysters of tobacco and repeated fumigations happily restored her to life, and effected her recovery. Fortune would have it that the son of this very surgeon was one of my pupils, and had been present at Tichio's resurrection. Madam Tichio in confidence possessed him of the secret of her deplorable disaster, and the young man in return acquainted her with every circumstance of the hanging, dissection and cure of her husband. She had the generosity not only to forgive but to live with him again. At their departure together from hence, I furnished them with what was necessary for their journey. Tichio on taking his leave, with all possible shew of gratitude, assured me that as soon as in his power, he would amply reimburse me the money I advanced; the price of his board, &c. at my house; payment for my care and attendance, and also the 50 florins which I had paid for his body. But, Sir, it appears clearly that Tichio has quite forgot me since become Count Cagliastro. They tell me here that there is an excellent law in England, by virtue of which a person totally unknown, without house, settlement, or even a possibility of being afterwards traced, may without any title, or giving any securities for the prosecution of his claim, upon his own sole unsupported affidavit of debt, imprison a citizen or denizen provisionally, or make him find bail in double the demand. Pray be so good as to let me know how the laws stand in such case. If I find my informations right, I shall set out for England immediately on the receipt of your answer.

Your's &c.

J. TUSCOFEE."

TORTOSE, (France) Dec. 25.

A woman, wife of one John Agramune, being with child, and hearing that one of her children had been apprehended with some disorderly person, and sent to prison, was so affrighted as to be instantly taken in labour, and was delivered of five children, four girls and a boy. This woman has had 14 children at four births, 2 the first, 3 the second, 4 the third, and now five, all of whom are living and in good health.

From a Rhode Island paper.

An Astonishing Anecdote.

AFTER the General Assembly of Rhode-Island had negatived the motion for requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation against the Massachusetts rebels, Dr. Samuel Willard of Uxbridge, in that state, who is one of the persons mentioned in the proclamation of the Governor of New-Hampshire, as guilty of treason against the state of Massachusetts, appeared at Little Rest Hill, and was admitted to a seat in the Assembly. Thus encouraged, he had the audacity, at a tavern, to endeavour to poison and inflame the minds of the people by his seditious discourse. A Providence gentleman, who heard the traitor, attacked him, rent his clothes, and would have torn his flesh if he had not been protected and put out of the way by two men, one of whom was a fiery paper money man, and the other the most consummate villain in this state. It is said, that this Willard intended to have petitioned the General Assembly for protection against the state to which he belongs; but matters being not quite ripe enough, he was obliged to drop his design.——*How effectionate to a sister state, and how federal is the conduct of this state.*

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, on the night of the 25th of March last, a dark Bay HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, lately trim'd, a large forestop, main lies the off side, and cut off even with his neck, his hind legs crooked, some white spots under the saddle, carries his head high, has good life, has some white hairs under his eyes, paces altogether, shod all round, toe corked before. Whoever will take up said horse and return him to the subscriber, or give information where he may be had, shall receive a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

DANIEL PRATT.

South-Hadley, April 3, 1787.

Just imported from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Ebenezer Hunt, jun.

At his Apothecary Store opposite the Meeting-house, Northampton,

A Fresh Assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Among which are the following patented Medicine, viz ——

BATEMAN's Drops, Balsam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Prunnees' Female Elixer, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Essence of Pepper Mint, James' Fever Powders, Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills.——Also, Oil of Vitriol, Bergamor, Copperas, Verdigris, Borax, Brimstone, Vermillion, Salt Petre, quart and half pint Bottles, Bottle Corks, Vials of all sorts, Ladies Smelling Bottles, Crown and Country Lancets, Syringes, Surgeons Pocket Instruments, Grain Scales and Wts. Crooked Needles, Bell metal Mortars and Pestles.

He has likewise for Sale,

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, Tamarinds, Ginger, Indigo, Rosin, and the best old Lisbon Wine.

N. B. Family Medicines put up at the shortest notice, with directions.

April 9th, 1787.

BOSTON, March 21, 1787.

THE Adjutant-General informs the Major-Generals of the Militia, that he has at his office, blank Inspection, Brigade, Regimental, and Company Returns; which he requests they would send for as soon as possible, so that the returns may be made on or before the first of June according to the militia Law.—He has likewise the Militia Act, which they may receive with the blank Returns.

I. KEITH, Adjutant-General.

N. B. Companies of Artillery, or Troops of Horse, may be returned under, or on the back of the General Return.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of BENJAMIN WHITNEY, late of Belchertown, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we purpose to attend the business of our appointment at the house of Mr. Elisha Cook, innholder in Hadley, on the first Wednesdays of May and June next, from two to six o'clock, P. M.

WARHAM SMITH,
ENOS NASH.

Hadley, March 28, 1787.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL HINSDALE, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate, from the first day of April current, to bring in and support their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall at each said time attend at the house of Mr. Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, on the first Mondays in June, August and October next, from one o'clock till six in the afternoon, on each of said days; after which no accounts will be allowed.

DAVID SMEAD,
CALEB ALVORD.

April 6, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident Proprietors of the town of South Hadley, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 8th day of May next, at two o'clock P. M. at the house of Maj. Goodman, in said South Hadley, as will pay their taxes due to the Subscribers on the following lists, together with intervening charges, viz. Thomas Hovey's heirs, on the list 1779, 2s. 8d. on 1780, 2s. 6d. on 1781, 10d. on 1783, 9d. farthing on 1785, 3d. half penny on 1786. Mark Ferry's heirs 2s. 4d half penny on the list 1782, 6d. half penny on 1783, 3d. farthing on 1785, 2d. on 1786. Edward Green, 4s. 8d. on 1783, 6s. 1d. three farthings on 1786.

WILLIAM WAIT,
GARDNER PRESTON,
DANIEL LAMB,
DAVID MITCHELL,
ASHON GRAVES,
PEREZ SMITH
} Collectors.

South Hadley, 6th April, 1787.

WHEREAS Rosbe, wife of the subscriber, hath eloped from my bed and board: This is to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts she may contract, after the date hereof. All persons are also forbid purchasing any thing of the said Rosbe, that may belong to me.

BENJAMIN BAYANT.

Chesterfield, April 9, 1787.

CASH given for Long HUMAN HAIR, by *John Danielson*, at his shop next door to the Printing-Office, Northampton.

April 1787.

FOR SALE,

Two Rights of Land,

In the Township of Victory, and State of Vermont.—Said Land lies within 100 miles of an Eastern market, and will be sold very cheap. Feb. 1787. Enquire of the Printer.

JUSTICE BLANKS, after the new Forms may be had at this Office.

APRIL 1787. THE NUMB. 34

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and eighty-seven.

An ACT, establishing and regulating the fees of the several officers and other persons hereafter mentioned, and for repealing the laws heretofore made for that purpose.

(Concluded from our last.)

Sheriffs and Constables Fees.

FOR the service of an original summons or *fieri facias*, on one defendant for trial, either by reading the same, or by copy, one shilling & four pence, if served on more than one defendant then for each other defendant so served, one shilling and four pence.

For serving a capias or attachment on one defendant, with or without summons, one shilling and four pence; if served in like manner on more than one defendant, then for each other so served, one shilling and four pence; and where the officer is by law directed to leave a copy, in order to compleat the service, he may charge at the rate of eight pence a page. For a bail bond and writing the same, including principal and sureties (to be paid by the person admitted to bail) one shilling.

Serving a writ of possession, exclusive of the poundage, on the cost of Court, five shillings, if on more than one piece of land, three shillings each.

The fees for collecting the cost on a writ of possession, the same poundage as in personal actions.

Serving a warrant, one shilling and four pence. Sheriff's aid in criminal cases to each person, four shillings, including expences for every twelve hours; and so in proportion for a less time, and two pence for each mile's travel going out and returning home.

Summoning witnesses in criminal cases, six pence, for each witness, and travel as in civil causes, unless in special cases, when the Court may increase the fee to what they think reasonable.

Levying executions in personal actions, viz. for the first, twenty pounds or under, eight pence a pound; above that, not exceeding forty pounds, four pence a pound, above that, not exceeding one hundred pounds, two pence a pound, for all above one hundred pounds, one penny a pound.

Provided nevertheless, That the Sheriff or other officer who may serve an execution, issued by the Treasurer of this commonwealth, or by any County or Town Treasurer, against any Constable or Collector of public, county or town taxes, shall not be intitled to demand or receive more than half the poundage, and half the travel, which is allowed in other cases.

Travel for the service of each execution or mean process, or warrant to him directed, two pence a mile, the travel to be computed from the place of service to the Court where the writ or execution shall be returned, by the way that is most commonly used; but one travel to be allowed to one writ or execution, and if the same be served on more persons than one, the travel to be computed from that place of service, that is most remote from the place of return, with all further necessary travel in serving such writ or execution; the travelling fee and fees of service, to be endorsed by the Sheriff or his Deputy, on each mean process, or execution, otherwise not to be allowed.

Serving an execution upon judgment of Court, for partition of real estate, or for assigning dower, five shillings a day, and two pence a mile out, from the place of his abode.

Every trial, six pence. Every default, three pence.

Returning the certificate of votes of the several Towns, for a Governor, &c. to the Secretary's office four pence per mile, computing from his abode, to the Secretary's office; to be paid out of the County Treasury, and but one travel to be allowed for the whole.

To the officer attending the Grand Jury, each day, two shillings and six pence. To the officer attending the Jury for trial one shilling, for every cause, to be paid with the Jury's fees.

For dispersing *venires* for Jurymen, from the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, Treasurer's warrants, and proclamations of all kinds three pence each.

To each apprizer of real estates, for extending executions, or assigning dower, four shillings a day, and so for a longer or shorter time.

Every Constable who shall attend the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of General Sessions of the Peace or Common Pleas, by their order, three shillings a day, to be paid out of the County Treasury; And for encouragement unto the Sheriff to take and use all possible care and diligence, for the safe keeping of the prisoners, that shall be committed to his custody, he shall have such salary allowed him for the same, as the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, within the same County, shall think fit to order, not exceeding ten pounds a year for the County of Suffolk; and not exceeding five pounds each, for the other Counties within the Government, at the discretion of the Court of Sessions, to be paid out of the Treasury of such County.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any Constable in any Town in this commonwealth, be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, to serve upon any person or persons, in the Town to which he belongs, any original writ, summons or writ of execution, in any personal action, where the damage sued for or recovered, does not exceed twenty pounds, and return thereof to make to any Court proper to try the same.

Criers Fees.

Calling a Jury, four pence, to be paid with the Jury fees.

A default of non-suit, a judgment assigned or complaint, a verdict or demurrer, eight pence each.

Discharging a recognizance by proclamation, four pence; said fees to be paid to the Clerks of the respective Courts for the use of the Crier.

Goalers Fees.

For turning the Key on each prisoner committed, two shillings, viz. one shilling in, and one shilling out.

Dieting each person, such sum weekly as the Court of Sessions shall judge reasonable.

Grand Jurors Fees.

Foremen, four shillings, per day.

Each other Juror, three shillings and six pence per day, and two pence per mile for each mile he shall travel going out and returning home, and but one travel at each term.

Jurors for Trial, their Fees.

To the foremen in every cause, at the Supreme Judicial Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, three shillings and six pence.

To every other Juror, three shillings, their allowance for travel to be the same as the Grand Jury's, and to be paid out of the County Treasury.

For Marriages, &c.

To the Town-Clerk for publishing the banns of matrimony, and making a record thereof, one shilling, and recording the marriage when the certificate is returned by the Minister, or Justice, officiating, six pence, and to the Clerk of the Sessions, to be paid by the respective Town-Clerks, two pence.

Every certificate of a publishment, six pence. Recording births and deaths, two pence.

For each marriage, to the Minister or Justice officiating, and for certifying the same to the Town-Clerk, six shilling.

To the Town-Clerk for a certificate of the births or deaths of every person, four pence.

Fees in the Secretary's office.

For each register exclusive of Naval Officer's fees, three shillings.

For a certificate under the seal of the Commonwealth, for the benefit of particular persons, three shillings.

Every order of notice from the General Court, upon petition, two shillings.

Every other order of the General Court, for the benefit of particular persons, one shillings.

For a commission or letter of marque and reprisal, and for other papers accompanying the same, eighteen shillings.

For all copies for the benefit of particular persons, at the rate of nine pence a page, and a page in this act, is meant twenty-eight lines of eight words to a line, or two hundred and twenty-four words.

The Secretary shall keep an account of all fees by him taken as Secretary, by virtue of this act, that the General Court may once a year know the amount thereof, and take the same into consideration at the time of making a grant to him for his services.

To the Captain of Castle William.

For a pass by the Castle for each vessel, one shilling and six pence, except for wood sloops and other coasting vessels, for which passes have not been usually taken out.

Messenger of the General Court.

Serving every warrant which the General Court or either House may grant, for arresting, imprisoning, or taking into custody any person, two shillings.

For travel each mile out, and the same returning, three pence.

For keeping and providing food for such person, two shillings a day.

For his discharge or dismission two shillings.

County Register's Fees.

For entering and recording a deed of partition or other paper, of the length of one page or under, nine pence; and for certifying on the original, the time when, the book and page where, the same is recorded, three pence; if the instrument recorded exceed a page, eight pence a page, for as many pages as it contains, the fees to be paid at the offering the instrument.

For all copies, at the rate of eight pence a page.

For entering in the margin, the discharge of a mortgage, to be signed by the person discharging the same, eight pence.

And be it further enacted, That the Clerks of the several Courts, and other persons keeping public offices, shall constantly have a list of the fees by this act prescribed, to far as it relates to them, respectively, printed, or wrote out in legible characters, and hung in some convenient place in their respective offices, and any person that shall demand any greater fee or fees for any of the services aforesaid, than are by this law provided, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every offence, the sum of ten pounds, with costs of suit to him or them that will prosecute and sue therefor, by action of debt, within one year after the offence committed in the Court of common Pleas.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person who shall willfully and corruptly demand and receive, any greater fee or fees for any of the services aforesaid, than are by this law provided, and shall be convicted thereof, upon an indictment of the Grand-Jury in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or at the Supreme Judicial Court, may, over and above the fine of ten pounds, be adjudged incapable of sustaining any office within the Commonwealth, for a term of time not exceeding seven years, from the time of such conviction: Provided the information or indictment be filed within one year next after the offence was committed.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, all acts and laws heretofore made for regulating and establishing the fees herein mentioned, shall cease to operate, and become null and void.

In the House of Representatives, February 27, 1787.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In SENATE, Feb. 28, 1787.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor. Approved,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy.—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of BENJAMIN WHITNEY, late of Belchertown, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we purpose to attend the business of our appointment at the house of Mr. Elisha Cook, innholder in Hadley, on the first Wednesdays of May and June next, from two to six o'clock, P. M.

WARHAM SMITH,
ENOS NASH.

Hadley, March 28, 1787.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the *House* of *Representatives*, Feb. 19, 1787.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary be, and he hereby is directed, to cause all such acts, resolves, and other doings of the Legislature, which respect the Commonwealth in general or the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, or either of them, in particular, and which shall be thought necessary to be inserted in any of the Boston news papers, to be also published in the papers printed at Portland, in the county of Cumberland, and to cause all such Acts and resolves, and doings as aforesaid, which respect the Commonwealth in general or the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, or either of them in particular, and which shall be thought necessary to be inserted in any of the Boston news papers, to be also published in the papers printed at Northampton, in the county of Hampshire.

And it is further resolved, that all such advertisements for the sale of non-resident lands for payment of taxes, as by law are directed to be inserted in any Boston news-papers, shall in future be also published in the paper printed at Portland, when the lands to be sold lie in either of the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, and in the Northampton paper, when the lands are in the counties of Hampshire or Berkshire, any law or Resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence.
ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.
In SENATE, Feb. 20, 1787.
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
Approved.
JAMES BOWDOIN.
A true copy. Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Messrs. *Hudson and Goodwin*,

IN passing through this town I stopped at a tavern to refresh my horse, and amused myself with your late papers, in which you have circulated many evil reports respecting the state I belong to (Vermont.)—I pray you to do the same justice to the public, by informing them that Connecticut, as well as Vermont, harbours the rebellious subjects of Massachusetts. Inform them that ——Trall, who took Col. Robinson and Phelps prisoners, bayoneted their horses, and prevented the troops under their command going to Springfield to support the government, is openly in this state—That he has been within twenty miles of this city, with his associates, with green boughs in their hats—That he lately made a detachment from his party to Sandisfield, and brought off horses, &c. You may if you please, tell the world, that in the county of Hartford a Col. ——, a Justice of Peace, and I believe a tavern-keeper, assured Gen. Tupper as he passed through this county, that atonement must be made for the blood shed by Shepard at Springfield, and openly and warmly espoused the cause of the insurgents. In the county of Windham, in the town of Tomson or Killingly, there is a man who has been very active against the government of Massachusetts, who is publicly about and avowing his principles. I do not deny the charge against Vermont, but wish to have equal justice done to all the states.

A VERMONTEER.

Hartford City, april 6, 1787.

LONDON, *Dec.* 20.

Extract of a letter from Carthagena, October 29.

"The barbarous and not less fatal custom of burying the dead in churches, is often the occasion of a number of victims falling a prey to the ignorance of our forefathers, and to the culpable neglect of persons in place, who, having it in their power to remedy the evil, suffer it still to subsist. On the 13th ult. in the parochial church of our Lady of Grace in this city, the grave digger, having got down as far as the last step of a vault, to place a coffin, unable to guard against, or withstand the fœtid vapour that exhaled from the contagious spot, fell down dead; another man, hastening to save the former, if possible, was so far suffocated as to lose every appearance of animation.

"Notwithstanding so dreadful a catastrophe, a third ventured on the dangerous attempt of rescuing, if possible, his two companions. This he performed with such expedition, that he escaped the infection, and brought out the two persons who had preceded him. The first was past recovery; but the usual remedies were, after a long process, successfully employed in reviving the second.

"This is the fifth instance of a like misfortune within this city only; and we sincerely hope this will be the last, as the Magistrates at the head of our police can no longer suffer so fatal a practice to be continued, without bringing in question their humanity and patriotism."

Dec. 29. At the interment of the celebrated Miss Sherry, late of Drury-Lane theatre, the crowd that pressed after the service, to take a last look at their justly admired favourite, was so exceedingly great, that those who stood nearest were in danger of being pushed into the grave, among whom was Mr. *Quick*, who not liking his situation, turned round to those behind him, and requested they would forbear, and not be so inhuman as to bury the *Quick* with the *dead*.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) March 12.

In consequence of the Spaniards taking possession of the Musquito Shore, many of the inhabitants of that place are obliged speedily to remove their property, many under a particular predicament, cannot return to their native shore; others more happy, are determined to retire to Carolina or Georgia. A gentleman from thence arrived here last week with his whole property to settle in this State. Many families intend to follow him shortly. We are happy to find the legislative encouragement so great an augmentation; there are about twenty families and about 500 negroes.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

Wednesday last in General Assembly Mr. G. Clymer moved for a re-consideration of Mr. Findley's motion (agreed to on the 3d inst.) for removing the seat of government from this city to Harrisburgh, in order to discharge the committee who were appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose; and after considerable debate, Mr. Clymer's motion was adopted, being Yeas 35—Nays 27—Majority 8.

Our correspondent Merlin shews every disposition of a good citizen—but we are certain to receive his absolution, when we assure him, with sincerity, that we shall be soon able to convince him of the weakness of his predictions. That the views of the insurgents, in Massachusetts, extend further than the reformation of abuses in government, is unquestionable; that there is a number of disaffected persons in the different states, on whom these rebels intend to practise, is likewise conceded. But their united efforts like a thunder storm, will only serve to rouse the exertions of the different states into action, in order, with the dignity and grandeur of that phenomenon, to clear the political hemisphere of all clouds and noxious vapours.

In the thunder storm on Tuesday the 13th inst. we hear that a barn, the property of Mr. John Glover, of Hattonfield, Gloucester-county, state of New-Jersey, was struck with lightning, which descended along the roof, and penetrated a stable adjoining, where there were five creatures, one of whom was killed instantly, while the rest received no injury.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

His Most Christian Majesty's Packet, commanded by le Chevalier d'abboville, arrived here on Monday last, in 30 days from Havre de Grace—In the Packet, Col. Franks, the American Consul, came passenger, by whom the public are informed of the death of that eminent and patriotic statesman, the Count de Vergennes, prime minister of France. America has truly lost a disinterested friend by this sad event.——The Duc de la Vanguyne is named as successor to the Count. This gentleman is a professed friend to the United States, and we may hope, that the loss of the Count, will not be to severely felt when we consider that a distinguished character supplies his place.

It has leaked out, *from the Hall of the Inexorable the Continental Congress*, that on Monday last it was resolved, in that August body, to disband all the late *new-voted* additions to the federal legion, except only two companies of artillery, who are to do duty at Springfield, Massachusetts. It is hoped, says a correspondent, that the *grumbling* of Rhode-Island, Virginia, North-Carolina &c. on the subject of the *oppressive additional expences* of a federal corps, will now no more be heard, and that they will choose their champions by single combat, to decide any and every important dispute that might originate between these states and other nations.

APRIL 14.

Yesterday the United States in Congress assembled passed a resolution, recommending it to the different states, to repeal all their laws, now in force, which are inconsistent with the treaty of peace between the United States of America and the King of Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charlestown, S. Carolina, to his friend in this city.

"The assembly of this state have passed a law prohibiting the importation of slaves, by sea or land, for three years. This information I have from a member of the senate, who says this act is this day compleated."

By the packet we learn, that five Portuguese ships of war, were to sail the latter end of March on a cruise against the Algerines, to be stationed at the entrance of the Streights, and to remain out about nine months, viz. Commodore D. Joze Millo, in a ship of 74 guns, and four other ships from twenty to forty guns.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica

"Our Custom-house officers have played the devil with this island, and gone near to ruin its trade that brings us almost all our ready cash, by seizing French and Spanish vessels, under the pretence of their infringing on the navigation act, which could only be intended to operate against the Americans; but these sensible gentlemen have seized several Spaniards who came with their dollars to us for the express purpose of purchasing negroes; in consequence of which transaction, a memorial was sent home from hence by a committee of merchants formed for that purpose.

ALBANY, April 12.

Yesterday ended a treaty in this city, between the Commissioners of Indian affairs of this state, and some of the principal Sachems of the Seneca Nations. In the course of which the Sachems expressed the greatest friendship and attachment to the United States, but more particularly to this state. After the treaty was over they received a number of presents, and this morning will set off on their return home.

HARTFORD, April 23.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South-Carolina, dated March 21, 1787.

"I arrived here a few days ago, and expect I must return from this place to Boston, as I cannot get a freight for Baltimore. I cannot sell my cargo but for paper money only, which is 15 per cent. under par from gold or silver. The produce here is high, as paper is the only money passing. Rice 13/6 to 15/. I would not recommend you or any of your friends to send any thing to this market, if you do, you will probably suffer, as I must. Nothing in my poor opinion, can or will operate with great certainty to banish traders from any port than paper money. If ever I am caught a second time, it will be my own fault, for although I can readily sell for paper, I find it will be more difficult to part with that again, than any other commodity."

A London paper of the 10th of Feb. says, That four regiments of foot which had been ordered for Ireland and countermanded, have received orders to continue under preparation to embark for foreign service. One of them (which is compleat both in officers and men) we hear is to go to Quebec, to reinforce the garrisons in the province of Canada, pursuant to a request which had been received from Lord Dorchester, Governor-General of the British dominions in North-America, who have written home by a late conveyance, signifying, that in the present situation of affairs, and the deranged state of the government of the United States of America in that quarter, it is highly necessary all the British troops there should be compleat.

——His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is initiated into the mysteries of free Masonry, at the star and garter, Pall-Mall.

Saturday last his Excellency John Hancock Esq. and his lady, together with Mr. and Mrs. Jeffry (late Mrs. Hayley) passed through this city, on their way to Philadelphia.

SALEM, April 7.

We hear from Middletown, that on Tuesday morning last, as Messrs. Joseph and Thomas Peabody, of that town, brothers, were at work together, in a saw-mill, some contention arose between them, and a scuffle ensued, in which the latter received instantaneous death, supposed to have been occasioned by the breaking of some internal vessel, in his violent exertions. We have not heard the verdict of the Jury which sat on the body.

Some months ago, a young adventurer in North-Carolina (in which state they are now enjoying the *blessings* of paper money) married a widow, who had three children. She chanced to have near 3000 hard dollars in the house, two thirds of which belonged to the children. The guardians claimed their share of the specie for the children; on which, the *learned* Justice brought up paper at 12 or 13/. for the dollar, and such money was a *legal* payment for the use of the orphans!

BOSTON, April 12.

Among the votes for Governor, at New-bury-Port, several signified their particular respect for Mr. Hancock, by putting his name into the list for Governor with letters of gold.

We are informed, says the Salem Mercury of last Saturday, that the total of votes, in the county of Essex, for first Magistrate, is, for Mr. Hancock, upwards of 1800; for Mr. Bowdoin 800.

A Portsmouth paper of April 3, contains a list of votes for President in ten towns, (other than those of which mention has been made) in which President *Sullivan* has 1148—the other candidates 30 only.

NEWPORT, (Rhode-Island) April 14.

A correspondent estimates, that the injuries sustained in our trade, and expences which have accrued to government, in consequence of the system of the present administration, would amount to more than 100,000l. in real silver and gold, which is the nominal sum of the paper emitted.—He assures us that this calculation is not chimerical, but founded on incontestible principles: It being a melancholy fact that since the accession to office of our present rulers, our commerce has astonishingly declined, our *honest mechanicks and labourers* have been wanting employ, and our lands and houses have sunk in value; in addition to which, we have to lament the loss of public and private credit, the only basis of a commercial nation, the ruin of the industrious, the widow and the orphan, by fraudulent discharges of their debts, and the various evils which daily arise from domestic feuds.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Southern States to his correspondent here, dated april 1, 1787.

"The distressed state you are in, is sufficient to wean and drive every good citizen from his native country; matters have come to an alarming crisis, that the confederation must take notice of you, and it seems the opinion of many here, that when the convention meets at Philadelphia, that measures will be taken to reduce you to order and good government; or strike your state out of the union, and annex you to others; for as your legislature now conducts, they are dangerous to the community at large, and rumous to every honest and respectable character in the state; the clamour is now loud against your state, and will daily increase."

PROVIDENCE, April 7.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman, in the state of Vermont, to his friend in this town, dated March 13, 1787.

"At October session, petitions were laid before the Assembly for various purposes.—The Assembly selected the following, and sent out to the towns, with a view to collect the general sense of the people thereon, each question being directed to be acted on by Poll or Ballot, so that the numbers *pro* and *con* might be ascertained, viz. Paper Money, General Tenders, Extension of a former tender act, which related only to debts contracted before July, 1782, and the act passed at October Session, 1786, for fulfilment of contracts according to their tenor. On those several questions the returns stood as follow, viz.

For Paper Money,	456	Against it	2197
A general tender	150	Ditto	881
An extension of the former tender act,	481	Ditto	611
The act passed October Session, 1786,	855	Ditto	252

"Although the number in the whole are very inadequate to the number of votes, yet the proportions will perhaps hold pretty general amongst those who were not present when the votes were taken."

At the Superiour Court, in the County of Washington, last week, we are informed, all the Judges were present. This being the first full Court since the decision on the penal law, many persons were flushed with hopes that, at this term, the bills of credit of this state would be adjudged to operate as a tender *at par*, and to discharge all contracts.

The General Assembly having been so recently in session, all dilatory pleas seemed to be excluded. Upwards of twenty bills in equity for the redemption of mortgaged estates were filed at this and preceding terms. The suitors came forward with their paper-bills, in handkerchiefs and pillow-bears in prodigious quantities. Upwards of fourteen thousand dollars, crammed into one bag, was laid on the table to redeem one estate.

The Court was moved in one case, by way of experiment, "*to cause the bills to be counted, and to direct the Clerk to record the tender.*" after due consideration of this motion, the Court determined *that they have nothing to do with the paper bills*; and the Chief-Justice took the handkerchief containing them from the table, and returned it to the owner, saying to him, "*The Court have determined that they have nothing to do with your money.*"

After this determination it was said that the suitors, who had brought their money into Court, took the pains to have it counted by private persons, out of Court, hoping still to avail themselves by proving the tender.

WORCESTER, April 18.

We hear from Westminster, State of Vermont, that a widow woman of that place, on Sunday morning, the 8th inst. went to a barn near the house where she lived, and without any assistance delivered herself of a fine male child, which she afterwards carried into the house in her apron.

NORTHAMPTON, April 25.

On Saturday last the Supreme Judicial Court, begun and holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the 9th inst. adjourned without day—during their session, Jason Parmenter of Barnardstown, Daniel Luddington of Southampton, Alpheus Colton of Long-Meadow, James White of Cobrain, John Wheeler of Hardwick, and Henry M'Cullock of Pelham, were convicted of high treason against the commonwealth, and sentence of death was accordingly passed upon them.——Joseph Jones, for an assault made by firing a pistol at a Deputy-Sheriff in the execution of his office, with an intent to kill and murder him, to set one hour on the gallows with a rope about his neck, and to recognize in the sum of 80l. with sufficient surety to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the term of two years.——Silas Hamilton, Esq. of Whitingham, in the state of Vermont, to stand one hour in the pillory, and be publicly whipped on the naked back twenty stripes, for exciting and stirring up sedition and insurrection in this commonwealth.——Abel Patridge, to pay a fine of 100l. to the use of the commonwealth, and to recognize in the sum of 300l. with sufficient surety to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the term of five years, for a like crime.——Moses Harvey, to pay a fine of 50l.—to set on the gallows with a rope round his neck one hour, and recognize with sufficient surety in the sum of 200l. to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the term of five years, for a like crime.——John Severance, to pay a fine of 30l. and recognize in the sum of 100l. with sufficient surety to keep the peace &c. for the term of three years, for a like crime.——Abner Fowler, to pay a fine of 50l.—to suffer twelve months imprisonment, and recognize with sufficient surety to keep the peace, &c. for the term of five years, for a like crime.——Thomas Killam, to pay a fine of 20l. and recognize in the sum of 50l. with surety to keep the peace &c. for three years, for a like crime.——Samuel Rose, to stand one hour in the pillory, and be publicly whipped on the naked back twenty stripes, for a like crime.

We hear, that on last Friday night a fire broke out in Boston, which consumed about one hundred and fifty buildings before it could be extinguished.

The translater of the Marquis de Chastelleux's travels in North-America, relates the following singular circumstance which happened in 1777:—A poor fellow who was sent with a letter from Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Clinton, inclosed in a silver bullet, miscarried in his message, and lost his life by the sameness of names of the American and British commanders.—Falling in, in the woods, with a party of Americans cloathed in British uniforms which they had taken, he enquired eagerly for Gen. Clinton, to whom he was instantly conducted, but on discovering that it was not the Clinton he was in search of, in the face of a number of spectators, he swallowed the bullet. Emetick and purgatives were instantly administered, which made him discharge, and the unfortunate fellow was hanged on the next tree.

The sagacious Machiavel seems to think that a rich soil tends to lessen the industry of the people that inhabit it; and if a nation like that of the Switzers is contented with the portion of land it enjoys, and meditates no further acquisition of territory; then a tract of earth, which yields its productions with some difficulty, will in the long run, make its inhabitants a wealthy, happy and powerful community. A rich soil, easy to be cultivated, naturally inclines the inhabitants to indolence and remissness. Thus in Portugal, where the soil is richest, as on the northern banks of the Duero, there the inhabitants are poorest. Nature, with a small variation of more or less, has been almost equally bountiful to all her industrious children in all places. I lay some stress upon the word industrious, because it is evident that the richest soils in themselves, if the cultivator is indolent and inattentive, do not always produce the largest and best crops. In this sense, let us compare England and Sweden with Italy and Louisiana, and we shall soon find the scale preponderate in favour of art and labour.

WHEREAS the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, has lengthened the time for the creditors to the estate of ELIJAH WELLS, late of Conway, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, to the 12th day of June next; We hereby give notice, that we will attend said business on the first Tuesdays of May and June next, at the house of Mr. Isaac Billings, in said Conway, from one to Six o'clock on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

Oliver Wetmore, } *Commissioners.*
Oliver Root. }

CONWAY, April 12, 1787.

THE Collector of the Duties of Excise and Impost in the county of Hampshire, hereby gives notice, that he proposes to attend to receive the said duties by himself or deputy, at the dwelling-house of Lieut. Elihu White, in Hatfield, on Tuesday the 1st day of May next, at 8 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Amos March's in Whately, at 10 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Hoit's in Deerfield, at 1 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Mr. Alvord's in Greenfield, at 6 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 2d day of said May, at Mr. John Burk's in Barnardstown, at 9 o'clock A. M.—the same days at Mr. Whitney's in Northfield, at 11 o'clock A. M. On Thursday the 3d, at Mr. Elisha Cook's in Hadley, at 3 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 4th, at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's in Northampton, at 2 o'clock P. M. On Monday the 7th, at Mr. Thayer's in Williamsburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Stone's in Chesterfield, at 11 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Meech's in Worthington, at 5 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 8th, at Mr. Webber's in Chester, at 9 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Mr. Douglas's in Norwich, at 11 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Wright's in Westampton, at 2 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Mr. Perez Clap's in Southampton, at 4 o'clock P. M.—the same day at Mrs. Clap's in Eastampton, at 5 o'clock P. M.

N. B. The Assessors of the several towns in this country, are requested to make return of the dutied carriages in their respective towns, as the law directs.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector.

Northampton, April 18, 1787.

STOLEN from the Stable of *William Potter*, Esq. of South-Kingston, State of Rhode-Island, on the night of the 11th inst. three valuable *HORSES*—one of a chestnut sorrel colour, about 14 hands and an half high, lately nick'd, his tail nonquite well, a small star in his forehead, one hind foot white, a neat trotter and genteel saddle horse. One almost white, a little upon the grey or spotted order, about 14 hands and an inch high, his nose snip'd with clear white, his hoofs mostly white or streaked, had no shoes on his hind feet, a good trotter and high spirited. The other a sorrel, with a white face, about 14 hands and an inch high, his hind feet white, travels pretty near behind, somewhat thin of flesh, a natural trotter, as are both the others, all of them marked WP on the near thigh, the letters joined together; neither of them was more than 7 or 8 years old. Whoever will take up and secure said horses, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have a reward of FORTY SILVER DOLLARS, and one third of said reward for either of them, and all necessary charges paid, by

WILLIAM POTTER.

April 16th, 1787.

THE Courts of Probate of Wills, &c. within and for the county of Hampshire, will be holden in future at Hadley on the first Tuesdays of May, September and January—at Springfield on the first Tuesdays of June and October, and the second Monday of February—at Deerfield on the first Tuesdays of July, November and March—at Northampton, on the first Tuesdays of August, December and April; with this exception, that said court will be holden at Springfield this year on the third Monday of May and not in June.

E. PORTER, Judge of said Court.

Hadley, April 20, 1787.

OHIO Adventurers.

THOSE who wish to be with the first, from which many advantages will accrue, may have an opportunity if they apply soon, at Messrs. Prescott and Dexter's Store in Northampton, where the subscription papers and articles of association are lodged.

April 25. 1787.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any demands on the estate of JOSEPH MONTAGUE, late of Granby, deceased, are desired to bring in and exhibit their claims immediately to the Subscriber, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

JOHN MONTAGUE, Administrator.

Granby, April 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident Proprietors of the town of South Hadley, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 8th day of May next, at two o'clock P. M. at the house of Maj. Goodman, in said South Hadley, as will pay their taxes due to the Subscribers on the following lists, together with intervening charges, viz. Thomas Hovey's heirs, 1s. on the list 1779, 2s. 8d. on 1780, 1s. 6d. on 1781 10d. on 1783, 9d. farthing on 1785, 3d. half penny on 1786. Mark Ferry's heirs 1s. 4d half penny on the list 1781, 6d. half penny on 1783, 3d. farthing on 1785, 3d. on 1786. Edward Green, 4s. 8d. on 1781, 6s. 2d. three farthings on 1786.

WILLIAM WATT. }
GARDNER PRESTON, }
DANIEL LAMB, } Collectors.
DAVID MITCHELL, }
AARON GRAVES, }
PETER SMITH. }

South-Hadley, April 6th, 1787.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundered and eighty-seven.

An ACT, in addition to the several laws now in force for regulating and governing the Militia of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS by the laws now in force for regulating and governing the Militia, provision is made that every officer holding a commission in said Militia, who shall upon a trial before a Court martial be found guilty of any unmilitary conduct, either in neglect of duty or disobedience of orders, shall be liable to be sentenced by such Court martial, to be reprimanded by the president thereof or removed from his office: And whereas in times of public insurrections, or rebellion, some commissioned officers may be so lost to a sense of honour, or so inimical to law and government as to neglect or refuse to make such detachments, from the corps under their respective command, as may be ordered by the Commander in Chief, notwithstanding the aforesaid provision.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled, and by the authority of the same, That any officer holding a commission in the Militia, who shall neglect or refuse to execute any orders he may receive from his superiour officer, to make a detachment from the corps under his command, it shall be the duty of the officer who issued such order, immediately arrest such delinquent officer, bring him to trial therfor, before a General Court Martial, and forthwith give information thereof to the Commander in Chief; and the officer who issued the orders which shall not have been executed as aforesaid, shall immediately after the arresting the delinquent officer, proceed by himself or some other officer under his command to make and compleat the detachment ordered as aforesaid. And when any regiment or company shall not be organized, the superior officer shall make the detachment from such regiment or company, either by himself or some other officer whom he shall appoint. And whereas in and by the laws aforesaid, it is provided, that whenever the Governor or Commander in Chief shall order a detachment from the Militia, and any person who shall be detached pursuant to such orders, being duly notified thereof and ordered to march to the place of rendezvous, shall neglect or refuse to obey such orders, or shall not within twenty-four hours after he shall have been notified as aforesaid, pay a fine of *ten pounds* to the Captain or commanding officer of the company to which he shall belong, or procure an able bodied man in his stead, such person shall be considered as a soldier in such detachment and dealt with accordingly. And whereas it may so happen by the discharge of such detachment, or the absconding of such delinquent, that he may evade his duty, and escape the punishment by law provided for desertion.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be a delinquent as aforesaid, and shall endeavour to avoid punishment as aforesaid, or if the detachment shall be discharged before such delinquents shall have been punished, he shall pay a fine of *twelve pounds*, to be sued for and recovered by the Clerk of the company to which such person belongs, provided the same be sued for within twelve months, after the discharge of such detachment; the said fine to be disposed of for the purpose of hiring men as provided by the laws aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person who shall desert from any detachment from the Militia, and shall not return to his duty, and by absconding till the discharge of such detachment, shall escape the punishment due in case of desertion, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of *twelve pounds* to be sued for and recovered in the manner, and applied for the purpose aforesaid. And whereas it is provided in the aforesaid Militia law, "that whenever the Militia or any part thereof, of any town within this Commonwealth, shall be ordered to march for the immediate defence of this or any of the United States of America, the Selectmen of such town shall cause carriages to attend them with necessary provisions and camp utensils, and shall continue to forward to the Commissary, or Deputy-Commissary, sufficient supplies for the men marched from their respective towns, until notice shall be given to them by the Commissary, or Deputy-Commissary to desist;" but no penalty is annexed for a neglect of said duty in the Selectmen.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever the Selectmen of any town in this Commonwealth from which the Militia, or any part thereof shall be ordered to march for the purpose mentioned in the said Militia law, shall be notified by any officer of the Militia within the said town, or in case there be no such officers by any officer authorised for that purpose, of the number of men to be marched therefrom, and shall refuse or neglect at the expense of such town to cause carriages to attend them with sufficient supplies of provisions or camp utensils directed as aforesaid, the town to which such Selectmen belong, shall pay a fine not exceeding *fifty pounds*, to be sued for and recovered by any person who shall prosecute the same; one moiety of the sum recovered to go to the use of the prosecutor, and the other to the use of this Commonwealth.

And be it further enacted, That the officer to whom such camp utensils shall be delivered by the Selectmen, shall give his receipt therefor, and shall take a receipt for the same of the men to whom they may be delivered, to be used with a promise to the Selectmen, named in such receipt, that the utensils shall be returned to the Selectmen by whom they were furnished, if they are not lost or broken by unavoidable accident; and such officer shall be entitled to receive the receipt which shall be given by him as aforesaid, on his producing and delivered to such Selectmen, the receipt or receipts containing a promise as aforesaid; and if it shall appear that any utensils furnished as aforesaid, have been lost or broken by unvoidable accident, the value thereof shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, to the Selectmen who furnished the same or their successors in office, for the use of the town; and the Selectmen of each town are hereby directed to provide and keep in good order, one tin camp kettle for every twenty men, which shall be in the train band of their respective towns.

And whereas by the said Militia law it is provided, that every non-commissioned officer and private, belonging to the cavalry, shall keep himself provided with a carbine, with a spring and sling and twelve rounds of cartridges, and ball for his carbine; but it is found unnecessary that the said non-commissioned officers and privates, should be provided with the same:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the cavalry within this Commonwealth, be, and hereby are excused from provided themselves with a carbine and cartridges for the same, any thing in the said Militia law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the provision in the twentieth enacting paragraph in the Militia act passed in the year of our Lord, *one thousand seven hundred and eighty five*, giving an appeal from a judgment given by a Justice of the Peace to the Court of Common Pleas in certain cases; and also the twenty-first enacting paragraph in the same act, be and hereby are repealed, so far as may relate to any suit where such appeal shall not be made before the first day of June next, and the judgment of a Justice of the Peace in cases therein described shall be final and conclusive.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, March 2, 1787.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In SENATE, March 2, 1787.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor,

Approved, JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Just imported from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Ebenezer Hunt, jun.

At his Apothecary Store opposite the Meeting-house, Northampton,

A *Fresh Assortment of*

Drugs and Medicines,

Among which are the following patented Medicine, viz

BATEMAN's Drops, Balsam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Fraunces' Female Elixer, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Essence of Pepper Mint, James' Fever Powders, Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills.—Also, Oil of Vitriol, Bergamot, Coperas, Verdigris, Borax, Brimstone, Vermillion, Salt Petre, quart and half pint Bottles, Bottle Corks, Vials of all sorts, Ladies Smelling Bottles, Crown and Country Lancets, Syringes, Surgeons Pocket Instruments, Grain Scales and Wts. Crooked Needles, Bell metal Mortars and Pestles.

He has likewise for Sale,

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, Tamarinds, Ginger, Indigo, Rosin, and the best old Lisbon Wine.

N. B. Family Medicines put up at the shortest notice, with directions.

April 9th, 1787.

BOSTON, March 2, 1787.

THE Adjutant-General informs the Major-Generals of the Militia, that he has at his office, blank Division, Brigade, Regimental, and Company Returns; which he requests they would send for as soon as possible, so that the returns may be made on or before the first of June according to the militia Law.—He has likewise the Militia Act, which they may receive with the blank Returns.

I. KEITH, Adjutant-General.

N. B. Companies of Artillery, or Troops of Horse, may be returned under, or on the back of the General Return.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, on the night of the 19th of March last, a dark-Bay HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, lately trim'd, a large forehop, main lies the off side, and cut off even with his neck, his hind legs crooked, face white, goes under the saddle, carries his head high, has good life, has some white hairs under his eyes, paces altogether, shod all round, toe corked before. Whoever will take up said horse and return him to the subscriber, or give information where he may be had, shall receive a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

DANIEL PRATT.

South-Hadley, April 3. 1787.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL HINSDALE, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate, from the 6th day of April current, to bring in and support their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall at each said business at the house of Mr. Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, on the first Mondays in June, August and October next, from one o'clock till six in the afternoon, on each of said days; after which no accounts will be allowed.

DAVID SMEAD,
CALEB ALVORD.

April 6, 1787.

WHEREAS I the subscriber, hath elop'd from my bed and board. This is to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts she may contract, after the date hereof. All persons are also forbid purchasing any thing of the said Rhoda, that may belong to me.

BENJAMIN BRYANT.

Chesterfield, April 9, 1787.

MAY 1787. THE NUMB. 35.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

The following may be depended on as a genuine extract from a letter, written by a British traveller of distinction in this country to his friend in Europe—After giving a general description of the freedom and fertility of this our happy land, he relates the following and as he pleased to call it, curious incident.

"A Few days since I was sitting in the piazza of a public-house, in company with a number of plain gentlemen belonging to the vicinity—they soon began (as is common in New-England, for it is their darling theme) to complain of *hard times*.

One says, "he lost *his all* by the depreciation of the old continental currency, and yet is now obliged to contribute at least half his earnings to the support of salary-men." A second, that "he had been a Colonel in the American service, where with the loss of seven years time, he had spent a handsome interest in the defence of his country, and was now receiving his reward by continual visits from that detested crew the tax-gatherers." The third a tanner and shoe-maker, was equally warm in his complaints—for his prentices went in to the army, and spent half their wages, besides the remainder was good for nothing—his stock was ruined, &c. The fourth, a shrewd speculating farmer, very gravely observes, that no man in this state, excepting public officers, can have an opportunity of making an interest; for I am confident," says he "that our legislature is determined to cramp and lessen every branch of business, which might be a source of wealth to the country, by laying on them the most exorbitant taxes,—they have lately, in conformity to this wise system of politics, laid a tax on *jack-asses* and *mules*; although three fourths of both houses, confessed they had never seen, and very rarely heard of such creatures.—— Indeed," says he, "it is my opinion, that if two or three of us, were to turn our whole attention, to the raising of poultry, that they would be taxed the next session."

"I now told the company that it was my birth-day, and gave them an invitation to drink a glass of Madeira with me, which they readily accepted—accordingly we all walked into a parlour; and had scarce emptied the first decanter, when I found an agreeable change in their humour—the times were very sensibly altered for the better.

"After informing them that I had made the tour of Europe, and visited both the Indias, I told them I never saw a country where a person of enterprize could, with a small beginning, become as rich an interest, than in New-England—and that, had they industry and prudence, they might live like princes—observing at the same time, that it was the fate of a fertile land to be possessed by the most indolent inhabitants.

"The gentleman undone by paper currency, replies "you are certain right, for it is nothing but laziness that has ruined so many of us. Ten years past I was not worth ten dollars,—but determining to turn matters to the best advantage, I bought a cheap farm, which cleared itself in five years;——I have since made considerable additions, so that I am now worth two thousand pounds, besides my losses in paper money."

"After the Colonel and shoe-maker had each informed me, by what means they had amassed very considerable fortunes,—the gentleman who was so warm in his complaints against the impolitic modes of taxation, says, "my neighbours it is true have been very fortunate, yet I could scare live, although my father had given me a pretty good farm, until about six years since—I then bought a *jack* at £. 75, and he has had between two and three hundred mares every year since, at two dollars the season, or at four if I ventured:—but this was not a quarter of my profits; for I bought most of the mules at four months old for £. 5: 4 per head, and having kept them at a small expence, one year only, I sold them from forty to fifty dollars the head; so that my *jack* has cleared me £. 150 hard money, every year since I owned him—and this would have been something clever in a few years more, if our assembly could have been easy without taxing him."

"My company having retired, I found on enquiry, that the farmer had not in the least exaggerated the profits arising from his *jack-ass* and mules; yet very few people in this country, are adventurous enough to undertake this most lucrative branch of husbandry.—Their fathers did not and they are afraid, indeed they consider nothing of the immense profits other countries have reaped from it, of which they cannot be ignorant, since the high embargoes which are every where laid on them, to prevent their exportation are well known, nor are they awaked by seeing a few of their crafty citizens amassing the largest fortunes by the culture of them, some of whom from a narrowness of spirit, use every insinuation to persuade their ignorant countrymen that *the market is not sufficient*; as though New-England could raise more mules than are wanted in the West-India islands; I might have said in all South-America.

"The truth is, that husbandry is so unpopular a profession in this country, that few men of enterprize go in to it; consequently you may judge of their agricultural improvements.

"I think this country has the most natural advantages of any I ever saw; for it is my real opinion, that barely the culture of those mules, if vigorously attended to, in a very few years would bring its inhabitants more than a sufficiency of cash, to discharge their foreign debt, of which they so loudly complain—yet this with the raising of hemp and many other lucrative branches of husbandry are almost intirely neglected."

LONDON, January 11.

Extract of a letter from Moscow, Nov. 30.

"I mentioned in a letter, which I wrote to you in August last, that two Russian ships, belonging to Mr. Panoff, a merchant of this city, were arrived at Kamschatka, after an absence of eight years; and that they had discovered a race of small people, who were only an arsheen and an half (2 1 inches) in height. You seem to doubt the truth of this report; but I have since seen an acquaintance of Mr. Panoff, who says, that this diminutive race was found in the interiour parts of an island of Onolashka; and that although Capt. Cook, and Panoff's ships, had before touched at that island, these had never appeared on the coast, but were found high up in the country. Two of the men consented to come away in Panoff's ships; and are, as I am told, on their way hither, to be presented to our court.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Dec. 25.

It is certainly reported here, that the Mahometan fleet fell in with that of Algiers on the 4th of this month at noon, about ten leagues from Messina, when a furious and bloody fight ensued between the two fleets, which lasted till night parted them. It is said that the Algerine Admiral, who was a very bold, resolute fellow, was blown up in the height of the action, and not a man saved. The Maltese lost two ships, one sunk, and the other burnt; besides three xebecs, and a galley sunk. The Algerines lost two xebecs, two barks, a polacre, and a row galley burnt and sunk besides their Admiral. The Maltese shewed great courage, and fought bravely; the barbarians also behaved with the most hardened and undaunted resolution, fighting all the time in a very desperate manner. We have not learnt which gained the victory; some say the Maltese others make great doubt of it, and fear the reverse is the case, as the remainder of the Maltese fleet is returned to Malta in a very shattered condition, and without capturing any of the pirates. This makes us believe that they have not met with that good success we so ardently wished.

"It is computed the Algerines lost, in this engagement, upward of 1800 men; the Maltese must also have suffered prodigiously, as they carry a vast number of hands on board their men of war.

"The postscript says, the Algerines are become so daring, as to assault the flag of every nation that falls in their way, except the British, to which they shew great respect and friendship. The American ships take advantage of this, and sail under English colours, which has saved many of them from falling into the hands of those revengeful free-booters."

A gentleman just arrived from Paris informs us, that a great number of American Students in medicine, surgery, chemistry, and the fine arts are at present busily engaged at the royal foundations in that metropolis. Among others is Mr. Trumbull, son to Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, who was imprisoned here during the American war as a traitor, whilst he was studying painting under Mr. West, who now resides with Mr. Jefferson the Ambassador, and has finished two capital pictures of the death of Warren and Montgomery. They are esteemed *chefd'oeuvres* by all the connoisseurs in this sublime art.

Jan. 16. Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador, has had several conferences with the Secretaries of State since the receipt of the last dispatches from Mr. Temple, his Majesty's Envoy at York; and it is the report, that the arrangement of the articles of a commercial Treaty between Great-Britain and America is very near being compleated.

Yesterday arrived the mails from France and Holland. From a private letter received by the former, we extract the following article of intelligence; the Emperor of Morocco sent to the States of America a letter, of which we here give a literal translation:

In the name of God! Mahomet, Ben-Abdala!

Most illustrious Congress of America!

We have received your letter by the hands of your Ambassador, and perused its contents with all due attention. We have remarked therein, the inclination you express of concluding with us a treaty of Peace. To this we willingly have assented, and even ratified the plan, such as you have proposed, by setting thereto our imperial seal. Wherefore, we have, from that very moment, given strict command to the Captains of our ports, to protect and assist all ships under American colours, and, in short, to shew them every favour due the most friendly powers: Being fully determined to do much, when an opportunity offers. We write this in full testimony of our sincere friendship, and of the peace which we offer on our part.

Given the 20th day of the Ramadan, in the first year of the Hegira, 1200, that is the 24th of July, 1786.

The following are the Heads of the Treaty of Peace, concluded between the Americans and the Emperor of Morocco, July 24, 1786.

If the Americans are at war with any other nation, their vessels are to be allowed to take refuge in any of the ports belonging to his Imperial majesty—all Mooriſh subjects, found on board the enemy's ships to be made prisoners, and their effects considered as prizes; the same article holds with regard to the American—The ships belonging to the two contracting powers, when they met at sea to salute and parley, but not to come on board of each other—In case of war, it is lawful to board each other, but only two to do this, and if they commit an excess, the sufferers to be recompensed by them; if any frigates or cruisers belonging to his Mooriſh Majesty take an American vessel, and bring it into one of his ports, his Majesty will immediately release the ship and crew, and restore the effects. When any of his Majesty's ships enter an American port, the is to be hospitably received, and furnished with what she may stand in need of. If an American ship wants repairs and comes into any of his Majesty's harbours for that purpose, it shall be allowed her to land, and put on board again her goods, without paying any duty. If an American vessel is wrecked on the coast belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, she is not to be molested in any manner, but provided with necessaries. American vessels in the harbours or on the coasts belonging to his Imperial Majesty to be secure from other nations and receive every assistance from Mooriſh subjects.

This article extends, vice versa, to Mooriſh ships in the harbours or coasts of America—In case of war, if the vessels of the two contending powers happen together in any of his Majesty's harbours, they are to depart one by one, at 24 hours interval between the time of each departure; this article extends to Mooriſh ships in America—The prisoners of an American ship arriving at any harbour belonging to his Imperial Majesty, cannot be given up to any power whatever—American vessels, saluting towns belonging to his Imperial Majesty, to have the salute returned by the same number of guns—American merchants settling in any of the ports belonging to his Imperial Majesty, to enjoy the same privileges and advantages as other nations, and can trade from one port to another, &c. They are to enjoy the same liberty to trade as other nations, to remove their effects from one

Ship to another, without being detained for quarantine, and to be allowed interpreters——In case of a war between the two nations, they are to exchange their prisoners of war, man for man—American merchants not to be obliged to purchase merchandize contrary to their pleasure, nor to be molested in the disposal of their goods—When the goods are landed, they are to be examined, that the usual duties may be imposed; but in case of fraud, or contraband goods, the person committing the fraud only to be punished without confiscation of the ship, masters of ships not obliged to carry their goods from one port to another, without their will, notwithstanding the price afforded and agreed upon—Americans, guilty of crimes to be subject to the judgement of their own Consul only ——If he require assistance from the Governor of the place, it is to be granted him.—If he cannot determine the case, the criminal is to be sent to America.—An American injuring or assaulting a subject belonging to his imperial Majesty, may be imprisoned by the Governor, who is to set in judgement upon him, but in presence of the Consul, who is allowed to plead his cause. If the prisoner makes his escape the Consul is not answerable. If an American subject dies in his imperial Majesty's dominions, his effects are to be sent to the Consul, or the trading company, to be surrendered to the heirs claiming the same.—The American Consul is to reside in one of the ports belonging to his imperial Majesty, and considered as other Consuls——In case of a disagreement between the two contracting parties, the peace is to remain until the matter is determined; if war is resolved on, arms are not to be taken up before nine months after the determination, in order to give the subjects of both nations time to depart quietly with their effects——If his Imperial Majesty thinks proper to grant new privileges to other nations, the same are to be extended to the Americans——The peace between the two nations is to last fifty years, from the present twentieth day of Ramadan, year of Hegira, 1200; that is July 24, 1786.

From the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

IN a late excursion I made through the southern states, I was kindly entertained at the house of Col.——, in——county—in the state of ——The morning after my arrival at his house, happening to be Sunday, the Colonel proposed to me to accompany him with his family to church, assuring me at the same time, that their parson was a very entertaining preacher, and that both his subjects and sermons were different from the hackneyed texts and discourses, which we generally hear in places of public worship. I readily consented to my friends proposal, and had no reason to repent it. The parson was a neat little man.—His manner was graceful and pleasing.—His text and sermon were both of a piece, and full of original matter.—I devoured every word of it, and upon my return to Col.—— in the evening, sat down and committed the substance of it to writing, nearly I believe in his own words.—If you think the publication of it will amuse any of your readers, you are welcome to it from yours, &c.

A CUSTOMER.

Account of a Curious Sermon.

"AND Rachel said unto Jacob, give me children, or else I die, and Jacob's anger was "kindled against Rachel." Genesis xxx.—Part of the 1st and 2d verses.

FROM these words, my brethren, I shall beg leave to make a few observations, which may tend to unfold some new ideas of the female character.

The remark that occurs, is the unreasonableness and folly of Rachel's request to her husband, she asks for children as the conditions of her life. "Give me children, says she, or else I die." Ah weak and inconsiderate woman!——Little didst thou know the dreadful connection that was established in the book of fate between thy death and the birth of children. But heaven often curses human folly, by answering its prayers. Rachel's desire for an increase of her family are gratified, but alas! Rachel knows only a short lived joy from this event. She dies in childbed with her second son.—Her lovely boy drops from her breast.—His smiling infancy, and prattling childhood afford her no pleasure—for Rachel's remains have descended into the grave, and mixed with the clods of the valley.

A second remark that is suggested by the words of my text, is, that upon certain occasions, anger is a necessary passion, and that may be exercised, with peculiar propriety, by husbands, when the folly of their wives requires it. Jacob was a man of uncommon dignity of character—He was wise, prudent, and religious—and yet Jacob was *angry*. He was a fond and indulgent husband—and yet he was angry at *his wife*. For we read, that the anger of Jacob was kindled against Rachel. But let us examine a little further, and enquire in what manner Jacob discovers and gives vent to his anger. Does he stamp upon the floor, and call his wife by improper names? No. Does he drag her across the floor by the hair of her head, or threaten to throw her behind the fire? No. Does he pinch her—or kick her—or beat her with his fist?—No—for Jacob was a brave man, and never disgraced his character as a soldier by striking a woman. He rebukes his wife by reasoning with her. "Am I (says he) in God's stead, who hath withheld "from thee the fruit of the womb?

Learn hence, ye husbands, from the example of Jacob, to treat your wives as reasonable creatures.—In this way only, you will not only reform them, but secure their perpetual esteem and affection for you.

We have beheld the end of Rachel, the wife of Jacob; but unhappily for mankind, her posterity did not die with her. There are Rachels still alive in every part of the world. While one cries out, give me children or else I die—there are hundreds of her descendants, who cry out, give me *no more* children, or else I die. Nor is this all—how many wives do we find, who urge their requests to their husbands, with the same powerful, and, as they suppose, distressing argument. Give me, says one, a new house, or else I die—give me, says a second, another housewench, or else I die,—Give me says a third, a weekly rout, or else I die,—Give me, says a fourth, a trip to the Virginia springs, or else I die—Give me, says a fifth, a winter in New-York or Philadelphia, or else I die—Give me, says a sixth, a service of plate, or else I die—Give me says a seventh, a set of china, or else I die—Give me, says an eighth, a new silk gown, or else I die—Give me, says a ninth——But I forbear, for the day would fail me, should I attempt to enumerate all the instances of female folly and extravagance, which display themselves in conjugal and domestic life.

I shall conclude with one remark, which I hope, will be profitable to the ladies, who compose a part of my audience—and that is, that this kind of petulence never fails to cool the affections of husbands. Of this we have a striking proof in the conduct of Jacob: we read, that his wife died on her journey with him to Ephrath. But we read of no marks of respect paid to her memory, by a splendid or even a decent funeral. We do not find that Jacob secludes himself, even for a single day, from his ordinary pursuits, in order to mourn over her. We only read that he placed a pillar of stone over her grave—probably to prevent her rising from her grave, to tease him with her ill-humour—and hence probably, may be derived, the origin of TOMBSTONES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Translation of the French King's SPEECH, *upon opening his* Assembly *of* Notables, *on the 22d ult.*

Gentlemen,

I made choice of you, among the different order of my estates, and called this meeting, to impart to you my projects. Several of the Kings, my predecessors, acted in the same manner; and chiefly those of my house, whose name is dear to every Frenchman, and whose example I shall always be proud to follow.

Great and very important are the projects which will be communicated to you from me. To improve the revenues of the state by a more equal partition of the imposts. To emancipate commerce from the several restraints which prevent its free circulation. To relieve the lowest class of my indigent subjects, as far as the same lies in my power.

Such, gentlemen, are the subjects which I have made my study; and I have resolved upon them, after the maturest deliberation, knowing that all of them tend to the public good, and knowing the zeal with which you are actuated for my service. I do not disdain to consult you upon the execution of them. I will listen to, and consider with the greatest attention, all the observations you think them susceptible of. I do not doubt but all your advice tending to the same points, will be united with felicity. And I hope no private interest will injure the public one.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) March 23.

we learn from Gratz, a town in the lower Styria, in the jurisdiction of Gleighenberg, that the following very extraordinary circumstance lately took place there: one Charon, a widower, had a daughter arrived to the years of maturity, and the young woman transported to the most extravagant degrees of superstition & fanaticism, immagined she could have no hopes of salvation, unless she purged herself by fire.—She communicated her design to her father, who being equally superstitious, approved of her design, and even promising to assist her in carrying it into execution.—All Saints day was the time appointed for carrying the abominable project into effect. On the preceding evening the girl herself placed several faggots in the oven. When divine service was begun, the next day, the miserable self devoted victim set fire to the faggots, and when the oven was red hot, with the assistance of her father she entered the fiery apartment, the door of which the father closed, and having stopped up the vacancies with clay tempered with water, placed a crucifix before the oven, and then went out of the house, with every appearance of tranquility and satisfaction. Having told some persons whom he met, that his daughter was doing penance in the heated oven, they hastened to her assistance, but before their arrival, the body was entirely consumed.—The father was apprehended and conducted to Gleighenberg, where he has undergone an examination.

PETERSBURGH, April 6.

Accounts from the Havannah mention, that the public letters announced a general insurrection of the indians in the neighbourhood of Cartagena, and that several detachments of forces sent to quell them were entirely cut off; and that it was expected a considerable naval and land reinforcement would be immediately sent from Cuba to that quarter.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

A gentleman, who arrived on Monday from Kentucky, has favoured us with the following intelligence, viz. that some prisoners having been taken by the inhabitants from the Indians in the month of October last, among which was a squaw and a Frenchman, the two latter were sent out with proposals for an exchange of prisoners: in consequence of which Noamohouoh, a chief of the Shawonee nation, attended at the mouth of Limestone, on the fourth of March last, and delivered the following speech.

My Brothers,

I am very glad you are willing to exchange prisoners, and agreeable to your request by the squaw and Frenchman, have sent in three of yours, and hope that you will give up two for Mr. Clark's son and one apiece for the others, agreeable to your own proposals.—— I have been sent here by Captain Johnny, the head chief of the Shawonee nation to represent him to you, as it was out of his power to come untill such time as he could collect the whole of the prisoners; which he will do and be at Limestone within one month of the date hereof——and for fear your people should be uneasy, have sent me with the above mentioned prisoners as a confirmation of our intentions.

He further says, that the Delawares, Mingoes and Wiandots, have wanted them to go up the Big River to make peace with the white people, but we refused and will not have any concern with them, as we think this is the place to exchange prisoners and settle our peace, and hope you will not pay any attention to other nations talk, for we mean to be at peace.

NOAMOHOUOH.
Chief of the Shawonee nation.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, April 4.

Oliver Evans, of the county of New-Castle, in the state of Delaware, miller, hath invented, discovered, and introduced into exercise two machines for the use of merchant mills, one of which denominated by the said Oliver Evans, an Elevator, is calculated by its own motion, to hoist the wheat or grain from the lower floor, and the meal, or flour from the stones of any mill, to the upper floor or loft of such mill; the other denominated an Hopper-boy, so constituted as to spread the meal over the floor of a mill to cool, gather it up again to the boulting hopper, and attend the same regularly, without the assistance of manual labour.

NEWBURY-PORT, April 18.

Last Saturday evening came to this town, a Mr. Stewart, formerly mate of a brig belonging to Savannah, Captain Clark, commander, who informs, that they took in a cargoe of tobacco at Alexandria in Virginia, in 1784, bound therewith into the Mediteranean. Soon after they had passed Gibraltar, they were surrounded by their Algerine Corsairs, who took possession of their vessel and cargo, stripped the master, mate and seamen of every article of cloathing and effects, and gave them in lieu thereof a frock and pair of trowsers. They were soon landed at Algiers, and immediately conducted to the Castle and put to hard labour, without distinction, and upon a pitiful allowance of only half a pint of rice per day, no bread or meat, unless when they were allowed to take the inwards of creatures which were killed. After having remained several months at hard labour in the Castle, they were brought forth to a public sale, when their purchasers, besides otherwise treating them in the most brutal manner, slit open an ear of each man, at the same time continuing the stroke across the cheek.

Being thus marked, they were put on board the galleys and chained to the oars, where they remained until relieved by their generous and humane owners, who remitted a sum of money to Leghorn, equal to their purchase, being 300 Louis d'ors for the Captain, 60 for the mate, and 30 for each seaman.

The labour and fatigue, with their scanty allowance and severe usage, were so much as to make them wish for death, rather than life. A cruelty was freely exercised upon them without discrimination, and often without provocation, by their renegadoes, who served also as interpreters for the Algerines, but would not deign to look on them. Mr. Stewart left the crews of several vessels behind him, whose only hope of redemption rests on the exertions of Congress. He informs, that the captains of those crews were more fortunate than captain Clark, owing to the humanity of the French and British Consuls, who have hired them from slavery and hard labour, and taken them into their own families. He also informs, that the Algerines were very active in building and equipping vessels of war, though few or none cruise without the Streights; and that he was informed that the Maltese had a considerable force united with the Portuguese, who were to rendezvous at Madeira, in order to take such vessels under their convoy as may be bound to the Streights.

BOSTON, April 23.

His Excellency John Adams, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at the Court of Great-Britain, has lately published a very valuable book, entitled, "A defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America." In the preface is the following paragraph, well worthy the attention of every American at this important crisis of our public affairs.—"The people in America have now the best opportunity, and the greatest trust, in their hands providence ever committed to so small a number, since the transgression of the first pair: if they betray their trust, their guilt will merit even greater punishment than other nations have suffered, and the indignation of Heaven. If there is one certain truth to be collected from the history of all ages, it is this: that the peoples rights and liberties, and the democratical mixture in a constitution, can never be preserved without a strong executive, or, in other words, without separating the executive power from the legislative. If the executive power or any considerable part of it, is left in the hands either of an aristocratical or a democratical assembly it will corrupt the legislature as necessarily as rust corrupts iron, or as arsenic poisons the human body and when the legislature is corrupted, the people are undone."

APRIL 26.

About sun-set, on Friday last, a fire broke out in the malt-house of Mr. William Patten, in Beach-street, a little to the north-east of Orange-street, at the south part of the town; and it is with real sorrow we announce, that the devastation which ensued, within about three hours time, was never equalled in this place, excepting in the years 1711 and 1760, since its first settlement. The malt-house, on the discovery of the fire, was almost instantly in flames, which immediately communicated to 2 or 3 of the nearest buildings; but, these being consumed, and one end of the dwelling-house of Mr. Pierce much burnt, the progress of the fire was here stopped. The wind blowing fresh from the Northward, the coals of fire, burning shingles, &c. were, however, carried, in great quantities, and lodged on the roofs of many of the houses in Orange-street, some of which were instantly set on fire, while a number of the interjacent buildings were preserved. It raged on both sides of this street, with awful fury, as long as the current of wind was nearly parallel with the direction of it; but coming to that part which inclines a little more south-easterly, and the wind tending something more to the eastward, the fire was stopped in this street, but raged on the west side of it till an opening of vacant land towards the bay, on the west side of Boston neck, prevented farther destruction. Among the buildings which early took fire from the flying coals and cinders, was the Rev Mr. Wight's meeting-house, on whose extended roof great quantities of them lodged: which rendered every effort to save it impracticable: But the fire being communicated, by means of a burning shingle, to the spire, just below the vane, at the height of more than 130 feet from the ground, was a singular circumstance, and, by the pieces of burning wood falling from thence on the roof, facilitated the destruction of that large edifice, and with it that of the surrounding buildings.

The place where the fire commenced being remote from most of the engines—the dryness of the weather—10 or 15 buildings being in flames in a few minutes after the fire began, which greatly divided the attention of the inhabitants—the scarcity of water, the tide being down, and but few pumps near at hand, were circumstances which baffled the utmost efforts of the citizens for putting a stop to the devouring element for the space of upwards of three hours.

The destruction extended, on the east side of Orange-street, from Mr. Knapp's to Mr. Bradford's; and on the west side, from Mrs. Inches to Mr. Osborne's. About one hundred buildings were destroyed, sixty of which were dwelling houses. Most of the latter were handsome, and a number of them elegant and costly edifices. The loss in house furniture, bedding, and other necessary articles, together with goods and effects of various kinds, is very great, and, with the loss of so many valuable dwellings, loudly calls upon the benevolent and humane to afford their aid in alleviating the distresses of the unfortunate sufferers.

Many persons, at the beginning of the fire, deposited their goods & furniture near the meeting-house, which then they deemed, from its remote situation, to be a place of safety; but they were unhappily disappointed, great quantities being destroyed before they could be removed a second time.

We are happy, however, in informing the public, that amidst the destruction of the fire, a curious specimen of art and industry, which does honour to our country, was luckily preserved; we mean the ORRERY, constructed by Mr. JOSEPH POPE. This admirable performance, the result of many years labour and study, is near six feet in diameter, and was almost finished, when the house of the artist, with most of his effects, were in a few minutes reduced to ashes. Much praise is due to those gentlemen who, by their exertions, preserved to the lovers of science this curious specimen of philosophick and mechanick ingenuity, and deposited it at the house of his Excellency the Governor, where, we are told, it still remains.

The inhabitants of Charlestown, Cambridge, Medford, Roxbury, Dorchester and Milton, with several engines, kindly afforded their assistance in helping to extinguish the fire.

The light of the fire was plainly seen at Newbury-Port, and at several other towns, near 50 miles distant.

Committees of the several churches in town, on the last Sabbath, set on foot subscriptions for the relief of the unhappy sufferers by the late fire, and we hear that the large sums which have been already subscribed are truly characteristick of the benevolence and liberality which have ever distinguished the citizens of this metropolis.

The following is a List as accurate as could be obtained, of the persons burnt out: and of the principal buildings which were burnt and pulled down.

On the East-side of Orange-Street.

William Patten, Josiah Knapp; Samuel Hayley, Daniel Bates, Mrs. Searl, John Fenno, Spencer Vose, Dennis Welch, Joshua Henshaw, Esq. Dorothy Wharton, John Fairservice, Mrs. Amory, Peter Lear, Mrs. Crawford, Joseph Field, Samuel Phillips, William Stretch, Nathaniel Phillips, Mrs. Swift, Nathaniel Sheppard, Ebenezer Pope, Joseph Bradford, Ebenezer Waters, Mrs. Segar, Edy Vethuil. Mrs. Guyer, Mrs. Guyer, widows, ——Emery, Mrs. Hopkins, Joshua Wyeth, Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Scott, ——Wynan, Elijah Searl.

On the West side of Orange-Street.

Mrs. Inches, Andrew Gardner, Thomas Jackson, Thomas Foster, Thomas Downing, Misses Johonnot, House of the late Zachariah Johonnot, Joseph Lovering, Joseph Pope, Robert Pope, John Pope, Andrew Calley, Nathaniel Bosworth, House pulled down, Ditto, Ditto, Henry Stephens, Hopkill Foster, Mrs. Chevver, Arthur Langford, Joseph Pierce, Aaron May, George Guyer, Henry Guyer, Joseph Clark, William Wyman, Joseph Sprague. William Gooch. Rev Mr. Wight's meeting-house. Frederic Incley. Jacob Gould, Thomas Steel. Spencer Bates. Wm. Penniman, jun. Richard Gridley. Robert Price. Josiah Goddard. Mrs. Conant, Joseph Goddard. Mrs. Emmot.

As every revival of industry, and encouragement to our own manufactures, must give pleasure to the patriotic breast, and stimulate the exertions of frugality and economy, so essentially necessary at the present day, we wish to insert the following:

On Thursday last, about forty women assembled at the house of the Rev. Mr. FOSTER, of Cambridge, south parish, with their Spinning Wheels; where, after spending the day with the greatest diligence, chearfulness and decorum, they generously presented Mrs. FOSTER with one hundred and seven skeins of yarn, being upwards of forty yards of Cloth.

A correspondent observes, that the old arrears of taxes, remaining from year to year, have been the means of great injury to the public, and poverty to the people: Now is a proper time to compleat the payment of the old taxes, which may be accomplished with ease at the present time, as upon an average, including the new-emission money, they may be paid for one third the nominal sum in specie.

Yesterday the Honourable General Court of this Commonwealth, convened at the State House in this town, agreeably to his Excellency's Proclamation.

NORTHAMPTON, May 2.

A hint has, in the southern papers, been suggested to the Deputies of the Federal Convention, on the propriety of recommending a dissolution of the Confederation, and a division of the states into four republics.—The first to contain the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, to which Vermont might be added. The second to contain New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The third, Virginia, the two Carolinas, and Georgia. The fourth to contain the state of Franklin, Kentucky, and the lands lying on the Ohio. This division seems to be pointed out by climate, whose effect no positive law can surpass.—The religion, manners, customs, exports, imports, and general interest of each, being in them the same, no opposition, arising from difference in these (as at present) would any longer divide their councils—unanimity would render us secure at home, and respectable abroad, and promote agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

We are informed, that a number of young Ladies in several towns in this county, on Sundays and other public days, wear green feathers in their caps, alias bushes, emblematical of the vernal season.

We hear from Northfield, that on last Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a body of the insurgents, to the number of about 25, assembled in arms on the west side of the river, as it is supposed to alarm the town—they fired several guns, and appeared with drums beating, &c.—Soon after the alarm was given, the troops stationed there, together with a number of the inhabitants, proceeded to make what discoveries they could—Some of the insurgents, having crossed the river in boats, were discovered and known; among whom was Moses Dickinson, jun. who was tried for high treason, and acquitted, before the Supreme Judicial Court lately holden in this town.

The following anecdote of the present King of Prussia may be depended upon as a fact. Since his accession to the throne, he has become enamoured of a young lady of the higest rank, and the most exquisite beauty. Having already a Queen and several children, and the object of his affections possessing too much virtue to permit an illegal indulgence of his passion, he was determined if possible, to repair the rites of marriage, and give her an equal rank with his royal Consort, be called together the heads of the clergy, to state to them his wishes, and to ask their opinions.—They enquired if he had any objections against the present Queen? He answered, that his pretensions were not founded on any accusations against her; that she was every thing which virtue and affection could constitute.——They then told him his intentions were impossible. He desired them to search the earliest record of Prussia, to discover if some precedent of a similar action might not exist. After much labor they returned, assuring him, that no shadow of such a precedent could be discovered. "Then," teach the world, that a passion like mine ought not to be circumscribed by any laws whatever."—He has since publicly married the young Lady, and allowed her to share the honors of his former Queen. Such an instance of polygamy will afford matter of curious speculation for all Europe.

B. PRESCOTT,

HAVING enlarged his *Wool-Card* manufactory, is now able to supply his customers with all kinds of Wool Cards as cheap as they are sold in America.

Northampton, April 17, 1787.

OHIO Adventurers.

THOSE who wish to be with the first, from which many advantages will accrue, may have an opportunity if they apply soon, at Messrs. Prescott and Dexter's Store in Northampton, where the subscription papers and articles of association are lodged.

April 25, 1787.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any demands on the estate of JOSEPH MONTAGUE, late of Granby, deceased, are desired to bring in and exhibit their claims immediately to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

JOHN MONTAGUE, Administrator.

Granby, April 25, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of DAVID DAY, late of Worthington, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate, from the third day of April current, to bring in and support their claims. We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, on the first Monday in July, August and September next, from one to five o'clock on each day.—No account will be allowed after the above term.

JOHN STONE,
AM'SA CLAPP,
B. HUNTINGTON.

Chesterfield, April 3, 1787.

A useful *Improvement* in the FARMING BRANCH.

To the society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

Gentlemen,

HAVING observed in your Book of Premiums, your offer of a Gold Medal, for an account of the best method of raising calves without milk; and having made many experiments, four or five years past, I therefore lay before you the following method:

In two or three days after they are calved, I take the calves from the cows, and put them in a house by themselves; I then give them a kind of water-gruel, composed of barley about one third, and two thirds of oats, ground together very fine: I then sift the mixture through a very fine sieve; put into it the quantity of water (mentioned below) and boil it half an hour; then I take it off the fire, and let it remain until it is milk warm. I then give each calf about a quart in the morning, and the same quantity in the evening; and increase it as the calf grows older,—it requires very little trouble to make them drink it. After the calves have had this diet for about a week or ten days, I tie up a little bundle of hay, and put it into the middle of the house, which they will by degrees come to eat. I also put a little of the meal above mentioned, into a small trough for them to eat occasionally; which I find of great service to them. I keep them in this manner, till they are of proper age to turn out to grass; before which they must be at least two months old—therefore the sooner I get them in the spring the better.

About a quart of the above meal, mixed with three gallons of water, is sufficent for twelve calves in the morning, and the same quantity in the evening. I increase the quantity in proportion as they grow older.

By this method I have reared between 50 and 60 beasts within these four years; forty of which I now have in my possession, having sold off the others as they became of a proper age; and by the same method calves may be raised with a trifle of expence.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,

Wm. BUDD.

This account was deemed fully satisfactory, and the Gold Medal was accordingly adjudged to Mr. Budd.

A singular INSTANCE *of* MAGNANIMITY and MERCY *in an* INDIAN.

AN Indian who had not met with his usual success in hunting, wandered down to a plantation among the back settlements of Virginia, and seeing a planter at his door, asked for a morsel of bread, for he was very hungry. The planter bid him begone, for he would give him none. "Will you then give me a cup of your beer?" said the Indian.—"No, you shall have none here," replied the planter.—"But I am very faint," said the savage, "will you give me only a draught of your cold water?"—"Get you gone you indian dog, you shall have nothing here," said the planter.

It happened some months after, that the planter went on a shooting party up into the woods, where, intent upon his game, he missed his company, and lost his way, and night coming on, he wandered through a forest, till he espied an Indian wigwam. He approached the savage's habitation and asked him to shew him the way to a plantation on that side of the country.—"It is too late for you to go there this evening," sir, said the Indian, "but if you will accept of my homely fare you are welcome." He then offered him some venison, and such other refreshments as his store afforded, and having laid some bear skins for his bed, desired that he would repose himself for the night, and he would awake him early in the morning and conduct him on his way.——Accordingly in the morning they set off, and the Indian led him out of the forest and put him into the road he was to go; but just as they were taking leave, he stepped before the planter, and turning round he stared full in his face, and bid him say whether he recollected his features. The planter was now struck with shame and horror, when he beheld in his kind protector the Indian whom he had so harshly treated. He confessed that he knew him, and was full of excuses for his brutal behaviour, to which the Indian only replied, "when you see poor Indians fainting for a cup of cold water, don't say again, git you gone you Indian dog?" The Indian then wished him well on his journey and left him.—It is not difficult to say which of these two had the best claim to the name of a Christian.

[The following is the substance of a piece (descriptive of the present wretched state of Rhode-Island) published in the Providence Gazette of the 31st ult.]

When now the mob in lucky hour,
Had got their enimies in their power;
For in the ferment of the stream,
The dregs have work'd up to the brim,
And by the rule of topsey turvey,
The scum stands swelling on the surface.

TO what a miserable situation are we reduced!—In how despicable a light are we viewed by foreign nations? Are there no bounds prescribed for villainy?—Or are the basest of mankind ever to pray on the industry and frugality of the honest few?——

I have long, Mr. Printer, been a silent spectator of a game, which must, in a short time, inevitably end in our ruin:—but, sensible of my inability to remedy the evil, by giving advice to a set of people pre-determined against the voice of reason, to this moment I have remained quiet.

The late Assembly still persisted in their determination of forcing their favourite coin down the throats of those who are not willing to receive it in payment for property, when the value is not equal to more than an eighth.—Strange infatuation! and how much more incredible, when the very men who have ever argued and voted for such an unjust measure, actually discharged their tavern expenses, at the close of their last session, at Little Rest, at the rate of eight for one!

To investigate the causes why a paper currency, in our present situation, must bring certain ruin on this state, is a task which, was I equal to, I am not disposed to engage in. It is sufficient to say, that the dire effects it has already occasioned are so evident, that the blind themselves may almost see.

The husbandman finds no sale for his produce; the mechanic, the labourer, have no encouragement, no employment; a general stupor prevails; a total lethargy has overwhelmed the state; and commerce, the only support of a flourishing country, has taken herself wings, flown away.—He alone thrives, who has heretofore received a value from his neighbour, with the present lawful, but unjust privilege of returning, as an equivolent, a few sorry *rag bills, intrinsically* not worth a farthings.

I will state a single question or two, and let *Justice* determine the propriety.—Suppose (for we can suppose nothing too enormous for a Legislature to countenance, after their refusal to grant the request of his Excellency Governor Bowdoin, and, by their *neutrality*, granting protection to those rebels and runaways, from our friends in the state of Massachusetts) if the late Right Honourable Assembly had granted full liberty for highway robbery, would these men, for the justification of whose conduct the authority of the state is now pleaded, be praise worthy in turning out and supporting the robbers? Or, should they enact, the elder branch of a family might destroy the minor, to enjoy in a greater degree the estate of their ancestors; or like the Britons, at the time of Julius Cæsar's invasion, oblige parents to murder their children, should he unfortunately be born with a *cleft foot*, would this * wolf in sheep-skin approve such villainy?

You, my countrymen, are led to believe, that this favourite paper would be kept at the standard of specie, would the merchants give it a currency.—This is a most palpable falsehood, served up by those cunning knaves, as the most plausible of their reasons for continuing it a tender.

No! believe me, my countrymen, the instigators of this diabolical plot never wished to preserve it from depreciation: Their grand and sole object would then have been marred, and just debts could not have been paid off at an eighth of their value.

Shall the same laws which would deprive a poor culprit of his life, for passing a dollar reduced one half by alloy, as a real one, countenance a perjured villain in defrauding an orphan, a widow, his friend, his brother, and perhaps his parent, of seven eighths of his whole property? Is it just? Can there be any plea in favour of such unparalleled wickedness? That there is a great and good God, let these fiends of hell remember, and shudder at the fate that awaits them. To plead an error of judgment hereafter, will be but a shallow subterfuge for daring so impiously to insult the laws of the benevolent Ruler of the universe.

A FRIEND to MANKIND.

Providence, 29th March, 1787.

* A writer in favour of the present measures.

STOLEN from the Stable of *William Potter*, Esq. of South-Kingston, State of Rhode-Island, on the night of the 11th inst. three valuable *HORSES*—one of a chestnut sorrel colour, about 14 hands and an half high, lately nick'd, his tail not quite well, a small star in his forehead, one hind foot white, a neat trotter and genteel saddle horse. One almost white, a little upon the grey or spotted order, about 14 hands and an inch high, his nose snip'd with clear white, his hoofs mostly white or streaked, had no shoes on his hind feet, a good trotter and high spirited. The other a sorrel, with a white face, about 14 hands and an inch high, his hind feet white, travels pretty near behind, somewhat thin of flesh, a natural trotter, as are both the others, all of them marked WP on the near thigh, the letters joined together; neither of them was more than 7 or 8 years old. Whoever will take up and secure said horses, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have a reward of FORTY SILVER DOLLARS, and one third of said reward for either of them, and all necessary charges paid, by

WILLIAM POTTER.

April 16th, 1787.

WHEREAS the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, has legthened the time for the creditors to the estate of ELIJAH WELLS, late of Conway, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, to the 24th day of June next; We hereby give notice, that we will attend said business on the first Tuesdays of May and June next, at the house of Mr. Ethan Billings, in said Conway, from one to six o'clock on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

Oliver Wetmore, } *Commissioners.*
Oliver Root. }

Conway, April 12, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to, or have any demands on the estate of JOSEPH MONTAGUE, late of Granby, deceased, are desired to bring in and exhibit their claims immediately to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

JOHN MONTAGUE, Administrator.

Granby, April 25, 1787.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 19, 1787.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary be, and he hereby is directed, to cause all such votes, resolves, and other doings of the Legislature, which respect the Commonwealth in general or the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, or either of them, in particular, and which shall be thought necessary to be inserted in any of the Boston news papers, to be also published in the papers printed at Portland, in the county of Cumberland; and to cause all such votes and resolves, and doings as aforesaid, which respect the Commonwealth in general or the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, or either of them in particular, and which shall be thought necessary to be inserted in any of the Boston news papers, to be also published in the papers printed at Northampton, in the county of Hampshire.

And it is further resolved, that all such advertisements for the sale of non-resident lands for payment of taxes, as by law are directed to be inserted in any Boston news-papers, shall in future be also published in the paper printed at Portland, when the lands to be sold lie in either of the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, and in the Northampton paper, when the lands are in the counties of Hampshire or Berkshire, any law or Resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In SENATE, Feb. 20, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

The following ases a place in your Gazette, if it may be admitted, and not exclude that which is more useful or entertaining to the public.

Loose, on weak Hinges, government recoils,
Factions enfue, and dire intestine broils;
Stern Justice drops a ghast! her slacken'd reins,
And all a *nation* bleeds in all its veins.

FAMILY REBELLION!—Said the haughty sons, when gently reproved, (who by their father's indulgence had become rebellious) your government is too severe, we will no longer endure it—we see a thousand faults in your administration—we mean now to assert our right, and no longer be under your controul.

The fond parent was astonished at this imprudent language of his sons! his parental yearnings were severe; but hoping to reclaim them by mildness, and soft words, he thus addressed them "My Sons, from whence is this ingratitude? What have I done, thus to merit your displeasure? And how can you thus treat an indulgent parent for all his kindness? Have I not ever used you, with all the tenderness of a fond father? Have I not been very indulgent to you, and given you more liberty than you could rationally expect? How is it then, that you now so ungratefully require me, for all the labour, pain, and fatigue I have endured for you! No, my sons, you cannot be thus ungrateful; and as a testimony of my fondness for you I will now forgive this your imprudent conduct, which deserves the severest punishment." Thus spake the too fond parent. The haughty sons replied, (being already beyond the power of such language,) "your forgiveness we ask not;—we have been your slaves too long already—we now mean to dispossess you, and divide your patrimony among ourselves; we are determined to do as we please with you, with your property, and with ourselves. Man is born free; why should we then subject ourselves to your controul, and tyranny. No, we will no longer yield obedience to your commands, we will enjoy that liberty, we are our own, and will be under no controul."

By this time, the father began to see his folly, and bitterly to upbraid himself for his silly indulgence of his sons: However, impelled by his feelings, he still pursued the same line of conduct towards them; made use of every flattering argument, promised them his favours, and protection, forgave them all that was past, and endeavoured to work upon their feelings, that he might bind them to his government by gratitude—but all to no purpose, they continued their rebellion—grew bolder in bidding defiance to his power; and finally assumed the sword, and threatened his life. At first the father startled at these things! but being blinded by parental fondness, and deferring to shew his power immediately, these threatenings soon became familiar, and he fancied, that by giving them time for consideration, they would see their folly, and reform, and indeed this proved in the event to be mere fancy, for they went on increasing in their opposition, threatenings, and rebellion, till, alas, with sorrow (under the bruises of his sons,) the father mourned his past folly, and from his immediate danger, was necessitated to awake; and by his power suppress the rage of his sons, which with great charge and no small danger was finally effected, and the rebels disarmed: They had however by this time, become such natural and habitual enemies, that he finds even to the present time, all attempts to reclaim them, impracticable. What must now be done? How must the father proceed, that he may establish peace in his house? The answer is plain. He must no longer indulge his disaffected sons; by this he has already brought confusion into his own family, and endangered his own life.

He must no longer flatter them, this will only serve, as an encouragement to their rebellion, and will be construed by them, as an implicit declaration, that they are right. He must not at present reason with them—(he may however if he pleases) but it will answer no purpose; whilst their passions are up, they are beyond the reach of reason.

It is necessary in the first place, that he discriminate the most guilty, and inflict upon them capital punishments. I know it is said, that by multiplying capital punishments the end is defeated, and the desired effect is not produced. But the father, it seems in this case has never begun in this way as yet, therefore, there can be no danger from that quarter. It is necessary he should begin with a small number, and make them awful examples of justice. Let him take them, who are naturally of seditious dispositions, who have distinguished themselves, as fomentors abettors and prosecutors of the rebellion, by whose continuance in life the public tranquility would be endangered—and put them to a shameful death. To death did I say? Yes, if the peace of his family is worth establishing and preserving; if the lives of his sons, less guilty, are worth guarding: if his own life, and property; if the life and property of his friends who have afforded him their assistance, I say if these things are worth preserving, and protecting, he is necessitated to inflict capital punishments. Does the father by this, discover a cruel disposition towards his sons? by no means; but if he should neglect it he would be guilty of his own blood, and the blood of his friends, and would justly incur the severe vengeance of heaven, upon himself, and his family; and he would be guilty of the basest ingratitude to his friends, who have exposed their lives in the quarrel, to neglect them, and leave them a defenceless prey to their merciless rage. He that assumes instruments of death, and sticks a blow at his parent's heart and that repeatedly, is unworthy of life, and is ripe for death. Let him then make them examples that others may take warning, and fear his power. They must be made to know, that to resist his power, and slay their brethren is immediate death.

He must, secondly, inflict discretionary punishments upon all his other disaffected sons, and teach them by sad experience that rebellion is no small crime, and that they cannot be suffered to pass with impunity.

But not to be lengthy, there is one thing more which appears essentially necessary to be done—the tranquility of a family depend much upon the father's honour, and if his character is lost about upon every vile, and rebellious tongue, his dignity degraded, and his power insulted, in [illegible] he will find it more than common conversation, he will find it more than he can do to keep orders in his family; let him then inflict an heavy fine upon every of his sons, who speak of him in a reproachful manner. For the second offence, let the fine be doubled, for the third, let him forfeit his right as a freeman, and for the fourth, let him suffer a capital punishment. And, when he has performed these things he will at least, have a prospect of tranquility; but if he neglects them, what the event will be, is not difficult to phophecy. He with his family, must come to a shameful destruction.

TOBIAS.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

On Saturday his Excellency the Governor, sent the following message to the hon. House of Assembly.

Gentlemen,

I conceive it to be my *duty* to lay before you a letter which you will receive with this message, subscribed by the honourable the delegates of the state of Rhode-Island, in the Congress of the United States, complaining of a certain publication therein referred to, printed in a newspaper in this city, on the 6th instant, by Francis Childs.

April 7, 1787.

The letter referred to:——

SIR,

THE undersigned delegates of the state of Rhode-Island, in the Congress of the United States complain to your Excellency of a publication in a news-paper called the Daily Advertiser, Political, Historical and Commercial, dated the 6th of April inst. and printed by Francis Childs, in this city. The publication begins, "QUINTESSENCE OF VILLAINY, OR PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c." Then the Printer assumes a narrative of those proceedings, as extracted from the Newport-Herald, of the 22d of March last. This daring insult to a sovereign state, they consider as the most SCANDALOUS OF LIBELS; and therefore request your excellency to cause the said Francis Childs to be APPREHENDED, agreeably to the laws of the state over which you preside. We are &c.

JAMES M. VARNUM,
PELEG ARNOLD.

[These were taken down hastily in short hand, but the printer vouches for their authenticity.]

SUCH an opinion hath the Printer, of the wisdom, virtue and independent spirit of the people of this state, that, he is encouraged to lay before them his sentiments on this occasion with the utmost freedom:

If the proceedings to which the Rhode-Island delegates allude, should in the event be confirmed, it may in some degree account for the extraordinary conduct of those gentlemen. Because they will prove that state to be governed by principles the most mistaken and capricious: and in the conduct of the servants of a capricious mistress, it is no way surprising to observe something eccentrick and astonishing.

The confirmation will shew a state verging into anarchy and ruin from democratic licentiousness, while her Representatives are actuated by the most dangerous sentiments of usurpation and despotism. For it is the secret policy of the usurper and despot alone to shackle the freedom of the press.

These gentlemen appear to have obtained an unfathomable and consummate knowledge in our laws—we have consulted all the sources of information possible, but have not yet been able to find the law by which we are to be reprehended—solicitous upon this subject, we wish the delegates had declared, (as perhaps counsel or a defence may be necessary) whether this law they have been so happy as to discover, ordains this reprehension to be received *by them*, from his excellency our governor, from Congress, from the legislature, from the *convention*, or from the King of France. As they pretend to be so conversant in legal knowledge it would be well for them to shew the true nature of a libel, and to unravel the intricate mazes of that subject.—A question may be here proposed for their learned discussion, viz. whether a libel could be *here* invented against the government of the Hotentots?

But, however well versed these gentlemen are in the laws of New-York, from their proceedings, it appears that they were by no means possessed of all the necessary information on this important subject; the Printer therefore now

informs them that the publication of Friday last, about which they have thought proper to raise a disturbance, interrupting the most consequental business, putting the legislature to trouble and delay, and the state to expence, was extracted with the *caption verbatim* from the Massachusetts Centinel of March 28, printed by Mr. Russell in Boston, which publication excepting the words "*Quintessence of Villainy*" first appeared in a Rhode-Island paper, printed at Newport, by Peter Edes.—No doubt, if those gentlemen who have the DIGNITY of their state so much at heart would make a proper application to the government of Massachusetts, that that state would be as zealous in bringing to punishment the publisher of such a "SCANDALOUS LIBEL" as the state of Rhode-Island was in the *issuing a Proclamation for the apprehending of the Massachusetts insurgents.*

The Printer however conceives that some honest patriot might doubt the expediency of interfering in that business.—Perhaps he might alledge that these honourable gentlemen forgot the dignity of their station, in noticing so trivial a business. If the accounts we have of Rhode-Island are true, the sooner known the better; but we shall then want a word more expressive of our detestation and better applicable to the great concerns of a nation, than that of *villainy*—a term expressive of what has a manifest tendency to diffuse the sacred bonds of national unity and concord, to blast the blossoms of peace, to excite the horrors of intestine commotion, and to deluge a rising empire in blood.—If the report is false, it will pass off in the baseless fabric of a vision—standing only as a short lived monument of the honest patriotism or zealous credulity of a printer.—Do these gentlemen suppose that because our centinel gives the alarm we instantly beat to arms, and say as Louis of France did, about the christening of a child, "come let's make war upon them"—or do they suppose that people will point at them and say, "there goes the Rhode-Island delegates."

We regret, that the intelligence, which so much displeases the *delegated importance* of Rhode-Island, should be put on Eagles wings by the misjudged resentment of her servants, as we expect that from their conduct exciting public curiosity all the papers on the continent will record her proceedings with a greater readiness, and hasten its diffusion through all ranks of Americans; who, as they regard their country, will receive it with the mingled emotions of resentment and disgust.

But should we be so happy as to have it in our power, from good information, to contradict an account as yet UNQUESTIONABLE, we promise those gentlemen to do it with the greatest readiness; not in condescension to THEM, but because we wish to make our paper the impartial vehicle of useful and political information.

If we have been guilty of any misdemeanor, there are three modes, in which these gentlemen might have taken cognizance thereof, preferable, either of them, to the one they have proposed. The first we shall but barely touch upon, as some may doubt our being serious, while others may suppose it dictated by self interest. But we do declare that had the Rhode-Island delegates sent for a place in our next paper, a refutation of the charge of *villainy*, with additional strictures upon the impropriety of the conduct of the Massachusetts printer, we would have received it with pleasure, provided it contained no palpable misrepresentations. Secondly. This complaint might with more propriety, have been preferred to one of the honourable judges of our courts. The trial by jury is the right of an American; and the legislature of this state are too virtuous and politic, (even supposing a crime to be proved) to infringe the rights of her citizens, by an *expost facto* law, to gratify the pique of two or three individuals. In short, these gentlemen should have prosecuted us for defamation. Upon so extraordinary occasion, part of their declaration might have been conceived in the following terms, viz.

"KNOW YE, that whereas Francis Childs "has by his publication of the 6th inst. defamed and damaged Mr. Rhode-Island, a most VIRTUOUS lady, and plaintiff in this suit; because the said Francis, in calling her a villain, has absolutely treated her as a strumpet, we her counsel look to this court for reparation of the injury, and for damages, at least to the amount of ten pounds, paper currency of our state, etc. etc." In the Plea, we should in answer, observe, that common fame was against her, that we had asserted nothing as of our own knowledge, it was indeed true that she was dressed up in certain gaudy and tattered trappings, which gave her a very suspicious appearance that she had lately been very wild and strange in her conduct, that she harboured in her house, men of the most infamous character, that she refused to deliberate with her sisters upon the most important concerns of the family, and that she refused to make provision for discharging her part of the domestic debt, etc. etc.

There would have been one argument alledged in her favour which would have puzzled the wisest of them to answer, viz. her present virtuous, zealous representation in the hon. the Congress of the United States.—The third and most proper mode, would have been, by application to Columbia University, to have us reprehended by its learned governors for an abuse of poetical propriety.—1st. Because reprehension is the penalty annexed to many under collegiate government.—2dly, Because this is the proper tribunal to which to refer the discussion of a literary subject.—3dly, Because we have been apparently guilty of copying a literary error; since the justice of the prosopopeia demands that the proposed conduct of Mrs. Rhode-Island, should have been stiled strumpet-like instead of villainous.

To be as serious as this subject demands. Should the delegates of Rhode-Island be unable to controvert this statement of proceedings, the event must involve consequences not only serious, but perhaps fatal to the tranquility of that state, and of the union. The Printer in the discharge of his duty, feels a conscious rectitude in having promulgated the same, for the early information of his fellow citizens; and unawed by the encroachments of despotism, or the overbearing spirit of men in high stations, is determined to assert his rights and privileges as a freeman, while he hopes that a truly patriotic spirit will ever pervade all ranks of men, and keep inviolate that sacred LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, which is the *Palladium of all the civil, political and religious rights of the Citizens of America.*

LISBON, Dec. 9.

The sentence of death pronounced upon the offenders who committed a robbery upon the Royal treasury several months since, being presented to our Sovereign for confirmation, her Majesty tore the paper, saying, that as she was the only sufferer, no life should be made a sacrifice for the offence. It is imagined that it will become common to send public offenders into perpetual banishment to the coast of Africa, instead of punishing them with death.

UTRECHT *(Holland)* January 15.

When and in what manner the differences in this Republic will be settled is totally unknown even to the deepest of our politicians; but this is certain, that the two factions begin to exceed those bounds which they have hitherto respected, and scarce a day passes without some occurrences happening, which, though of but small importance, seem to prefage those of a more unhappy kind; the minds of the people get heated, and the consequences are much dreaded.

Hague Feb. 1. Whilst all plans for a real accommodation of the subsisting differences of this Republic are in a doubtful state of negociation, we are much concerned to see the spirit of discontent so prevalent in many parts of these provinces. At Amsterdam the people shew so great a share of discontent that the Regency is taking every precaution to prevent its breaking out into excess. The city of Rotterdam is most in the same state of ferment. From Deventer we have accounts that some of the Regents have fled, and that six hundred Burghers have signed an act by which they engage to defend the majority of Regents who have adopted the system of reform. Thus it is but too apparent that the spirit of party prevails throughout this Republic, and unless some means are devised to settle matters, it is feared that the consequences will be fatal to the peace and harmony of the good people of these provinces.

LONDON, January 15.

The great Council which the King of France has called to meet him shortly at Versailles, is something like the Council of all the Peers of the realm, which King Charles I. summoned to attend him at York as he was marching to war with Scotland. It is thought that the question upon which the King means to take the advice of this great assembly is, the propriety of repealing the penal laws now subsisting in France against the Protestants.

The King of France is now busily employed in making the way clear to universal toleration throughout his dominions. So much has his most Christian Majesty this object at heart, that contrary to practice, for time immemorial, he has admitted into the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, members who have withdrawn themselves from the pale of the mother church.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to their sentence, eighteen malefactors were executed on the platform before Newgate. They were turned off about a quarter past nine, and behaved becoming their unhappy situation.

The alarming intelligence from Rhode-Island has not a little agitated many of the American merchants. The trick of the Americans making payment of their debts in paper money is a downright robbery, as even in their own country it is depreciated above half in value; but to an Englishman, it cannot be of any service whatever.

A letter from Paris contains the following intelligence: We hear that at the end of last July, an army of 3000 English and some Seapoys, belonging to Bengal, had gained a complete victory over some of the Asiatic Princes, from whom they had taken great riches and plunder.

Jan. 20. Some of the private letters from the Continent mention a popular sedition having broken out lately at Vienna; and although the account vary as to the effect of it, yet the fact itself seems sufficiently authenticated for the futures to be taken up in the course of one day, proof, considering the great number of those how well an Emperor can be served. The daughters of prostitution were dispersed in different Convents, a profanation highly resented by the Monks, who to a man became friends to the harlots, and joined, as were, issue with Venus's petticoat corporation. In short the church and stews united in a common effort to found among that part of the people, whom the po justly styles, *the scum that rises uppermost when the tion boils*, contagious breath of fanaticism. The Imperial Palace was instantly surrounded, and the man at whose nod millions of his fellow creatures used to tremble but a few minutes before, now found himself, it is said, compelled to withdraw secretly from the furious multitude. The next day a Proclamation was published, containing an apology for the Sovereign in regard to his misconstruction of his late intentions. This step, represented as an act of clemency by some, was, by many more considered as tantamount partaking of a dangerous weakness; but the further precaution of the Emperor, in enforcing military law, and forbidding under the most heavy penalties and punishments all riotous meetings, will prove more efficacious than such a proclamation as alluded to can be justified in its consequence. A great number of the rioters it is said, have paid with their lives for the rebellious attempt.

Jan. 27. The Spaniards are indefatigable in strengthening their marine: every possible exertion is made, not only in Europe but in the W. Indies, to render their navy equal in number and force to that of the other branch of the House of Bourbon. The combined effects of which—we shall no doubt be made sensible of, when the convenient moment shall arrive for changing—that delusive system of complaisance and affection, which is now made use of, not to humbug our sapient ministers out of their understanding (for that is not in the power of art) but to cheat the nation out of its most essential sources of opulence.

The Irish papers are still full of the outrageous depredations of the Whiteboys; but the contributions they levy is of a more dangerous complexion, for it consists of gun-powder, even eight pounds to a task. It is necessary to ask, to what purpose this gun-powder is intended? Not merely to kill rocks and Hibernian crows, if uniform revenge can justify the worst conjecture. We before observed, and again repeat it, that the country gentlemen cannot be too careful of their own safety and that of their families. To suffer this increasing strength among the insurgents, is acting like Charles the XIIth when his bed was set on fire at Bender: His last resource for checking the flames, was the attempt to extinguish them with brandy.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 22.

"*A most horrid murder was committed last week in a very populous part of the town of Paris, by a priest, whose name they say is Bardier. He was reckoned a libertine, used to game, kept a mistress, &c. His mother lived in the country, wrote several letters of admonition to him, but to no purpose. She then addressed herself to her eldest son, a very honest, industrious man, who had made his fortune in the law, and in purchasing in the public funds. She desired him to try every method to save his brother from ruin; and if gentle means should fail, to apply to the Minister and get him confined. The Abbe having got intelligence of this secret correspondence, and knowing that his brother always carried his whole fortune, which consisted of 30,000 crowns, about him, in a pocket book, invented him to spend the evening at his Mistresses'——There, with the woman's assistance, this unnatural murder killed him, and both attempted to cut off his legs above the knee, in order to put him in a trunk. They could not, however, succeed; for the body was found, thus mangled, three days after the murder. The best part of his effects the deceased had left at his lodgings. This accursed minister of Hell, and his Jezebel, went off undiscovered immediately after, and have probably reached, in three days time, a foreign shore. May such abominable pests of society meet condign punishment; and discord or remorse throw out of them, or both, into the hands of justice!*"

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

A few days since, at a public sale of the effects of S——W——Esq. under a commission of bankruptcy, among other things a negro woman and two young children were put up at one lot, and 111. had been bidden for them, when a gentleman of this city interposed, and reprobating the iniquity of such sales declared he would purchase the unfortunate blacks himself, and give them their freedom: the first bidder disappearing, the gentleman generously offered 5l. which the auctioneer directly accepted, and knocked off the lot to him, to the universal satisfaction of all present.

On Tuesday last, a little after sun set, as Mr. John Tulp, farmer, who resided near Reading, in this state, was returning home from Mr. Kerr's mill, near Germantown with a waggon load of grain, he was unfortunately way-laid by some atrocious villain or villains, who discharged a musket at him as he rode in the waggon, the ball of which entered his right side and penetrated almost through him, which put a period to his existance. The horses taking fright at the musket run away with the waggon to a considerable distance from where the accident happened, and some persons in the neighbourhood hastening to see what was the matter, caused the perpetrators of this diabolical act to steer off, and prevented their design of robbing Mr. Tulp which, doubtless, was their intention. The jury which sat on the body brought in their verdict, wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

Yesterday and the day before, a general anxiety pervaded the city, in consequence of a report, that the question, whether Congress will remove from this place to Philadelphia, was warmly agitated in that assembly.—It is however expected, and most sincerely wished, that this measure will not be precipitately acceded to."

Abstract of late intelligence from London.

The treaty with France has caused great uneasiness, not only in the kingdom of England, but in Portugal, which situation is greatly disguited, that treaty materially clashing with, and in some measure nullifying theirs. The debates ran high upon this topick, in which Mr. Pitt was not the least active. There is great clamour upon so great a non-attendance of members, when matters of the utmost importance were agitating A British writer observes:—"By this French treaty, which is not founded on mutual wants and redundancies we immediately lose a commercial treaty with Portugal, which is manifestly founded on our axiom, and by a happy experience of ages, has been proved mutually beneficial to both countries; and also hazard the loss of our sugar Islands in the west! This is snatching at a shadow and losing the substance out of our mouth, with a vengeance!—Even Spain, devoted as that country is to the French cabinet stands astonished, and looks with a jealous eye, at the unparalled negociation now carrying on between the French ministry and ours! However, it will furnish them with a pretence for withdrawing their commercial intercourse from us, at least that part of it which is most flattering and beneficial to us."

Holland is like a ship at sea, without a rudder, and almost without a compass. Whether she will drive into a harbour, or dash upon a rock, is yet uncertain; but she looks like making shipwreck on the French coast.

BOSTON, May 3.

WEDNESDAY the 25th ult. was the day on which the General Court, pursuant to the Governor's Proclamation of the 12th, were to meet at the State-House in this town. Many Members accordingly attended; but not in sufficient number to form a quorum of both Houses till the next day, when his Excellency, at one o'clock, met the two Branches in the Senate-Chamber, and addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

AT the time of your last recess, there was no expectation of any further meeting of the present General Court: But another meeting has been thought necessary, in consequence of the death of *Thomas Ivers*, Esquire, by which the office of Treasurer had become vacant. As there is no law, authorising the Governor and Council, in such a case, to make a temporary appointment; and it being apprehended the Constitution would not warrant it, the Council advised, that the General Court should be convened, as soon as might be, for the purpose of supplying the vacancy; and accordingly you are now convened for that purpose.

An interruption of business at the Treasury, must be at all times inconvenient to the public; but especially so, at the present time, when there is such a multiplicity of it to be transacted, and the fulfilment of the engagements of Government depends upon its being speedily done. It is probable, therefore, you will proceed to the choice of a Treasurer, as soon as you can obtain sufficient information and satisfaction, respecting the persons, who may be candidates for that office. The character of Mr. *Ivers*'s successor, should be, like *his*, distinguished by an industrious application to business, by a happy facility in transacting it; and by the strictest integrity. This description, at the same time it shews what ought to be the character of such an officer, is but a just tribute to the memory of the deceased.

There are several other matters which also require the consideration of the General Court.

You are sensible, Gentlemen, that the facilities, allowed by Congress to discharge a part of the requisition of September, 1785, are not now receivable at the Treasury; the time of receiving them having expired the first day of the present month. A letter has therefore been written to our Delegates, recommending a speedy application to that Honourable Body to lengthen out the time for receiving those facilities. You will consider, Gentlemen, what is proper to be further done in regard to them.

Another matter for your consideration, respects the jurisdiction-line between this State and New-York.

I transmitted to Governor Clinton, with my letter of the 3d of March, an authenticated copy of our late act, allowing the Commissioners further time for settling that line, and informed his Excellency, that the Massachusetts Delegates, to whom I wrote upon that head, would, in concert with the Agents of New-York, settle the necessary preliminaries, and jointly request the Commissioners to appoint a time for finishing that business. Soon after transmitting that act, and before the prorogation of the General Court, I received through the hands of our Delegates, a new act for the same purpose, passed by the Legislature of that State; repealing their former acts, and making the appointment of two additional Commissioners necessary. As there was then no expectation of a meeting of the General Court for several months, and the Legislature of New-York continued sitting, I apprehend it would expedite the settlement of the line, if they should pass an act conformable to our's, for that purpose and accordingly on the 15th of March, I wrote to, and desired our Delegates to represent this matter to Governor Clinton for his consideration. But I have not since had any information upon the subject.—The act of the Legislature of New-York will be laid before you for your consideration.

As a considerable part of the federal troops, ordered by Congress, in October last, to be raised in this State, have been enlisted, and cloathing was preparing for them, they would have been soon fit for service: in which case they might have relieved a like number in our two regiments, employed in the Western Counties: or, if needful, have supplied the place of those regiments at the expiration of their time of service. But Congress have thought proper to discharge those troops, excepting two companies of artillery, who are ordered to be stationed at the Federal Arsenal in Springfield; as you will observe by several resolutions of their's dated the ninth instant.

With respect to those two regiments, General Lincoln informs me, that the several companies, of which they are composed, are completed; and that they are stationed as the nature of the service made necessary.

The Supreme Judicial Court are proceeding in their business in the counties; and the Commissioners, empowered to promise indemnity to a certain description of criminals, have been going on with their's. The proceedings of each, contained in their respective letter to me, will be laid before you.

Having thus made the necessary communications, I would so far bring back to your recollection the late measures of government respecting the rebellion, as to congratulate you upon the success of them; and upon the hopeful prospect there is, if those measures are continued, that the Western Counties will in a short time be restored to a state of tranquility. This is the happy result of your cordial and spirited co-operation with the Executive in those measures: which were planned and executed pursuant to your recommendations; and have been honoured with your repeated approbation.

It has been my lot to pass through the several grades of political life, during a period the most interesting that America ever saw; and it is with real satisfaction I can take a review of it, in the solitary hour of reflection.

As I have been so long versant in it, and have had so large a share of the honours of my country, it is certainly decent to wish for retirement, that younger men, and of more ability might succeed the chair of government.

I am happy, that with this wish the voice of the people co-incides; as in the contrary case, I could not have indulged it, without the imputation of deserting them in the present critical situation of their affairs.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to thank you for the confidence, with which you have honoured me, and for the favourable opinion you have, on several occasions, expressed of my administration; and be assured, that the recollection of them in future, will be a source of real pleasure.

You will have the goodness to accept of my sincere and ardent wishes for your welfare and happiness; and will, I am persuaded, with equal ardour, join with me in the further wish—that the people of this Commonwealth may have just ideas of liberty, and not lose it in licentiousness and its natural consequent—despotism: That they may revere the Constitution of their own framing, and govern their conduct by the principles of it, especially in the choice of the men, to whom, when chosen, the Constitution has delegated the power of government: That their Delegates, actuated by the same principles, may be, not the violators, but the guardians of liberty and property; may ever pay a sacred regard to public faith; and by all their acts, in the best manner, promote the public happiness.

Under the uniform influence of such principles, the Commonwealth will rise superiour to its present embarrassments; and evince to the world the mistake of those politicians, who declare, that a Government, founded, like ours, on the principles of equal liberty, cannot long subsist.

May this Commonwealth, and the United States in general, be lasting monuments of the truth of a counter-declaration.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

Council-Chamber, April 26, 1787.

Last Friday the Hon. the Legislature, convened in the representatives' Chamber, appointed ALEXANDER HODGDON, Esqr. Treasurer and Receiver-General of this Commonwealth, *vice* THOMAS IVERS, Esqr. deceased.

The same day an Order passed in the Honourable House of Representatives expelling therefrom *Moses Harvey*, Representative of Montague, in the county of Hampshire.

His Excellency the Governor, by request of the General Court, has been pleased to issue a BRIEF, most earnestly recommending it to the good people throughout the Commonwealth, to exercise their Christian benevolence, by contributing to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers in the late destructive fire in this town.

The Legislature, have passed an act, repealing such act or parts of acts, of this Commonwealth, as may be repugnant to the treaty of Peace between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, agreeably to the recommendation of Congress.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canada to his friend in Boston, dated March 28.

"I am exceedingly sorry to hear of the confused state you are involved in at present in Massachusetts, and, for my part, much fear the consequences. I saw your hero, *Shays*, in Canada, with a number of his attendants. *Hope*, for my part, he and they will meet the just rewards of their demerit. I think they are treated with suitable contempt in Canada. The poor fellow was obliged to leave his horse and sleigh in pawn for his tavern bill."

NORTHAMPTON, May 9.

On Thursday last, the High Sheriff of the county of Hampshire received Death Warrants for two of the six persons that were condemned for high treason, by the Supreme Court lately holden in this town, viz. *Jason Parminter* and *Henry M'Culloch*——they are to be executed on the 24th inst.——The four others have received a pardon, and were, on Friday evening last, liberated from prison.

We are informed, that two only of those condemned in the county of Berkshire, are to be executed, viz. *Peter Willcox*, of Lee, and *Nathaniel Austin*, jun. of Sheffield.

The General Court, on Thursday last, adjourned to the Tuesday preceding the last Wednesday of this month.

BRUCE's Tavern, some time past kept on Mount Pleasant, is now kept opposite the Meeting-house, near the Academy, in Leicester.

** A few copies of a *Thanksgiving Sermon*, preached by the Rev. Mr. Lathrop of West-Springfield, may be had at this office.

Zebina Montague,

INFORMS his Friends and Customers, that he has just received a fresh assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, which are now ready for sale at his Store in Amherst—where they may be supplied with almost every article usually enquired after in a country store, as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the country——West-India Goods of all sorts—Nails—Glass—Sweeds Iron—German Steel, &c. &c.

May 7, 1787.

STRAYED from the Subscriber the latter part of April last, a brown Mare COLT, two years old, star in her forehead, not docked, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Colt, and inform the subscriber, shall be well rewarded, by

PEREZ CLAP.

Southampton, May 7, 1787.

B. PRESCOTT,

HAVING enlarged his *Wool-Card* manufactory, is now able to supply his customers with all kinds of Wool Cards as cheap as they are sold in America.

Northampton, April 17, 1787.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any demands on the Estate of JOSEPH MONTAGUE, late of Granby, deceased, are desired to bring in and exhibit their claims immediately to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

JOHN MONTAGUE, Administrator.

Granby, April 25, 1787.

ment which he or he is appointed to fill town (or district) for the year ensuing,

From the Independent Chronicle.

BOSTON, April 12, 1787.

Messrs. *Adams* and *Nourse*,

I am desired by the Committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, upon Agriculture, to request that you will insert in your useful and extensive paper, the following and very interesting account of the manner of cultivating HEMP, as is now practised at Sudbury, and its neighbourhood.

Wm. ERVING, Rec. Sec'y.

Woburn, March 24, 1787.

DEAR SIR,

IF you think the following sketches can be of any use in cultivating Hemp, and are worth the attention of the Agricultural Committee, you are at liberty to communicate them. I have endeavoured to add to my own experience and knowledge in that branch of husbandry, the best practices of others that I have been able with much pains to collect.—Perhaps they may be of some advantage in those places where the true method is not known. I am, with esteem,

Your most obedient, and
very humble servant,
LOAMMI BALDWIN.

William Erving, Esq. Rec. Sec. to the Agricultural Committee, *Boston.*

Directions for raising HEMP.

THE soil should be a warm, light loam, composed of a pure mould, and a little sand, manured in much the same proportion as for Indian corn; some compost manure is to be preserved, which has not any foul seeds among it (weeds are very prejudical to a crop of hemp) better if the manure is applied and plowed in just before winter.

The land should have three plowings at least in the spring, and made very fine. The seed should be sowed on a well harrowed surface, early in May, if the season is dry and favourable; but if not, the sowing may be deferred a week or fortnight: in that case another plowing will be necessary, observing always that the seed should be sowed soon after the last plowing is performed, before the land settles and becomes stiff and heavy, then harrowed in with a fine iron tooth harrow.

The quantity of seed (if new) may vary from two bushels and a quarter, to three bushels per acre. If through necessity old seed is to be sowed, the quantity must be greater, and it should be deposited in a cellar two, three or four weeks previous to sowing. The time ought to be something in proportion to the age of the seed; the older it is the longer it should lay in the cellar, not exceeding three or four weeks (but old seed seldom answers well.) The land should be sowed twice over, the sower passing in cross wise direction, the better to scatter the seed equally on the ground.

Some of the Sudbury people who have practised the growing of Hemp for a series of years, hold, that to crop the land every year successively with Hemp, is better than to shift or vary the crop. This seems to be against the general principle in cropping land; however, by a little attention, the fact may be ascertained.

The time for pulling is when the simple or male hemp turns whitish, before it turns blackish, just at the time when the farina escapes, (this is known by its smoaking when agitated by the wind, or any other cause) which commonly happens about the first of August.

There are two kinds of hemp, male and female: the female bears the seed; therefore some of the best plants should be reserved in the borders of the field, or other places, in order to produce seed for the next year, and the rest is to be pulled up by the roots; and as it is pulled lay it about an inch thick on the ground where it grew, (or if thinner the better); and what that land will not receive must be carried off to other ground, and there spread in the same manner, taking care to turn it once or twice, and in two or three days, if the weather is good it will be fit to bind into bundle of about twelve or fifteen inches girth, in order to be housed; and the sooner it is dried, and got into the barn, the better. If the quantity be small, and can be placed under cover immediately upon pulling, so as to dry well without receiving any wet, it will be the heavier, and of a brighter greenish colour when dressed; better resembling foreign hemp.—In short the attentive cultivator of this useful article neglects all other business to take care of his hemp at this stage of the business, if exposed when a shower or storm threatens, and git it secured under shelter, where it remains until about Indian harvest time, when it is taken out and removed to a proper place for water rotting: this should be a pond where the water can be drawn off and flowed again at pleasure. There bed it in circular heaps, with the top ends inward, lapping about two thirds the length of the stalk; add some weight to keep it from swimming, then raise the water high enough to cover it. There it may continue about three weeks, longer or shorter, according to the state of the weather, hotter or colder. When rotted enough, take it up, washing it at the same time, and remove it to dry ground, and set it with the but end downward, leaning against poles, arranged for the purpose, on croches about three feet high, placing a bundle on one side of the pole and another on the other side, alternately, until the whole is set up; or it may set against a rail fence in the same manner, running the top ends of the hemp through, between the upper and second rail, which will secure it from being blown down by the winds. There it is to remain, exposed to the action of all the varieties of the weather, until the spring following. Some attention should be paid to the situation of the ground, where it is thus to be placed, in order to have the hemp dry for dressing as early in the spring as possible. It would be well to invert the bundles, or place them horizontally on poles, disposed for that purpose, time enough for the but ends (which have stood on the ground all winter) to get thoroughly dry, previous to the dressing, or a great loss will take place; for if it be wet, the coat or hart on the but ends of the stalk, for seven or eight inches, (being the heaviest part in proportion to its length) will go to waste in the operation of the brake. It should first be broken in a very coarse brake, the floats or teeth of which should be three inches and an half, or four inches, asunder; then in a common flax brake.

The swingling is performed much in the same manner as Flax, only applying a more driving (but not harder) stroke, continuing the knife down nearly to the end of the Hemp, sticking it as much as possible with the knife.

A man will dress about thirty or forty pounds a day, according to the rot it gets, and its dryness, and the dryness of the weather at the time of dressing; this is very essential.—I have been informed that Mr. Elisha Rice of Sudbury, has broke and swingled ninty-five pounds of Hemp in one day.

The common produce of Hemp on an acre of Sudbury land, varies from nine to twelve hundred weight.

I would recommend to the common farmers in general, to raise half an acre, or an acre of Hemp annually; but not to go so largely into the business, as to force them to neglect the other necessary affairs of their Farms, or hire many laborers under disadvantages; for attempting more than can be accomplished with convenience, will increase the expence, consequently lessen the profit, and thereby lessen the work.

L. B.

P. S. A quantity of fresh Hemp-Seed may be had at Sudbury.

Wm. ERVING, Rec. Sec'y.

LONDON, December 30.

A young woman in Coventry lately prevailed on her dying husband to make a will, and leave her such and such particular estates, as her dower; strictly, however, enjoining the executors not to permit her to receive more out of the premises than 200ol. per annum. The husband died, and Celia put on weeds; never was woman more dejected—her grief forbad her to have relish for public amusements—and carriages and servants were but attendants on vanity, not worth the attention of a mortal. The pretty widow, with 200ol. a year, made some noise however; and many a shoe was blackened and many a head powdered, to attract her notice. At length, one of her lovers having seriously proposed marriage to her, and she thinking, as the six months were our, the sign of indecorum could not be charged upon her, assured the gentleman she had no objection either to his person or manners, but she was greatly afraid he was under some mistake, and that it was her money, not herself, he wished to wed; if this was the case, he would be miserable indeed, as she had scarcely a competency wherewith to support herself. This the enamoured youth considered all fineffe, for he had taken care to see the will before he saw her face; and clasping her in his arms, vowed he prized her charms more than gold; in short, they married, and speedily after, pretending to light upon the will by chance, tenderly upbraided her for not before entrusting him with the secret—she was unkind, she doubted his truth, his constancy, and was resolved to try it: however, she must be convinced now, that he married her for love, and love only; but as she had so much money, he would thank her for £ or 600l. for a particular occasion.

The lady turning round, took his hand in her's—My dear, said she, remember I told you I had no fortune, and I told you true;—my late loved Lord left a fortune for me on paper, but not a guinea in reality do I possess; on the contrary, I want a little money from you to pay a few debts I contracted while I was single.

The astonished husband stood motionless a while, at length flounding out of the room, determined to cut short the pain of living with one he could not love, which he immediately effected by discharging a pistol through his head.

CASH given for Long HUMAN HAIR by *John Daniellson*, at his shop next door to the Printing-Office, Northampton.

April 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of DAVID DAY, late of Worthington, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate, from the third day of April current, to bring in and support their claims, We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, on the first Mondays of July, August and September next, from one to six o'clock on each day.—No accounts will be allowed after the above time.

JOHN STONE,
AMASA CLAPP,

Chesterfield, April 3, 1787.

MAY 1787. THE NUMB. 37.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and eighty-seven.

An act for the due Regulation of licenced Houses.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no person whosoever, may presume to be a common victualler, innholder, taverner or seller of wine, beer, ale, cyder, brandy, rum, or any strong liquors by retail, or in a less quantity than twenty eight gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time, except such person be first duly licenced, according to law, by the Justices of the peace, of the same county, where such person lives, in General Sessions assembled; according to the regulations hereafter expressed, on pain of forfeiting the sum of twenty pounds; and if any person shall at any time sell any spirituous liquors, or any mixed liquors, part of which is spiritous, without licence therefor duly had and obtained, according to law, he shall forfeit and pay for each offence, a sum not exceeding six pounds, nor less than forty shillings, which fine or forfeitures also the fine or forfeiture aforementioned, shall ensue, one half thereof to the informer, the other half to the county where such offence is committed.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all licences shall be yearly renewed; and that the Clerk of the peace in the respective counties, from time to time, annually, before the granting licences, shall transmit to the Selectmen of every town and district, within the county, a list of the names of the persons in such town or district, that were licenced the year before, and that licences shall not be renewed to any person borne on such list, unless the Selectmen of such town or district shall have considered the same and made return thereof to the Clerk of the Peace of the county to which their respectively belong, certifying thereon as follows, viz.

We the subscribers, Selectmen of the town (or district) of ——, do hereby certify, that we have maturely considered the returned list of such persons as were licenced the year past, and to the best of our knowledge, the following persons, named therein, have maintained good rule and order in their respective houses or shops, and have conformed to the laws and regulations respecting licenced persons, and are firmly attached to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

And no person shall have his licence renewed unless his name be inserted in such certificate, or in another of the same tenor. And no person, after the the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, shall be licenced to be a victualler, innholder, taverner or retailer of spirituous liquors, until he has taken an oath in the the following words.

I, A. B. do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that I will to the utmost of my power defend the constitution and Government thereof, against traiterous conspiracies and all hostile and violent attempts whatsoever.

Which oath may be administered by the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or by any Justice of the Peace, or any town or district Clerk, in such towns or districts wherein no Justice of the Peace dwells; and the Justice or Clerk who may administer such oath, shall make certificate thereof to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, which certificate will be filed by the Clerk of the said Court, among the records of the same Court; and a certificate that such oath has been taken, shall be made and filed as aforesaid, in case where the Clerk of the said Court shall administer the such oath; and no certificate as aforesaid shall be required afterwards, upon a renewel of such person's licence: And no person shall be firstly or originally licenced, to be a victualer, innholder, taverner, or seller of wine beer, ale cyder, brandy, rum, or other strong liquors by retail, in the town or district where he lives, other than such as produce a certificate, from the Selectmen of the same town or district, recommending them as follows, viz.

We the subscribers, Selectmen of the town (or district) of do approve of inserting the name of the person, and the employment for which he or she is approbated) in the said town (or district) for the year ensuing, and We do hereby recommend the said as a person of sober life and conversation, suitably qualified and provided for the exercise of such an employment, and firmly attached to the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

And it shall be the duty of the Selectmen in the several towns, annually, to certify to the Court of the General Sessions of the Peace, at the beginning of their term for granting licences, what number of innholders and retailers in their respective towns, they judge to be necessary for the public good. And that no licence be renewed, to any persons who shall have been before licenced, against whom any presentment, complaint or information, shall be made, for misrule or disorder in such House, or for not being suitably provided as the law in such case requires, to entertain strangers and travellers at bed and board, before the matter complained of and informed against, be enquired into and judged of. Provided such presentment or complaint be prosecuted to effect, at or before the same Court for granting such licences; unless the prosecution be delayed at the motion of the person applying for the licence.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all innholders, taverners and common victuallers, shall at times be furnished with suitable provisions and lodgings, for the refreshment and entertainment of strangers and travellers, pasturing and stable room, hay and provender (saving that in populous sea-port towns, stable room hay and provender only are required) for their horses and cattle, on pain of being deprived of their licence. And every licenced victualler, innholder or taverner, shall at all times have a board or sign affixed to his or her house, or in some conspicuous place near the same, with his or her name at large thereon, and the particular employment for which he or she is licenced; and if any victualler, innholder or taverner, enjoined by law to be suitably provided to receive and entertain strangers, travellers or others as occasion may require, shall be convicted of refusing to make suitable provision when desired, for the receiving of strangers, travellers and their horses and cattle, or for any public entertainment, such person upon being convicted thereof before the Justices of the General Sessions of the peace, of the county to which such person belongs, shall by the said Justices be deprived of his or her licence; and the said Justices shall be and they are hereby empowered and directed to order the Sheriff of the same county, or his Deputy-Sheriff, to cause the sign of such convicted person to be taken down.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person except those who are licenced for common victuallers, taverners, or innholders, may presume to sell strong liquors, as in this act mentioned, nor any mixed liquors part of which are spirituous, to be drank in their houses, or any of the parts or dependencies of the same; and that any person licenced to sell wine, beer, ale, cyder, brandy, rum, or any strong liquors by retail only, shall be convicted of entertaining or suffering any persons to drink such strong liquors or mixed liquors in their shops, houses or parts or dependencies of such shops or houses, he shall incur and suffer the like penalties and forfeitures as are inflicted by this law, upon persons selling without licence, to be recovered and appropriated in the same manner.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no taverner, innholder or victualler, shall have or keep in or about their houses, yards, gardens or dependencies, any dice, cards, bowls, billiards, quoits or any other implements used in gaming: nor shall suffer any person or persons resorting unto any of their houses, to use or exercise any of the said games or any other unlawful game or sport, within their said houses or any of their dependencies as aforesaid, or places to them belonging, on pain of forfeiting the sum of forty shillings, for every such offence, upon due conviction thereof, to be disposed of as is herein directed; and every person convicted of playing as aforesaid, in any such house or dependencies thereof, shall forfeit the sum of twenty shillings, to be disposed of as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no taverner, innkeeper or victualler, shall suffer any dancing or revelling in his house or the dependencies thereof, as aforesaid, on penalty of thirty shillings, to be paid by the master or keeper of the said house, who shall suffer the same, and the penalty of six shillings to be paid by each person offending, in any of the said particulars, to be disposed of as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no taverner, innholder or victualler shall suffer any person to drink to drunkenness or excess in his or her house, or suffer any minor, travellers excepted, or servant, to sit drinking there, or to have any strong drink there, without special allowance of their respective parents, guardians or masters, on pain of forfeiting the fine of twenty shillings for every offence of that kind, to be appropriated as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person after being duly convicted of any breach in this law, shall again break any part of this law, and thereof be duly convicted, he shall over and above suffering and the penalty set to such breach of this law, recognize for his good behaviour in the sum of twenty pounds, for one year, with two sufficient sureties, over and above his recognizance for good order, at taking out his licence. And if any person convicted of a second breach of this act as aforesaid, shall presume again to break any part of this law, over and above suffering the penalty of this law for such breach of it, he or she shall forfeit his or her licence, not to be renewed again for the space of three years next following.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person being duly convicted of any breach of this law, shall be unable or shall neglect to pay and satisfy the fine imposed, together with the costs of prosecution, and likewise give bond for his good behaviour, if it be on the second conviction, within twenty-four hours next after sentence declared in that respect, it shall and may be lawful for the Court, before whom such conviction may be, to order such offender to be openly whipt not exceeding fifteen stripes, for one offence, nor less than ten, and to restrain the offender in prison until the said fine and charges are paid and bond given as aforesaid, or the order for corporal punishment be executed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before any person shall receive a licence to be an innholder, taverner, victualer, or retailer of spirituous liquors, every such person shall become bound by recognizance to the Commonwealth, in the sum of twenty pounds, as principal, with two sureties in ten pounds each, before one or more Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace, on the conditions following, viz.

The condition of this recognizance is such, that whereas the above bounden A. B. is admitted and allowed by the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace, to keep a tavern, inn or victualing house, and to sell wine, beer, ale, cyder, brandy, rum, and mixed liquors, and other strong liquors by retail, for the space of one whole year next ensuing and no longer, in the now dwelling house of the said A. B. and no other; if therefore, the said A. B. during the time aforesaid, shall keep and maintain good order and rule, and shall suffer no disorder, nor unlawful games to be used in his said house, or in any of the dependencies thereof, and shall not break any of the laws for the regulation of such houses, then this recognizance to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

And before any person shall receive licence to be a retailer of strong liquours, to be spent out of his house, and not otherwise, such person shall become bound by recognizance, as aforesaid, on condition following viz.

The condition of this recognizance is such, that whereas the above bounden A. B. is licenced and allowed by the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, to retail strong liquors, to be spent out of his now dwelling house, or shop, for the space of one year next ensuing and no longer, and not otherwise: if therefore, the said A. B. shall not break the laws made for the regulation of such retailers, and shall do and observe the directions of the law, relating to such licences, then this present recognizance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon default being made, upon any such recognizance, a *scire facias* shall issue and judgment and execution be had in the usual form; and that no recognizance for the keeping the laws respecting the abovementioned licences, shall be put in suit, for any breach thereof made, after the expiration of two years from the time of taking such recognizance.

And be it further enacted, That every person to whom any licence shall be granted, before the receiving or exercising the same, over and above the recognizance required, for the due observation of the laws, and keeping good rule and order as aforesaid, shall also become bound to the Commonwealth, in a distinct recognizance, with sufficient furities, in manner as aforesaid, on condition, that the person so licenced shall duly and truly pay the duty of excise, according to the regulations that are or during the time of such person's licence, may be established by law.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the time of granting licences to innholders and retailers as aforesaid, shall be at the first General sessions of the Peace, that shall be held in course, within the several counties, on or next after the last Tuesday in June, annually; unless upon application made to the General Sessions of the Peace, at any of the terms stated by law for holding said Court, and on such day and time of the sitting of such Court, as the Justices of the same are wont to give their more general attendance, for licence to keep an inn, tavern, a House of public entertainment, or to retail strong liquors, it shall appear to the same Court, that the person applying was unavoidably prevented from making application at the said first General Sessions of the Peace, or that the necessity of such licence had taken place since that time; and in either case, that the public good makes it necessary that the same should be granted; in which case the said Justices are empowered to grant the same, as though it was the proper term for granting licences, the person applying for such licence paying therefor, for the use of the county, six shillings, over and above the usual fees and duties.

And be it further enacted, That when it shall so happen, that any licenced innholder or retailer, shall die before the year is expired for which licence shall have been granted, and the widow of the deceased, if such there be, or children or other representative, shall desire to exercise said employment, in such licenced house, the remainder of the year; and where any licenced innholder or retailer, shall remove from a licenced house, and the purchaser or occupier of such house, shall petition to be licenced, to be an innholder or retailer in the same house for the remainder of the year, in every such case, it shall be lawful, and the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, are hereby empowered, at any of the terms appointed by law for holding the same in such county, and any two Justices of the Peace, *quorum unus*, are also empowered to grant licences to such person or petitioner applying therefor, the remainder of the year. *Provided* such person be suitably qualified therefor, and recommended in manner as the law directs.

And the better to prevent intemperance, and nurseries of vice and debauchery:

Be it further enacted, That the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace in each county, be, and they are hereby directed, not to licence more persons in any town or district to keep houses for common entertainment, or to retail spirituous liquors as aforesaid, than the Justices shall judge necessary for the receiving and refreshment of travellers and strangers, and to serve the public occasions of such town or district, or are necessary for the public good; And all public houses shall be on or near the high streets, roads and places of great resort.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Selectmen in each town shall cause to be posted up in the houses and shops of all taverners, innholders and retailers, as aforesaid, within such towns or districts, a list of the names of all persons reputed common drunkards, or common tiplers, or common gamesters, mispending their time and estate in such houses. And every keeper of such house or shop, after notice given him as aforesaid, that shall be convicted before one or more Justices of the Peace, of entertaining or suffering any of the persons in such list, to drink or tipple or game, in his or her house, or any of the dependences thereof, or of selling them spirituous liquor, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty shillings.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever any person shall by idleness or excessive drinking of spirituous liquors, so mispend, waste, or lessen his or her estate, as thereby either to expose himself or herself, his or her family, to want or indigent circumstances, or the town to which he or she belongs, to a charge or expence for the maintainance or support of him or her, or his or her family, or shall so indulge himself or herself in the use of spirituous liquors, as thereby greatly to injure his or her health, or endanger the loss thereof, such Selectmen shall in writing under their hands, forbid all licenced persons in their respective towns and districts, to sell to any of the afore-described mispenders of time and estate, any spirituous or strong liquors, in this act mentioned, for the space of one year, and shall in like manner forbid the licenced persons of any other town or district to which such mispender may resort for the same; and if any of the persons contained in the said prohibition, shall not, in the opinion of the said Selectmen or the major part of them, have reformed during the said year; in such case, the Selectmen of such town or district shall renew the prohibition in manner as aforesaid; and if any licenced victualler, taverner, innholder, or retailer of spirituous or strong liquors, shall during any such prohibition, sell to any person contained therein, any spirituous liquors, in this act mentioned, he shall forfeit and pay for each offence, the sum of twenty shillings, to the use of the town or district where such mispender lives, to be sued for, and recovered by the Treasurer of such town or district.

And whereas the giving credit to town inhabitants and others, living near houses of public entertainment, very much tends to the destructive expence of time and money of many persons:

Be it therefore enacted, That if any innholder, retailer, ale-house keeper, or common victualler, trust or give credit to any person inhabiting in the same town, where they are trusted, or to any person whose place of abode is within five miles distance, for victuals, or drink, for more than ten shillings, such innholder, retailer ale-house-keeper, or common victualler shall lose all such sums so trusted, and all actions hereafter brought for such debt or debts shall be utterly excluded and barred. And the defendant in such action, may plead the matter specially, or under the general issue give the matter in evidence, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And for the better inspecting of licenced houses, and the discovery of such persons, as shall presume to sell without licence:

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Selectmen in each town or district, respectively, shall take due care that Tythingmen be annually chosen, at the general meeting for the choice of town-officers, as is by law provided; and upon any vacancy, to fill up the number at any other town-meeting; which Tythingmen shall have power and whose duty it shall be, carefully to inspect all licenced houses, and to inform of all disorders and misdemeanors which they shall discover or know to be committed in them, or any of them, to a Justice of the Peace, or to the General Sessions, within the same county; as also of all such as shall sell spirituous liquors as aforesaid, without licence: And in like manner to inform of all idle and disorderly persons, profane swearers or cursers, Sabbath-breakers, and the like offenders, to the intent, they may be punished: Every of which Tythingmen, shall be sworn as other town officers are, to the faithful discharge of his office, and shall be intitled to such part of the penalties enjoined by this act, as by law accrues to the informer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and penalties arising for any of the offences aforesaid, not otherwise, appropriated, shall be disposed of, one half thereof to the use of the county, where the offence is committed, and the other moiety to him or them who shall inform and prosecute for the same; except where the offence is prosecuted by a Grand Jury, before the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of General Sessions of the Peace; in which case the whole forfeiture to be to the use of the county.

And every Justice of the Peace is hereby empowered to hear and determine any of the offences above mentioned, committed within his county, where the penalty doth not exceed *four pounds*, and not otherwise: And every Justice of the Peace before whom such conviction shall be had, and where the party convicted doth not appeal, shall make a certificate of the same; and the Justice before whom such conviction is, shall cause the same to be fairly written, and shall return the same to the then next General Sessions of Peace for the county, where the said offence is committed, there to be read over in open Court, and filed among the records of the same Court, to the end among other things, that it may be known, that the breakers of this are duly prosecuted.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 28 1787.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In SENATE, Feb. 28, 1787.

This bill having had two several reading, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor, Approved,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy.——Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, 1st May, 1787.

ORDERED, That *Samuel Adams* and *Cotton Tufts*, Esquires, with such as the honourable House may join, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, with the following answer to his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, May 2, 1787.

Read and concured, and Mr. *Brick*, Mr. *Hunt*, and Mr. *Kilham*, are joined.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

To his Excellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq; Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

May it please your Excellency,

The General Court have attended to your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present session, and beg leave to assure you, that your calling the General Court together, at a period as early as possible, after the decease of *Thomas Ivers*, Esq. the late Treasurer, has met their entire approbation, and cheerfully do we join in the tribute, which your Excellency has so justly paid to the memory of the deceased.

Your Excellency has led us to take a retrospect of the late measures of Government, respecting the rebellion; and while it is with regret that we contemplate the necessity of those measures, and the expence to our constituents thereby incurred, we are happy to find that the success of them has so far corresponded with the purposes for which they were intended. With pleasure we accept your Excellency's congratulation on this success; and cannot but flatter ourselves, that by a continuation of those measures, the wished for blessings of peace, order and tranquility will be fully restored to those counties, in which alarming commotions had arisen and prevailed.

Our recommendations of the measures which have been adopted, and co-operation with your Excellency in carrying them into effect, have proceeded from a clear conviction of their necessity and importance.

The confidence we have placed in your Excellency, the approbation we have heretofore expressed of the part you have acted, of the wisdom and firmness which have been so fully manifested in the execution of the measures of government on this great occasion, as well as of your administration in general, have been no other, than the dictate of real sentiment.

The manner in which your Excellency has thus far passed through the several grades of political life, and during a period the most interesting to America, must naturally upon review, afford satisfaction. We are pleased to find your Excellency possessing this satisfaction, and we doubt not, it will remain to you a source of real enjoyment.

Having been long versant in public affairs, and having had so large a share in the honors of your country, how much soever your Excellency may have of a wish for retirement, considering the critical situation our affairs are still in, with the hopes which might be entertained from a person of your Excellency's experience, abilities and peculiar qualifications, joined with your exemplary life, your Excellency we trust will excuse us, if in such a wish, we cannot so readily concur.

Your wishes so strongly expressed for our welfare and happiness, we gratefully accept; may your Excellency with health and tranquility receive and enjoy those marks of esteem and benevolent affection from a grateful people, which are the proper reward of distinguished merit.

With real ardour we readily join with your Excellency in the further wish, "That the people of this Commonwealth may have just ideas of liberty; and not lose it in licentiousness, and in natural consequent, despotism: That they may revere the constitution of their own framing, and govern their conduct by the principles of it."

Persuaded we are, that under the direction and influence of those principles, "The Commonwealth will rise superior to its present embarrassments; and evince to the world, that a Republican government, founded, like ours, on the principles of equal liberty, may not only long subsist, but effectually answer the salutary purposes for which Government was designed."

LONDON, February 15.

Extract of a letter from Toulon, Jan. 26.

"Two frigates, one of 30 and the other of 40 guns upon one deck, are now building at this port by order of his Most Christian Majesty. These vessels are on an entire new construction, and are to carry 18 pounders on one deck, and when complete are to sail for Philadelphia, being intended as presents from the King to the States of America. They will be completely equiped and furnished with six months provisions and stores. Several military officers and other gentlemen, who are engaged in the service of the United States, are to take passage in these vessels, together with several merchants, and other respectable characters in the commercial, the naval and the military lines."

Whitehall, Feb. 22. The King has been pleased to appoint George Miller, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul in the state of North and South-Carolina, and Georgia, and Deputy-Commissary for Commercial affairs to the United States of America.

Feb. 23. The head of the Algerine Captain, who took an English ship off St. Vincent, was elevated on a pole, after it was severed from his body. Here it stood three days, and then was suffered to be buried. The English Captain generously made intercession for the Algerine; but the Dey would not listen to it, as the Englishman had shewn his passport, and proved he was bound to England.

Chester, Feb. 27. The following awful and striking circumstance happened lately in the county of Hertford: About three weeks since a gen walked upon a magistrate in the vicinity of Hitchen, and informed him, that upon the preceding Tuesday evening, he was stopped by a young gentleman of Hitchen, who knocked him down and searched his pockets, but not finding any thing therein suffered him to depart. The Magistrate, astonished at this piece of intelligence, dispatched a messenger to the young gentleman, ordering him to appear immediately before him, and answer to the complaint lodged against him. The youth instantly obeyed the summons, accompanied by his guardian and an intimate friend. Upon their arrival at the seat of justice, the accused and the accuser were confronted, when the magistrate hinted to the man, he was fearful he had made the charge with no other view than that of extorting a sum of money from the young gentleman, and bid him, if that was the case, to take care how he proceeded in the business, cautioning him in the most earnest and pathetic manner, to beware of the dreadful ruin of destructive consequences attending perjury; but all his arguments were vain, for he was too old a disciple in the school of vice, to be diverted from his purpose, by any advice that could be given him: he insisted upon making oath to what he had advanced, which at last was administered unto him, and the business was fully entered upon, when the young gentleman's innocence was manifestly proved, he having by the most incontrovertible evidence, clearly established an alibi. Upon this, the magistrate dismissed the parties, having first obtained a promise from the young gentleman's guardians, that they would indict the man for perjury at the next assize of the county. The infamous wretch finding his infernal intentions thus frustrated, returned home much chagrined, and meeting soon after with one of his neighbours, he declared to him that he had not sworn to any thing but facts, and called God to witness the same, in the most solemn manner, and wished, if it was not as he had asserted, that his jaws might be locked, and that his flesh might rot upon his bones, when—terrible to relate!—(Listen, ye sons of impiety, while the horrid tale is told; ye, who affect to doubt the existence of a Supreme Being, and scoff at his judgments)—his jaws were instantly arrested, the use of his speech denied him forever, and after lingering a year a fortnight in great agonies, he expired, his flesh literally rotting upon his bones.

Lately died, at a village near Piritz, in Pomerania, John Pengs, aged 103. He was borne to his grave on sheavs of corn, according to his desire; and a spade, plough share, and hedging bill, were placed on his coffin. He had cultivated upwards of two thousands acres of land. He had 25 children, and such as lived he taught to be as industrious as himself.

ALBANY, April 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Canadasago, in the Genese county, to his friend in this city, dated March 29.

"A melancholy affair happened in this country a few days since. Three of our traders, who were on their way from this place to the Genese fall, having with them a couple of young Indians, were attacked and inhumanly murdered by a party of Indians, at about a days journey from the Falls, on the 13th of this month—the two Indians saved themselves by taking to the woods. Although it is unknown to what tribe these murderers belong, the Indians here are using every exertion to find them out, in order to have them brought to punishment. The names of the persons murdered are Michael Vandervoort, Peter Wemple and Jasper Dinsman, said to belong to Schenectady.—Vandervoort had 3 cuts with a hatchet in his head.—Wemple ten stabs with a knife in the head and body, two cuts with a hatchet in the head, and a shot through the body with a ball.—Dinsman was shot through the body and arm with a ball, in the naval with a charge of shot, and three stabs with a knife in the head. The greater part of the goods they had with them, have been saved.

"On the 27th inst. there was a Council held near this place by the Kyuga Indians, when they passed sentence of death on an Oneida Indian, who was immediately executed on the spot with a knife."

WILMINGTON, (Del.) April 21.

Sunday evening last, a certain James Kirk, in the vicinity of this borough, was, in a drunken frolic, beat to such a degree, that he expired a short time after. In order the more clearly to ascertain, the perpetrators of this horrible deed, the presence of sundry surgeons were requested by the coroner of the county, who after having thoroughly examined the bruises by direction, and investigating the matter maturely, were of opinion with the Jury, whose verdict was, "That he died of the blows he received from his wife." She is committed to Newcastle-gaol to take her trial. *A warning this to all Sabbath day frolickers, to refrain such conduct, lest as a judgment for the profanation of that day, they be found in a similar predicament.*

BOSTON, May 4.

The following letter was written by *Eli Parsons*, and brought by the person therein mentioned, to Keene, where it fell into the hands of a gentleman of this state; who, being assured by Mr. Moore, that it was written by Parsons, opened it and sent it to one of the members of the General Court. The hand writing, besides, is known by several gentlemen now in town, to be Parsons's: so that there is no doubt of the letter's actually coming from him, although his signature is not affixed to it.

St. John's, 25th March, 1787.

SIRS,

THIS is forwarded by Mr. Moore of Keene, in which you may assure yourselves that we are not inactive in this province—we have many friends who wish us success; but our present situation renders us in many instances very unhappy—we are destitute of cash or any other property, except our clothes, to subsist upon; however, or landlord is very kind, in hopes that our friends will send us some relief, which I as earnestly wish for as he can—If any of you could give us assistance, and wait upon us for remittance until we are able to make amends, I shall receive it as a particular favour. It is not long that we wish to tarry in this province, for *as soon as the spring opens, we wish immediately to beat the bush, and* ****** (I dare not mention it.) I am, gentlemen your humble servant,

To Messrs. Petr. Shayt, Elijah Barns, Abner Perkins.

May 10. Tuesday last, agreeably to notification, the inhabitants of this town convened at Faneuil-Hall, for the pupose of electing persons to represent them in the General Court the ensuing year; when, Thomas Dawes, Esq. Hon. Samuel A. Otis, Esq. Dr. Charles Jarvis, Hon. Caleb Davis, Esq. John Winthrop, Esq. and John Cossin Jones, Esq. were elected.

WORCESTER, May 10.

Last Saturday the Supreme Judicial Court ended their business for the session. Henry Gale, of Princeton, convicted of Treason and Rebellion, received sentence of death accordingly;—Jacob Chamberlain, of Dudley, and Silas Livermore, of Baxton, were acquitted by the Jury; Chamberlain was discharged, but Livermore is now indicted for Seditious Conduct, &c. One Billings, of Northborough was indicted for a like offence, and plead guilty—his sentence is suspended until next term;—Caleb Curtis, of Charlton, and a great number of others, are indicted for like offences, but their trials are put off until next term.

We learn from Woodstock, that on Wednesday last week, the meeting-house in the old parish was struck by lightning, and greatly damaged.

NOTHAMPTON, May 16.

On Monday last the inhabitants of this town, in legal meeting assembled, made choice of Mr. BENJAMIN SHELDON and Col. WILLIAM LYMAN, to represent them in the General Court the ensuing year.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq. is re-elected Governor of the State of Connecticut, and the Hon. Oliver Woolcott, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor.——The Hon. Oliver Elsworth, Hon. William S. Johnson, and the Hon. Erastus Wolcott, Esquires, are appointed to represent that state in the Convention to be held at Philadelphia.

Matters of infinate importance, says a correspondent, in a Newport paper, now claim the attention of Congress.—A proposition from the Court of Spain concerning the navigation of the Missisippi.—The treaty of Peace with Great Britain.—The commerce of the United States—and the conduct of some of the States in refusing a compliance with continental requisitions.—must speedily be determined on, and decisive measures adopted, or we shall be annihilated as a nation.—If the people at large have not enough virtue to govern themselves, as republicans, they must submit to a different form of government, of which they will have no choice but to obey.

Doctor Baldini, Italian Physician at Naples, has just published a very interesting work on the manner of sucking children. He recommends to all mothers not to deprive their infants of the natural food, their mother's milk; but advises them by no means to have any perfumed powders or pomatum about them. No scent whatever should be suffered near the child. He mentions an instance of the son of a Neapolitan nobleman who had nearly lost his life by being placed too near a little basket of linnin sprinkled with sarsaparilea water; quotes the authority of Dr. Triller, a German, who relates that a little girl died suddenly in the act of sucking by being in a room where there were in a pot some violets just gathered. The abovementioned Baldini is of opinion, that when the mother cannot suckle her child, the milk of animals is preferable to that of another woman, or to any factious food whatever. Animals, says he, know better what is good for them than the generality of mankind. They are seldom mistaken in chusing their food. They rest and exercise themselves very moderately, and we see them enjoy almost constantly perfect health.

Tappan and Fowle,

Have just received a good Assortment of

ENGLISH GOODS,

Which they will dispose of, at their Shop opposite the Court-House in Northampton, on the most reasonable terms.

May 16. 1787.

THE Partnership of *WOODBRIDGE & DICKINSON*, being this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, they request all persons that have accounts unsettled with them, to make an immediate settlement, with the subscriber.

OBADIAH DICKINSON.

Northfield, May 8. 1787.

Zebina Montague,

INFORMS his Friends and Customers, that he has just received a fresh assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, which are now ready for sale at his Store in Amherst—where they may be supplied with almost every article usually enquired after in a country store, as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the country.—West-India Goods of all sorts—Nails—Glass—Sweeds Iron—German Steel, &c. &c.

May 7, 1787.

STRAYED from the Subscriber the latter part of April last, a brown Mare COLT, two years old, star in her forehead; not docked, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Colt, and inform the subscriber, shall be well rewarded, by

PEREZ CLAP.

Southampton, May 7, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of DAVID DAY, late of Worthington, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate, from the third day of April current, to bring in and support their claims, We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, on the first Mondays of July August and September next, from one to six o'clock on each day.—No accounts will be allowed after the above term.

JOHN STONE,
AMASA CLAPP,
E. HUNTINGTON.

Chesterfield, April 3. 1787.

A new TAX proposed.

Mr. Printer,

A Professed scold is at once the most disagreeable and obnoxious being in the world. She not only renders herself completely disagreeable, but casts a general stigma on her sex; and I will venture to say, there are many old batchelors, who would have long since entered into the state of wedlock, had they not been deterred from it by some female relation or acquaintance, whose great talents in this way made them fear they might meet with such a wife whose genious was of the same turn. The maidens and widows of this country have a just plea to petition for the transportation of every professed vixen: or, if this should be thought too severe they should at least be taxed to silence them, though probably they might scold the more for it. I know a very ingenious old gentleman, who never had the courage to engage in matrimony, and gives it as his opinion, that the many batchelors every where to be found remain so, more through fear of being scolded to death than from any mercenary cause, or far less for any real disposition to celibacy. He has furnished me with the hints of taxing the race of shrews, having put into my hands the following proportion, which he thinks very reasonable:

Scolding every morning,	13l. per an.
Twice a day, - -	15
Three times, - -	20
Every other day, -	5
Once a week if not Sunday,	2 10
Scolding a husband into a consumption, the jaundice, or any other lingering disorder,	50
Scolding herself into hysterics,	000

This calculation is made for a woman who brings 1000l. to her fortune, which indeed my friend says, is the least portion a vixen should have; so that the penalties should be proportionably augmented to the increase of this fortune.

ANTI-VIXEN.

From the PORTLAND GAZETTE.

Whoso findeth a wife, findeth a good thing.—

O Solomon, Solomon——little didst thou think what mischief this same proverb of your's was like to bring upon your reputation. Half the husbands of Massachusetts, at least, are at variance with you for it.——

The first three or four weeks after marriage, husbands will read it perhaps with a good relish, shut up the book, smile upon spousy, say that the wife man was right, and that she is a *good thing*.—— Some months elapsed, and a few crossing-gained sentences exchanged, the husband will peruse the same passage doubtingly. Solomon might be a good man, he will say, but, asking his pardon, he must be mistaken in this particular: Wives, if they are all like mine, may not prove to be the *good things* he tells of. But hear him when a year hath expired, and he will read this proverb (if he reads it at all) with all the ill nature peculiar to his situation. He will aware that Solomon was a fool; that he knew nothing about it. He will acknowledge that a *good thing* might be found among Solomon's regiment of wives; yet to be obliged to take them one at a time, as is now a-days the fashion---Whoso findeth a wife, findeth a *miserable thing*.

This is the language of many husbands; but not of all. Some are yet of the wife man's opinion.---I will enquire who these are, and tell you next week.

TRIM.

PORTSMOUTH, April 14.

We hear from the country, that several towns in this state have resolved not to send any representatives to the ensuing General Court. Among the number are Canterbury, Epping and Lee. Their reasons for so doing we have not been fully able to ascertain; but from what we can collect, they principally centre in this---that the Legislative body is too large---that all the good members do, to use their phrase, is "to sit on their bottoms and eat up the provisions," and that they only serve to increase the expences of the state without contriving any means to lessen them.

A correspondant from Dover informs, that the inhabitants of that town, at their late meeting for the choice of town officers, reposing special trust and confidence in the abilities & good conduct of the "gentlemen of the order," resident in that town, have made choice of them to serve as hogreeves. The hogs, adds our informant, are very uneasy at this unexpected appointment, and give over all thoughts of future liberty.

NEWPORT, April 19.

A correspondent requests us to publish the following lists of votes in this town for general officers, as it will evince to the good people of this and our sister States, that there is a large, and we can truly say, a respectable majority here against our present administration and their astonishing measures.

For Governor.

William Bradford, Esq.	281
John Collins, Esq.	13

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, April 28, 1787.

WHEREAS some of the commissioned Officers of the Militia of this Commonwealth, have entered on the business of their offices, having taken but not subscribed the declaration and oaths prescribed by the Constitution---And whereas doubts have arisen respecting the validity of the doings of those officers in their military capacity:

Therefore Resolved, That the doings of those officers in their said capacity, as far forth as they have been conformable to the duties of their several officers, be, and they hereby are established as legal and valid, the formal deficiency aforesaid notwithstanding. *Provided* those officers shall subscribe the declaration and oaths prescribed by the constitution, on or before the first day of June next ensuing.

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In SENATE, April 30, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor,

Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

AnACT for repealing any Acts, or parts of Acts heretofore passed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth, which may militate with, or infringe the Treaty of peace, entered into by the United States of America, and Great-Britain.

WHereas certain laws or statutes, made & passed in some of the United States, are regarded, and complained of as repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great-Britain, by reason whereof not only the good faith of the United States, pledged by that Treaty, has been drawn into question, but their essential interests, under that Treaty, greatly affected. And whereas justice to Great Britain, as well as regard to the interest of the United States, require that the said treaty be faithfully executed, and that all obstacles thereto, and particularly such as do or may be construed to proceed from the laws of this Commonwealth, be effectually removed; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That such of the Acts, or parts of acts, of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, as may be repugnant to the Treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, or any article thereof, and so far as they may be repugnant thereto, shall be, and are hereby repealed: and further that the Courts of law and equity within his Commonwealth be, and they hereby are directed and required, in all cases and questions cognizable by them respectively, and arising from our touching the said Treaty, to decide and judge according to the tenor, true intent and meaning of the same, any thing in the said acts or parts of acts, to the contrary thereof, in any wise, notwithstanding.

In the House of Representatives, April 30, 1787

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, April 30, 1787.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor. Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secty.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, April 30th, 1787.

REsolved, that all accounts, for supplies which belong to the department of the Commissary-General, furnished by the Selectmen of Towns or other persons, for the troops that have been employed for suppressing the late Rebellion, be adjusted, liquidated and paid by Richard Devens, Esq; Commissary-General; and that all supplies and transportation furnished as above, belonging to the department of the Quarter-Master-General, be also adjusted, liquidated and paid by Amasa Davis, Esq. Quarter-Master-General.

And whereas many of the accounts above mentioned, have charges against both departments, which cannot be seperated without putting those who present them to insuperable difficulties.

Therefore, Resolved, That the said Commissary-General, & Quarter-Master-General, keep their Offices contiguous while transacting said business, and that they conduct the settlement of those mixt accounts in such manner as shall be attended with the least difficulties to the persons who present them, and also preserve each his accounts seperate, and clear, with proper vouchers for their settlement.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, April 30, 1787.

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secty.

B. PRESCOTT,

HAVING enlarged his *Wool-Card* manufactory, is now able to supply his customers with all kinds of Wool Cards as cheap as they are sold in America.

Northampton, April 17, 1787.

OHIO Adventurers.

THOSE who wish to be with the first, from which many advantages will accrue, may have an opportunity if they apply soon, at Messrs. Prescott and Dexter's Store in Northampton, where the subscription papers and articles of association are lodged.

April 25, 1787.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any demands on the estate of JOSEPH MONTAGUE, late of Granby, deceased, are desired to bring in and exhibit their claims immediately to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

JOHN MONTAGUE, Administrator.

Granby, April 23, 1787.

MAY 1787. THE NUMB. 38.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: Printed by WILLIAM BUTLER, a few rods east of the Court-House.

The following CIRCULAR LETTER has been transmitted by the UNITED STATES, in CONGRESS assembled, to the GOVERNORS of the respective States.

SIR,

OUR Secretary for foreign affairs, has transmitted to you copies of a letter to him from our minister at the court of London, of the 5th day of March, 1786, and of the papers mentioned to have been inclosed in it.

We have deliberately and dispassionately examined and considered the several facts and matters urged by Britain as infractions of the treaty of peace on the part of America, and we regret that in some of the states too little attention appears to have been paid to the public faith pledged by the treaty.

Not only the obvious dictates of religion, morality and national honour, but also the first principles of good policy, demand a candid and punctual compliance with engagements constitutionally and fairly made.

Our national constitution, having committed to us the management of the national concerns with foreign states and powers, it is our duty to take care, that all the rights which they ought to enjoy within our jurisdiction by the laws of nations and the faith of treaties, remain inviolate, and it is also our duty to provide, that the essential interests and peace of the whole confederacy be not impaired or endangered by deviations from the line of public faith, into which any of its members may, from whatever cause, be unadvisedly drawn.

Let it be remembered, that the thirteen independent sovereign states have, by express delegation of power, formed and vested in us, as a general though limitted sovereignty, for the general and national purposes specified in the confederation. In this sovereignty they cannot severally participate (except by their delegates) nor with it have current jurisdiction; for the ninth article of the confederation most expresly conveys to us the sole and *exclusive* right and power of determining on *war* and *peace*, and of entering into *treaties*, and alliances, &c.

When therefore the treaty is constitutionally made, ratified and published by us, it immediately becomes binding on the whole nation, and superadded to the laws of the land, without the intervention or fiat of state legislatures. Treaties derive their obligation from being compacts between the sovereign of this and the sovereign of another nation; whereas laws or statutes, derive their force from being acts of a legislature competent to the passing them. Hence it is clear, that treaties must be implicitly received and observed by every member of the nation; for as state legislatures are not competent to the making of such compacts, or treaties, so neither are they competent in that capacity, authoritatively to decide on, or ascertain the construction and sense of them. When doubts arise respecting the construction of state laws, it is not unusual nor improper, for the state legislature, by explanatory or declaratory acts, to remove those doubts; but the case between laws and compacts, or treaties, is, in this, widely different; for when doubts arise respecting the sense and meaning of a treaty, they are so far from being cognizable by a state legislature, that the United States, in Congress assembled, have no authority to settle and determine them: for as the legislature only, which constitutionally passes a law, has power to revise and amend it, so the sovereigns only, who are parties to the treaties, have power, by mutual consent and posteriour articles, to correct or explain it.

In cases between individuals, all doubts respecting the meaning of a treaty, like all doubts respecting the meaning of a law, are, in the first instance, mere judicial questions, and are to be heard and decided in the courts of justice, having cognizance of the causes in which they arise, and whose duty it is to determine them according to the rules and maxims established by the laws of nations for the interpretation of treaties. From these principles it follows of necessary consequence, that no individual state has a right, by legislative acts, to decide, and point out the sense in which their particular citizens and courts shall understand this or that article of a treaty.

It is evident that a contrary doctrine would not only militate against the common and established maxims and ideas, relative to this subject, but would prove no less ludicrous in practice, than it is irrational in theory; for in that case, the same article of the same treaty might, by law, be made to mean one thing in New-Hampshire, another thing in New-York, and neither the one nor the other of them in Georgia.

How far such legislative acts would be valid and obligatory, even within the limits of the state passing them, as a question which we hope never to have occasion to discuss. Certain, however it is, that such acts cannot bind either of the contracting sovereigns, and consequently cannot be obligatory on their respective nations.

Bused treaties, and every article in them, be (as they are and ought to be) binding on the whole nation; if individual states have no right to except some articles and reject others, and if the impropriety of state acts to interpret and decide the sense and construction of them be apparent; still more manifest must be the impropriety of the state acts to control, delay or modify the operation and execution of these national compacts.

When it is considered, that the several states, assembled by their delegates in Congress, have express power to form treaties, surely the treaties so formed are not afterwards to be subject to such alterations as this or that legislature may think expedient to make, and that too without the consent of either of the parties to it,——that is, in the present case, without the consent of all the United States, who, collectively, are parties to this treaty on the one side, and his Britannic Majesty on the other. Were the legislatures to possess, and to exercise such power, we should soon be involved as a nation, in anarchy and confusion at home, and in disputes which would probably terminate in hostilities and war with the nations with whom we may have formed treaties. Instances would then be frequent of treaties fully executed in one state, and only partially executed in another; and of the same article being in one manner in one state, and in a different manner, or not at all, in another state. History furnishes no precedent for such liberties taken with treaties under form of law in any nation.

Contracts between nations, like contracts between individuals, should be faithfully executed, even though the sword in one case, and the law in the other, did not compel it. Honest nations, like honest men, require no constraint to do justice; and though impunity and the necessity of affairs may sometimes afford temptations to pare down contracts to the measure of convenience, yet it is never done but at the expence of that esteem, and confidence and credit, which are of infinitely more worth than all the momentary advantages which such expedients can extort.

But although contracting nations cannot, like individuals, avail themselves of courts of justice to compel performance of contract; yet an appeal to heaven and to arms is always in their power, and often in their inclination.

But it is their duty to take care that they never lead their people to make and support such appeals unless the sincerity and propriety of their conduct affords them good reason to rely with confidence on the justice and protection of heaven.

Thus much we think it useful to observe in order to explain the principles on which we have unanimously come to the following resolution, viz.

"Resolved, That the legislatures of the several states cannot of right pass any act or acts, "for interpreting, explaining or construing a "national treaty, or any part or clause of it; "nor for restraining, limiting or in any manner "impeding, retarding or counteracting the operation and execution of the same; for that, "on being constitutionally made, ratified and "published, they become, in virtue of the confederation, part of the law of the land, and "are not only independent of the will and power of such legislatures, but also binding and "obligatory on them.

As the treaty of peace, so far as it is a law to the United States which cannot by all or any of them, be altered or changed, all state acts establishing provisions relative to the same objects which are incompatible with it, must in every point of view be improper; such acts do nevertheless exist; but we do not think it necessary either to enumerate them particularly, or to make them severally the subject of discussion. It appears to us sufficient to observe and insist, that the treaty ought to have free course in its operation and execution, and that all obstacles, interposed by state acts be removed. We mean to act with the most scrupulous regard to justice and candour towards Great-Britain, and with an equal degree of delicacy, moderation and decision, towards the states who have given occasion to these discussions.

For these reasons we have in general terms "Resolved, That all such acts, or parts of acts "as may be now existing in any of the states, "repugnant to the treaty of peace, ought to be forthwith repealed; as well to prevent their "continuing to be regarded as violations of "that treaty, as to avoid the disagreeable necessity there might otherwise be of raising and "discussing questions touching their validity and "obligation."

Although this resolution applies strictly only to such of the states as have passed the exceptionable acts alluded to, yet to obviate all future disputes and questions, as well as to remove those which now exist, we think it best that every state without exception, should pass a law on the subject. We have therefore, "Resolved, that it "be recommended to the several states to make "such repeal rather by describing than reciting "the said acts; and for that purpose to pass an act "declaring in general terms that all such acts, & "parts of acts repugnant to the treaty of peace "between the United States and his Britannic "Majesty, or any article thereof, shall be, and "thereby are repealed; and that the courts of "law and equity in all cases and questions cognizable by them respectively, and arising from "or touching the said treaty, shall decide and "adjudge according to the true intent and meaning of the same; any thing in the said acts or "parts of acts to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."

Such laws would answer every purpose, and be easily formed. The more they were of the like tenor throughout the states the better. They might each recite.

Whereas certain laws or statutes made and passed in some of the United States, are regarded and complained of as repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great-Britain, by reason whereof not only the good faith of the United States pledged by that treaty, has been drawn into question but their essential interests under that treaty greatly affected. And whereas justice to Great-Britain, as well as regard to the honour and interests of the United States, require that the said treaty be faithfully executed, and that all obstacles thereto, and particularly such as do or may be construed to proceed from the laws of this state, be effectually removed. Therefore,

Be it enacted by and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that such of the acts or part of acts of the legislature of this state, as are repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, or any article thereof, shall be, and hereby are repealed. And further that the courts of law and equity within this state, be, and they hereby are directed and required in all causes and questions cognizable by them respectively, and arising from or touching the said treaty, to decide and adjudge according to the tenor, true intent and meaning of the same, any thing in the said acts or parts of acts, to the contrary thereof, and in any wise notwithstanding.

Such a general law, would, we think be preferable to one that should minutely enumerate the acts and clauses intended to be repealed: because omissions might accidentally be made in the enumeration, or questions might arise, and perhaps not be satisfactorily determined, respecting particular acts or clauses, about which contrary opinions may be entertained. By repealing in general terms all acts and clauses repugnant to the treaty, the business will be turned over to its proper departments, viz. The judicial; and the courts of law will find no difficulty in deciding whether any particular act or clause is not contrary to the treaty. Besides, when it is considered that the judges in general, are men of character and learning, and feel, as well as know the obligations of office, and the value of reputation, there is no reason to doubt that their conduct and judgement relative to these, as

well as other judicial matters, will be wise and upright.

Be pleased, Sir, to lay this letter before the legislature of your state without delay. We flatter ourselves they will concur with us in the opinion that candour and justice are as necessary to true policy as they are to sound morality, and that the most honorable way of delivering ourselves from the embarrassment of mistakes, is fairly to correct and amend them. It certainly is time that all doubts respecting the public faith be removed, and that all questions and differences between us and Great-Britain, be amicably and finally settled. The states are informed of the reasons why his Britannic Majesty still continues to occupy the frontier posts which by the treaty he agreed to evacuate: and we have the strongest assurances that an exact compliance with the treaty on our part, shall be followed by a punctual performance of it on the part of Great-Britain.

It is important that the several legislatures should as soon as possible, take these matters into consideration: and we request the favour of you to transmit to us an authenticated copy of such acts, and proceedings of the legislature of your state as may take place on the subject and in pursuance of this letter.

By order of Congress,
(Signed) ARTHUR St. CLAIR, President.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In SENATE, May 2, 1787.

RESOLVED, That the several collectors of the out-standing taxes, and the several sheriffs from whom any sum or sums of money are due to the Treasurer of this commonwealth, on any of those taxes, be, and hereby are authorized and directed to pay to any of the officers or soldiers belonging to either of the two regiments in the service of government, stationed in the Counties of Worcester Hampshire and Berkshire, (who shall apply for the same) either in money or any articles of cloathing, a sum not exceeding the amount of one months pay of each such officer or soldier, taking an order on the Treasurer for the amount of the same, *Provided* such order is accompanied with a certificate from the commanding officer of the regiment to which such officer or soldier belongs, that he has done duty in such regiment for the term of one month for which he has received no pay.

And the Treasurer is authorized and directed to receive of any of the collectors or sheriffs aforesaid, any such order accompanied with a certificate as aforesaid, equal to specie in discharge of such taxes, *provided* they are exhibited on or before the *twentieth* day of *June* next.

And it is further Resolved, That there be paid out of the treasury of this commonwealth, from the *forty thousand pounds* appropriated to the purpose of defraying the expence of suppressing the late rebellion, one half months pay to each commissioned officer in the aforesaid regiments.

Sent down for concurrence.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
In the House of Representatives, May 2, 1787.
Read and concurred.
ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.
Approved, JAMES BOWDOIN.
A true Copy. Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.

By the last accounts from Egypt we learn, that the troops of the Captain Pacha had beat those of the Rebel Beys, who lost 1500 men, and were obliged to retire to Upper Egypt.

A fall of snow has dissipated our alarms relative to the plague, which we feared would make great ravages.

LONDON, March 20.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Nova-Scotia, to a gentleman in Edinburgh, Feb. 4.

"The American States are now in a situation to lose sight of their darling liberty, the commotions among them being very serious. Ten days ago, a General Lincoln, commanding the government army (as they call them) proceeded from Boston to attack a General Shays, commanding the insurgents, but the latter being advantageously posted with several thousand men, the great Lincoln found it necessary to wait for a re-inforcement. There appeared, however, no doubt, that next day would produce an action, and a second Lexington battle. Shays served formerly in the rebel army, is allowed to be a daring, resolute, enterprizing fellow; the destruction of Boston must follow should he and his army conquer. The people in general groan under their taxes, and seem ripe for a revolution. What will be the consequence, a few days must determine."

TRADE WITH AMERICA

March 15. In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. W. Grenville rose and in a speech of some length, stated the ground upon which it was deemed expedient to apply to Parliament for an act to authorize the continuance of the trade with the United States of America, subject to the discretion of the Privy Council, for another year. After a cursory review of the state of commerce between Great-Britain and the British West India Islands, with the American continent—And British West India Islands and America, in 1785 and 86, he stated, why it had been judged more proper to apply for an act of another year's continuance, vesting the power in his Majesty in Council, than for a permanent bill, declaring that, *at present, it was so difficult to decide whether the United States of America were under one government, whether they consisted of many disordant governments, or whether they were under no government at all, that it was deemed more expedient to wait until their government assumed some settled and established form, than to offer any terms of commercial intercourse at present.* After much perspicuous statement, and necessary share of elucidatory reasoning, Mr. Grenville concluded with moving, that the Chairman be directed to move, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for further continuing, and more effectually enforcing the provisions of the Acts of the 23d and 24th years of his present Majesty." The question was put and agreed to.

PARIS, (*France*) *February*, 18.

The question for granting a civil exilence to the Proselytants, and perhaps re-enacting the edict of Nantes, and the suppression of monasteries and convents, will not be discussed in the Grand Assembly, nor in the committees. The King can do it by his own Royal authority, with a simple *fiat*; and some deep politicians pretend that this grand *coup de main* will be after the Assembly, and thus the peace will end with an *eclat* which will astonish all Europe. It is certain that if such a thing was proposed in the august Assembly, where there are so many Archbishops and Bishops, the very word *Protestant* would make them bounce, and become truly tempestuous.

Proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, May 10. Wednesday the 2d of May, the two Houses of Assembly, convened in this town, agreeably to the constitution, for the election of officers for the year ensuing.—From the return of proxies for general officers, it appeared, that a great change was effected in the Upper House and the Delegates to Congress.—Those who had in any instance opposed or dissented from the proceedings of the late administration, were superceeded by the avowed partizans of their favorite system. In the Lower-House, the division was nearly as the last year.

The Assembly being thus organized, adjourned to Thursday, to give opportunity to arrange the business of the session.

This arrangement was made in a convention held on Wednesday evening, consisting of such members of Assembly and private characters as, to use the expression of an honourable member, "*were as good friends to the cause as ever broke bread,*" and it was soon announced to the public, that only such of the former officers would be re-elected as were well affected to the present measures.— In purfuance of this plan, new candidates, unacquainted with the routines of their proposed offices, were opposed to the most reputable and faithful officers; whose only crime was their not deeming it justice to pay a real debt with nominal value. The decision of the Legislature, upon these oppositions, fully evinced the influence of conventions, and the baneful consequences attendant upon party divisions in a republican government.

The arrangement of militia officers not being made, it was referred to the next session.

A great division took place in the convention, in the nomination of the Supreme Judiciary;—the judgment given by the late Court, relating to the operation of a penal law, gave great offence to the leading characters; and as they declined making confessions to the Convention, a new Court was warmly commended for; but disagreeing in sentiment on this arrangement, they obtained a vote of both houses of Assembly, on Friday, for post-poning the appointment till the next session; but on Saturday morning, the election of the Court was re-assumed (it having been previously agreed in Convention to continue the Chief Judge and appoint four new Judges) and they were accordingly elected. After the election of officers, the attention of the Lower House was called to the report of the committee on public letters, and the motion made at the last session, for the appointment of Delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia, was re-allowed, and urged with such force of reason and eloquence, as obtained a majority in the Lower House of two; but it was rejected in the Upper House by a majority of four, and no appointment took place. The committee also reported for consideration, the Circular Letter of Congress, recommending a general act to be passed by each State for repealing all acts that may be repugnant to the treaty of peace with his Britannic Majesty. A general and desultory conversation took place on this question, without entering on any particular violation of the treaty alluded to;—the leading members, however, manifested their disapprobation of the measure, by alledged, that they knew of no act existing in this State repugnant to the treaty. By this, it seems, they did not acknowledge the force of the observation made by Congress, "*that the judges in general were men of character and learning, and fell as well as know the obligations of office, and the value of reputation, and there was no reason to doubt that their conduct and judgment relative to them as well as other judicial matters, would be wise and upright.*" It was agreed to refer the further discussion of this subject to the next session.

A request from the delegates, for a supply of money, engrossed much of the time of the house;—the committees who had a grant of 150 paper, at the last session, to realize for the delegates, informed the house, that they had exchanged it at 6 for 1.—It was observed, in justification of their conduct, that the person who exchanged this money was obliged the next day to exchange it to his loss at 7 for 1. This report displeased some leading members, as it was virtually acknowledging a depreciation, which is incompatible with the money being a tender at par. A grant was finally made for 200l. currency to each delegate. It was the sense of the house not to continue the delegates in Congress during the sitting of the Convention; as it was not probable there would be a Congress;—and of this the delegates were to be immediately informed.—An act passed, granting to the Governor, as a perquisite, the office of intendant of trade within this state, and placing it under his sole direction.

Saturday evening eight o'clock a mutilated soldier, after waiting the session, had a hearing of his petition, wherein he related to the house, that confiding in the engagements of government to pay him five dollars per month as an invalid, he had married and had now a wife and two young children to support; that his wages being now paid him in paper, were very inadequate for providing a subsistance; that agreeable to their late directions, he had applied to the town council of Portsmouth, where he belonged, for necessaries, and they afforded him none, but referred him to a page in the old law-book, where provision was made for individuals in the French war; that he with his wife and little ones, had subsisted for some time on potatoes, the fruit of his labour. But alas! this resource had now failed them, and he had the remaining alternative, of the assistance of that Hon. Assembly, or the wretched state of beggary. This pitiful object was hobbling with his crutches on one leg, with tattered garments, and lantern jaws, a melancholy proof of the truth of his narration; the feelings of the spectators were sensibly affected: A leading paper money member arose and said, Mr. Speaker, if you have business of no greater importance, we can soon adjourn, as provision is made already, and nothing further can be done. But to the honour of the minority, they flood forth the advocates for justice, for gratitude, and for humanity; they conceived the application to be of the utmost moment; it was she, or a soldier who had fought and bled for us should perish in the street, or justify be paid his dispute: that the provision refered to was ostensibly made under the suggestion, that the invalids were a dissolute and drunken set of men, while the real reason was, that an additional grant would acknowledge the money had depreciated; this boasted provision is only a recommendation to the town councils to supply them with necessaries, and the amount should be allowed out of the first specie continental tax; the towns therefore are not nor cannot be obliged to supply them, and by the present instance, we are convinced they will not do it: they observed that we were unjust in charging the United States five specie dollars per month paid to invalids, while in fact we paid them only five paper ones, equal to five eighths of a dollar. The house was called, and rejected the petition by a large majority.

The Assembly stands adjourned to the Second Monday in June next, then to meet in this Town.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this town, dated April 5, 1787.

"*The effects of the convention, soon to be held at Philadelphia, create much conjecture and obtain col speculation. The nature and excellency of the different kinds of governments that have ever existed, or have ever been created upon, is here every day discussed, explained, demonstrated, dissected, created, and placed in every possible light, by every body on every occasion; and we have as many predictions of the fate of America as if the prophetic spirit of the ancient Jews had revived among us. Even suns of our great luminaries strike out like comets in their recess from the centre of light into extravagant lengths. If in their desultory orbits they do not run foul of each other, and bring back the reign of old Chaos, it is to be hoped, that the force of gravity will in time restore them to their proper circles of motion. America, at present, appears to me like a vessel of cyder newly from the press. It has not yet sufficiently fermented to produce a clear homogeneous palatable body, which time only can effect, if it is not with some artificial agitations to interrupt the process of Nature.*"

PETERSBURG, April 12.

The following melancholy accident happened about a month ago. A young woman, about fifteen years old, had been frequently visited by a young man in the neighbourhood of Prince George, last summer under the view of marrying her, as was supposed by her friends, and the young woman herself, as she informed that he had made frequent promises to that effect: however, after he seduced her, and she became pregnant by him, he refused to marry her; the consequence was, that being abandoned by her friends, and not being able to brook the contempt and shame of having a bastard, fell into a deep melancholy, and with her penknife stabbed herself to the heart. Is it possible that such an execrable wretch as this vile young man, can go long unpunished, either in this world or that which is to come? This also may be a warning to young women to be on their guard against such deceivers—and with Mr. Pope imbibe this one more precious truth, that "Virtue alone is happiness below."

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

On Sunday morning last, a person passing over a vacant lot, on the upper end of Walnut-street, observed on the grass some fresh dug clay; seeing no breach on the ground near, curiosity led him to examine the place, and found a sod, that had been taken up, and carefully replaced again, this he dug up, and on digging a few inches below the surface, found a small box, containing the corpse of an infant. On examination, they found marks of violence on the hinder part of the babe's head. We have not learnt whether the perpetrators of this horrid deed are yet discovered.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

The number of arrivals from Europe, this week, has been very considerable. By those vessels we have European intelligence to the 15th of March, the most interesting purport of which (unebridge) here follows:

Mr. Grenville has brought forward a motion in parliament, for the continuance of the old laws relative to the American trade; and a clause is to be inserted for the defective. The republic of Venice has taken a large number of German troops into service, on contract.—A treaty of national amity has been concluded between the Grand Duke and the French court.—A papal mandate has been issued at Rome, for the suppression of convents for females in the immediate circle of that city. General Eliot, after putting the rock of Gibraltar in complete repair, retires from service. The king of Spain has laid a heavy duty on the exportation of cochineal from that kingdom.—The States General have invited the return of the Prince of Orange to the Hague, by a grand deputation.—The 8th of March being the birth day of the Prince of Orange, the states of Holland and West Friesland, issued a placart, forbidding the sale of any cockade, ribband, or other *insignia* of the Orange party; also the penal acclamations, &c.—His Catholic Majesty is so much indisposed, as gives us little hopes of his recovery; and the Prince of Asturias presides in all the executive councils.—Earl Cornwallis had arrived in India, and taken the chief command there.—

The British packet Severne, Capt. Kidd, from Bengal, for England, was lost in that river, by which accident, near seventy persons perished, including the Captain, his principle officers, and several gentlemen and ladies, passengers. One officer and fourteen others were saved. And, a large fleet of American ships from South-Carolina, with cotton, indigo, rice, and other valuable articles, were arrived at Marseilles.

MAY 10.

Capt. Smith, in the ship Anna, arrived at Philadelphia, in 26 days from Bristol, has brought European papers to the 31st March, but they contain nothing of a very interesting nature, except—That there has been a dreadful fire in Constantinople, which destroyed 2000 houses—That the Moratines and Tippo Saib, are again at war.—That the French gain strength daily in the sail, having lately landed at Pondicherry near 5000 troops;—the Dutch have ceded to them the harbour of Princenale—That France and Portugal have entered into a commercial treaty with *confirmed* Old England:—That the idea of a *communion* for Gibraltar, is once more brought forward in England——That, it is reported, another riot has taken place in Holland——That his Majesty, by his royal proclamation, is still to regulate the commercial intercourse with the West-Indies and America, for one year longer——That it is said, that a convention has lately been signed between their most Catholic and Christian Majesties, relative to a mutual guarantee of trade and commerce in the West-Indies, and America——&c.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished personage in France, to his friend in New-Haven, dated Paris, December 24, 1786.

"The commotions which have taken place in America, as far as they are yet known to me, are nothing threatning. They are a proof that the people have liberty enough, and I could wish them less than they have. If the happiness of the mass of the people can be secured at the expence of a little tempest now and then, or even of a little blood, it will be a precious purchase. *Malo libertatem periculosam quam quietam servitutem.* Let common sense and common honesty have fair play, and they will soon set things to rights."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the state of Franklin, to his friend in Augusta, dated March 2, 1787.

"For once I must beg your attention a moment to give ear to politics. Our state affairs have come to such a serious crisis that it claims your concern: The misunderstanding that has for some time existed between us and North-Carolina, has at last terminated in an open dispute; the steps which the latter have taken in their last session, served only to bring the people here unanimously to pursue measures of opposition, and to dread the consequence of a re-union. The people here condemn a certain Col. Tipton for being the instigator of our unhappy disturbances; they have lately hung him in effigy, with a will in his mouth, a very extraordinary will indeed! it bequeathed his ignorance, his perjury, his folly, and his ambition, to be divided among his friends, and a wooden sword to the most deserving of them. After being exposed in that manner, a negro burned the effigy, and was paid with its clothes.

"North-Carolina has made Col. Shelbe a Brigadier-General; he accepted the commission, but observed, that, if they did conjecture he would quarrel with his neighbours for the sake of a d——d commission, they would find themselves mistaken! A few days after he went to Sullivan, where our Court of Justice was then held, and got married to a young lady by one of our Judges; and was saluted a friend to the state of Franklin. Col. Tipton lately attempted to hold an election for a Captain by the authority of North-Carolina; only three or four were found to adhere to that State, and Capt. Sevier bid defiance to his authority, and declared, that he would kill him on the spot if he perfisted, which made him to retire.

"The people feel themselves sensibly hurt by the line of conduct of North-Carolina, equally so by the extraordinary manner used at the separation act; as from the indignity with which their assembly loaded our men in office, for acting in concurrence with the sense of our good citizens, the people are sensible of the difference between sending twelve or fifteen thousand pounds in taxes this year to North-Carolina, never to return, and of supporting their own Government with the small sum of 1200 pounds a year, and which will remain and circulate here.

The Legislature of this State will meet soon; and the common topic of conversation is to make a great feal of the State, and to open a land office in favour of this State and the Honourable Congress.

"The grand Chief of the Chactaws, and several others from different nations are now waiting on our government; they have brought information that the Creeks are preparing to fall on you early this spring, and that they have received a great quantity of amunition from the Spaniards."

PORTLAND, May 1.

Agreeably to a prophecy of last week, the town of Portland was this day to be sunk by an earthquake. Some gave credit to this prediction. The distant rumbling thunder in the morning confirmed them in their nonsensical opinion: And many were at that time weeping, wailing, and almost ready to gnash their teeth. In the afternoon, the thunder having ceased, and Portland continuing in its old place, sound as a roach, some ventured to make an enquiry for the author of the prediction, his authority, &c. It was said to be this old man; but he denied it—that old woman; but she knew nothing about it—the shakers; but they had never heard of it.—Neither prophet nor prophetess were to be found.—Thus ended the day, the prediction, and the prophet. Would to God, that ignorance, folly, and superstition might end with them.

NORTHAMPTON, May 23.

The prisoners under sentence of death in this town, who were to have been executed to-morrow, have received a reprieve for four weeks.

On Friday last the Hon. General LINCOLN passed through this town on his way to the county of Berkshire.

In the House of Commons in Ireland, on the 27th of February, leave was given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in a bill for facilitating the trade and intercourse between that kingdom and the United States of America.

The following Lines were, a few days since, found in a Coffin placed in Dr. Pomeroy's orchard, a few rods back of his house, in Warwick, and inserted verbatim.

Now I have Come you must dy
and in my bowels you Shall ly
and if it is true what God he Says
youl be a pray to Danil Shays
(But before the Day of June
youl think your are in an air by June
But Whether you Go to heven or hell
I am Shur I cannot Stay to Tell

A Philidelphia paper of the 3d inst. contains the following advertisement.—"*May be seen at Mr. William Pinchon's in second street, a* MALE CHILD, *from North-Carolina, of the most extraordinary size ever known of the same age. His body and limbs are much larger then any man's of the middle size. Nothing in the human shape can exceed him in point of beauty in every respect*—*he is healthy, amazingly strong and active, and has frequently lifted men who have weighed from 150 to 160 pounds. He is now six years old and weight 145 pounds. He has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have seen him, and is thought to be the greatest phenomenon of the present age.*"

GUY, LORD DORCHESTER,
Captain-General, and Governor in Chief of the Province Quebec, &c. &c.

L. S. TO Thomas Ainlee, Esq. Collector, and Thomas Scott, Comptroller, & other officers of the customs of the Province of Quebec: It being presented to me that a commercial intercourse may be carried on between this Province and the neighbouring states, to the advantage of this Province and of Great-Britain, under certain restrictions, by land, and the inland navigation on the route and communication through lake Champlain: You are accordingly authorized and required until ordinances can be obtained, for the more fully regulating the said inland trade, with the neighbouring states, to permit the free importation by that route, of masts, yards, bowsprits, spars, oak or pine planks, boards, knees, ship timber, hoops, staves, shingles, clapboards, or any sort of lumber; pitch, tar, turpentine or tallow, or any kind of naval stores; hemp, flax and their seeds, wheat, rye, indian corn, peas, beans, potatoes, rice, oats, barley and all other species of grain; horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and all other species of live stock, and five provisions, and whatever else is the growth of the said states, and you are also authorized and required to permit the free exportation from this province into the said states, or either of them, of any article of the growth, produce or manufacture of this province, or of any other of the dominions of Great-Britain, furrs and peltry of every kind excepted; and you and the several officers concerned are at the same time strictly charged and ordered in all things to conform yourselves, to the act of parliament, granting authority to his Majesty for issuing his royal orders in council, for regulating the trade between the dominions of Great-Britain and the United States of America, and to the orders and directions contained in his Majesty's orders in council, regulating all importations into this province by sea, and to cause the several laws made for preventing the bringing any foreign rum or spirits, or (except from Great-Britain) any goods or manufactures of any foreign European countries, or of Asia, into this province or any other of the British provinces and colonies, to be duly and effectually enforced.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, at Quebec, the eighteenth day of April, in the twenty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty-seven.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

Zebina Montague,

INFORMS his Friends and Customers, that he has just received a fresh assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, which are now ready for sale at his Store in Amherst—where they may be supplied with almost every article usually enquired after in a country store, as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the county——West-India Goods of all sorts—Nails—Glass—Sweeds Iron—German Steel, &c. &c.

May 7, 1787.

STRAYED from the Subscriber the latter part of April last, a brown Mare COLT, two years old, star in her forehead, not docked, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Colt, and inform the subscriber, shall be well rewarded, by

PEREZ CLAP.

Southampton, May 7, 1787.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 15th inst. a bright sorrel Mare COLT, with a star in her forehead, paces and trots, two years old this spring, no artificial mark, is not docked. Whoever will take up said Colt and return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

Wm. CLARK.

Northampton, May 22, 1787.

For Sale at this Office,
Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.
By Baron STEUDEN.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

By his Excellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq. Governour of the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts*.

A *BRIEF*, for a Charitable Contribution.

WHEREAS by the permiſſive Providence of GOD, a great number of families in the town of *Boſton*, have, from eaſe and affluence, been ſuddenly reduced to extreme poverty and diſtreſs, by a deſtructive Fire, which took place on the evening of the twentieth inſtant; and their diſtreſſed ſituation having been repreſented to the General Court by the Selectmen of that town, the Court have requeſted me to iſſue a brief for the procuring a charitable Contribution, to be made through the ſeveral towns and diſtricts within this Commonwealth, for the relief of the ſufferers:

In purſuance, therefore, to the requeſt of the General Court, ſignified by their Reſolution of this day, I do moſt earneſtly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, to exerciſe their Chriſtian benevolence, by contributing to the relief of thoſe who have greatly ſuffered by that diſaſtrous event; and whoſe diſtreſs muſt excite the ſympathetick feelings of every benevolent and humane heart. And agreeably to the ſaid Reſolution, I do deſire, that all ſums of money, or other charity, which ſhall be collected upon this occaſion, may be paid or delivered into the hands of the Selectmen and Overſeers of the Poor of the town of Boſton, to be by them diſtributed, as they in their diſcretion ſhall judge proper. And the ſaid Selectmen and Overſeers, are by the ſaid Reſolution required to lay before the next General Court, an account of ſuch Contribution, and of the manner in which they have diſtributed it.

And I do requeſt the Miniſters of the ſeveral Churches and religious Societies within this Commonwealth, to read this Brief to their reſpective Congregations, upon the firſt Lord's day after they ſhall receive the ſame; and to notify the next Lord's day following, as the day of contribution.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boſton, the 28th of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-ſeven, and in the eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In SENATE, April 27, 1787.

WHEREAS a reſolve paſſed the General Court, November 15, 1786, authorizing and directing the Collectors of the tax granted March, 1786, to receive one third part of the ſaid tax in Certificates iſſued from the Loan Office, for intereſt on the liquidated debt of the United States, *Provided* they were paid with a ſum in ſpecie equal to one half of ſuch Certificates, on or before the firſt day of April, then next: And whereas the Loan-Officer of this Commonwealth, has not been ſufficiently furniſhed with Certificates for intereſt due to the citizens thereof for the payment of the ſaid intereſt:

Therefore Reſolved, That the Collectors aforeſaid, be and hereby are authoriſed and directed, to receive one third part of the ſaid tax, in the Certificates aforeſaid, *provided*, they are paid, with a ſum in ſpecie, equal to one half of ſuch Certificates, on or before the firſt day of July next: *Provided alſo*, That the other third part of the tax aforeſaid, which is to be paid in Army notes or certificates iſſued therefor, from the Treaſurer of this Commonwealth, and the reſidue of the ſaid tax in ſpecie, be paid within the time aforeſaid.

Whereas it is to be preſumed that the Loan-Officer aforeſaid, will be able ſeaſonably to pay the Certificates for intereſt, which are now due to the citizens of this Commonwealth, no further indulgence in the payment of the ſaid taxes, will be given.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, April 27, 1787

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved—JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy.

Attеſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, April 28, 1787.

RESOLVED, That in liquidating and ſettling the accounts which may be exhibited againſt this Commonwealth, by perſons who have performed ſervices, or furniſhed ſupplies, quarters, &c. for the Army employed by the government in the preſent rebellion, the following rates of charge be obſerved, viz.

Quarters and fuel, 24 hours, 3d. per man.

Quarters only, 24 hours, 1d. per man.

Wood 7ſ. per cord.

Horſe keeping at hay, 10d. per night.

Indian corn, 2ſ. 10d. per buſhel.

Rye, 3ſ. per buſhel.

Oats, 1/9 per buſhel.

One man, two horſes and ſleigh, 6ſ per day, if the public furniſhed them with ration and forage, otherwiſe 11ſ per day.

One man, two oxen one horſe and ſled, 4ſ 6 per day, if found with rations; and other wiſe 8ſ per day.

One man, two oxen, one horſe and ſled, 6ſ per day if found as aforeſaid; otherwiſe 11ſ per day.

One man, four oxen and ſled, 6ſ per day, if found as aforeſaid, otherwiſe 11ſ per day.

One man, two oxen, two horſes and ſled, 7ſ per day if found as aforeſaid, otherwiſe 12ſ per day.

Provided the drivers were not ſoldiers, nor made up in the muſter-roll of any company as ſuch; in which caſe one ſhilling and four pence per day is to be deducted from the above rates. Provided alſo, the above rates ſhall not operate in caſes where ſpecial contracts have been made with towns or individuals, by the proper officers for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That the Selectmen of the ſeveral towns, who have been employed in ſupplying the army with proviſions, &c. agreeably to the militia law, upon their exhibiting proper accounts thereof, be allowed and paid out of the Treaſury of this Commonwealth, four ſhillings per day, for the time they were actually employed in that buſineſs. All the above-mentioned ſervices, ſupplies &c. to be paid in the ſame manner as is already provided for the payment of the militia employed in ſuppreſſing the preſent rebellion.

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, May 1, 1787.

Read and concurred

SAMUEL PHILLIPS jun. preſident.

By the Governour

Approved—JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy.

Attеſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y.

H-A-R-T-F-O-R-D, April 23.

ORDERS for diſbanding the Federal Troops.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Barracks, Springfield, April 17, 1787.

CONGRESS having deemed it expedient not to retain in ſervice any of the troops ordered to be raiſed by their reſolution of the 20th October 1786, excepting two companies of Artillery, conſequently the third Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. Humphreys, is to be diſbanded.

The companies at the barracks to be muſtered to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Colonel Humphreys has it in command, from the Secretary at War, to preſent his thanks to the officers for their induſtry and attention in the recruiting ſervice—the Colonel is happy in adding his own to both officers and men, for the ſoldier-like conduct exhibited on every occaſion; particularly to the recruits for compleating the fortifications and making ſo rapid a progreſs in acquiring knowledge of military exerciſe and manœuvres. He thinks he is juſtified in ſaying, that greater proficiency has not been made in the ſame ſpace of time; and that he has never ſeen, in any ſervice, a corps ſuperior in the compoſition of its men, to the regiment he has had the honour to raiſe. Indeed the character of the officers, the appearance and behaviour of the men, afforded the moſt ſolid expectations of their future utility, had their continuance in ſervice been judged neceſſary.

It is, however, a flattering circumſtance for the commanding officer, and an inſtance ſo novel in the military hiſtory of our country, that he takes a conſcious pride in having it known, that although the ſubſtantial part of diſcipline, which regards ſubordination and promptitude in obedience to orders, was never more firmly fixed in any viteran corps, on any permanent eſtabliſhment; yet there is not a man belonging to the regiment, who has received corporal puniſhment by the judgment of a Court Martial, or a blow from any of his officers. Nor, for two months paſt, ſince the inſtitution of a diſgraceful puniſhment for drunkenneſs, has there been a ſingle inſtance of intoxication.

Before the diſſolution of the corps, the arms and accoutrements (which have been kept in the beſt poſſible order) together with the camp utenſils of every kind, are to be returned into the public ſtore.

As ſoon as all the neceſſary arrangements can be made, and the two companies of Artillery ſhall have arrived to take charge of the Arſenal and Magazines; the Officers, non-commiſſioned officers & privates are to be diſcharged from the Federal ſervice. Colonel Humphreys takes an affectionate leave of them, and moſt ſincerely wiſhes every ſpecies of happineſs may attend his fellow-ſoldiers: He flatters himſelf that they have not paſſed their time altogether unprofitably; that they will carry the germe of diſcipline into civil life with them, and that, ſhould the exigencies of the public (which heaven avert) demand their military ſervices, and ſhould their preſent officers be honoured with a command, they would have no reluctance to repair again to the ſtandard of their country.

Tappan and Fowle,

Have juſt received a good Aſſortment of

ENGLISH GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of, at their Shop oppoſite the Court-Houſe in Northampton, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

May 16, 1787.

THE Partnerſhip of *WOODBRIDGE & DICKINSON*, being this day, by mutual conſent, diſſolved, they requeſt all perſons that have accounts unſettled with them, to make an immediate ſettlement, with the ſubſcriber.

OBADIAH DICKINSON.

Northfield, May 8, 1787.

MAY 1787. THE NUMB. 39.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

On WHITEWASHING.

Said to be written by the Hon. F. H. Eſquire.

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman in America to his Friend in Europe.

DEAR SIR,

THE peculiar cuſtoms of every country appear to ſtrangers ſingular and abſurd; but the inhabitants conſider thoſe very cuſtoms as highly proper, and even indiſpenſably neceſſary. Long habit impoſes on the underſtanding any thing that is not in itſelf immediately deſtructive or pernicious. The religion of a country is ſcarcely held in greater ſanctity than its eſtabliſhed cuſtoms; and it is almoſt as fruitleſs to attempt alterations in the one as the other. Any interference of government to reform national cuſtoms, however trivial and abſurd, never fails to produce the greateſt diſcontents, and ſometimes dangerous convulſions; of this there are frequent inſtances in hiſtory. Bad cuſtoms can only be removed by the ſame means that eſtabliſhed them, viz. by imperceptible gradations and the conſtant example and influence of the higher claſs of people. We are apt to conclude that the faſhions and cuſtoms of our own country are the moſt rational and proper, becauſe the eye and the underſtanding have long ſince been reconciled to them; and yet the foreigner will defend his national habits with full as much plauſibility, as we can our own. The truth is, that reaſon has very little to do in the matter, and nature leſs. All cuſtoms are arbitrary, and one nation hath as undoubted a right to fix its peculiarities as another. It is in vain to talk of convenience as a ſtandard; for every thing becomes convenient by practice and habit.

I have read ſome where of a nation, in Africa, (I think) which is governed by twelve counſellors.—When theſe counſellors are to meet on public buſineſs, twelve large earthen jars are ſet in two rows and filled with water; the counſellors, one after another, enter ſtark naked, and each leaps into a jar, where he ſets up to the chin in water; when the jars are all filled with counſellors, they proceed to deliberate on the great concerns of the people.—This, to be ſure, forms a very groteſque idea; but the object is to tranſact the public buſineſs. They have been accuſtomed to do it in this way, and can do it in no other. To them, therefore, it is rational and convenient. Indeed, if we conſider it impartially, there ſeems to be no reaſon why a counſellor may not be as wiſe in an earthen jar as in an elbow chair; or why the good of the people may not be as maturely conſidered, and as effectually promoted in the one as in the other.

The eſtabliſhed manners of every country are the ſtandards of propriety with the people who have adopted them, and every nation aſſumes the right of conſidering all deviations from their faſhions and cuſtoms as barbariſms and abſurdities. The Chineſe have retained their laws and cuſtoms unaltered for ages immemorial; and although they have long had a free intercourſe with European nations, and are well acquainted with their improvements in arts and modes of civilization, yet they are ſo far from being convinced of any ſuperiority in European manners, that their government takes the moſt ſerious precautions to prevent the barbariſms of other nations from taking root amongſt them. It employs the utmoſt vilignance and attention to enjoy the benefits of commerce and at the ſame time guard againſt innovations in the characteriſtic manners of theſe people.

Since the diſcovery of the Sandwich iſlands in the South Sea, they have been viſited by ſhips from different nations; but the inhabitants have ſhewn no inclination to preſerve the dreſs and manners of foreigners to their own. It is even probable that they pity the ignorance of the Europeans they have ſeen, and hug themſelves in the propriety of their own cuſtoms, and the ſuperior advancement of their own civilization.

There is nothing new in theſe obſervations; and I had no intention of making them when I ſat down, but they obtruded themſelves upon me. My wiſh is to give you ſome account of the people of theſe new ſtates; but I am far from being qualified for the purpoſe, having, as yet, ſeen little more than the cities of New-York and Philadelphia: I have diſcovered but few national ſingularities amongſt them. Their cuſtoms and manners are nearly the ſame with thoſe of England; which they have long been uſed to copy. For previous to the revolution, the Americans were, from their infancy, taught to look up to the Engliſh as patterns of perfection in all things. I have obſerved, however, one cuſtom, which, for aught I know, is peculiar to this country. An account of it will ſerve to fill up the remainder of this ſheet, and may afford you ſome amuſement.

When a young couple are about to enter on the matrimonial ſtate, a never failing article in the marriage treaty is, that the lady ſhall have and enjoy the free and unmoleſted exerciſe of the rights of WHITEWASHING, with all its ceremonials, privileges and appurtenances. A young woman would forego the moſt advantageous connection, and even diſappoint the warmeſt wiſh of her heart, rather than reſign this invaluable right. You will wonder what this privilege of white-waſhing is:—I will endeavour to give you ſome idea of the ceremony, and have it performed.

There is no ſeaſon of the year in which the lady may not claim her privilege, if ſhe pleaſes; but the latter end of May is moſt generally fixed upon for the purpoſe. The attentive huſband may judge by certain prognoſtics when the ſtorm is nigh at hand. When the lady is unuſually fretful, finds fault with the ſervants, is diſcontented with the children, and complains much of the naſtineſs of every thing about her, theſe are ſigns which ought not to be neglected—yet they are not deciſive; as they ſome times occur and go off again, without producing any further effect. But if, when the huſband riſes in the morning, he ſhould obſerve in the yard a wheel-barrow with a quantity of lime in it, or ſhould ſee certain buckets with lime diſſolved in water, there is then no time to be loſt—he immediately locks up the apartment or cloſet where his papers or private property are kept, and, putting the key in his pocket, betakes himſelf to flight.—For a huſband, however beloved, becomes a perfect nuiſance during this ſeaſon of female rage; his authority is ſuperceded, his commiſſion is ſuſpended, and the very ſcullion who cleans the braſſes in the kitchen, becomes of more conſideration and importance than him. He has nothing for it, but to abdicate, and run from an evil which he can neither prevent or mollify.

The huſband gone, the ceremony begins. The walls are, in a few minutes ſtripped of their furniture;—paintings, prints, lie in huddled heaps about the floors, the curtains are torn from the teſters, the beds crammed into the windows, chairs and tables, bedſteads and cradles, crow the yard, and the garden fence bends beneath the weight of carpets, blankets, cloth cloaks, old coats and ragged breeches.—Here may be ſeen the lumber of the kitchen forming a dark and confuſed maſs; for the fore-ground of the picture, gridirons and frying-pans, ruſty ſhovels and broken tongs, ſpits and pots, joint-ſtools and the fractured remains of ruſh-bottom'd chairs. There a cloſet has diſgorged its bowels, rivited plates and diſhes, halves of China bowls, cracked tumblers, broken wine glaſſes, phials of forgotten phyſic, papers of unknown powders, ſeeds and dried herbs, handfuls of old corks, tops of teapots, and ſtoppers of departed decanters; from the rag-hole in the garret to the rat-hole in the cellar, no place eſcapes being rummaged. It would ſeem as if the day of general doom was come, and the utenſils of the houſe were dragged forth to judgment. In this tempeſt, the words of Lear naturally preſent, and might, with alteration, be made ſtrictly applicable.

" ———Let the great Gods,
" That keep the dreadful pudder o'er our heads,
" Find out their enemies now.
Tremble thou wretch,
" That haſt within thee undivulged crimes
" Unwhipt of juſtice!—"
" ———Cloſe pent up guilt
" Riſe your concealing continents, and aſk
" Theſe dreadful ſummoners grace!—"

This ceremony compleated, and the houſe thoroughly evacuated, the next operation is to ſmear the walls and ceilings of every room and cloſet with bruſhes, dipped in a ſolution of lime, called WHITE WASH; to pour buckets of water over every floor, and ſcratch all the partitions and wainſcots with rough bruſhes wet with ſoap-ſuds, and dipped in ſtone-cutter's ſand. The windows by no means eſcape the general deluge. A ſervant ſcrabbles out upon the penthouſe, at the riſk of her neck, and with a mug in her hand and a bucket within reach, the daſhes away innumerable gallons of water againſt the glaſs panes, to the great annoyance of the paſſengers in the ſtreet.

I have been told that an action at law was once brought againſt one of theſe water nymphs by a perſon who had a new ſuit of cloaths ſpoiled by this operation; but, after long argument, it was determined by the whole court, that the action would not lie, in as much as the defendant was in the exerciſe of a legal right, and not anſwerable for the conſequences; and ſo the poor gentleman was doubly non-ſuited; for he loſt not only his ſuit of clothes, but his ſuit at law.

Theſe ſmearings and ſcratchings, waſhings and daſhings, being duly performed, the next ceremonial is to cleanſe and replace the diſtracted furniture. You may have ſeen a houſe-raiſing or a ſhip-launch, when all the hands within reach are collected together—recollect, if you can, the hurry—buſtle—confuſion—and noiſe of ſuch a ſcene, and you will have ſome idea of this cleaning match—the misfortune is, that the ſole object is to make things clean: it matters not how many uſeful, ornamental, or valuable articles are mutilated or ſuffer death under the operation; a mahogany chair and carved frame undergo the ſame diſcipline; they are to be made clean at all events; but their preſervation is not worthy of attention.—For inſtance, a fine large engraving is laid flat upon the floor; ſmaller prints are piled upon it until the ſuperincumbent weight cracks the glaſſes of the lower tier: but this is of no conſequence.—A valuable picture is placed leaning againſt the ſharp corner of a table; others are made to lean againſt that, until the preſſure of the whole forces the corner of the table through the canvaſs of the firſt—The frame and glaſs of a fine print are to be cleaned, the ſpirit and oil uſed on this occaſion are ſuffered to leak through and ſpoil the engraving—no matter, if the glaſs is clean and the frame ſhines, it is ſufficient; the reſt is not worthy of conſideration. An able arithmetician has made an accurate calculation, founded on long experience, and diſcovered that the loſſes and deſtruction incident to two white-waſhings are equal to one removal, and three removals equal to one fire.

The cleanſing frolic over, matters begin to reſume their priſtine appearance.—The ſtorm abates, and all would be well again, but it is impoſſible that ſo great a convulſion in ſo ſmall a community, ſhould not produce ſome further effects. For two or three weeks after the operation, the family are uſually afflicted with ſore eyes or ſore throats, occaſioned by the cauſtic quality of the lime; or with ſevere colds from the exhalations of wet floors and damp walls.

I know a gentleman here who is fond of accounting for every thing in a philoſophical way. He conſiders this which I have called a cuſtom, as a real periodical diſeaſe, peculiar to the climate. His train of reaſoning is ingenious and whimſical; but I am not at leiſure to give you a detail. The reſult was, that he found the diſtemper to be incurable; but after much ſtudy he conceived he had diſcovered a method to divert the evil he could not ſubdue. For this purpoſe he cauſed a ſmall building, about twelve feet ſquare, to be erected in his garden, and furniſhed with ſome ordinary chairs and tables, and a few prints of the cheapeſt ſort were hung againſt the walls. His hope was, that when the white-waſhing phrenzy ſeized the females of his family, they might repair to this apartment and ſcrub, and ſcour, and ſmear to their heart's content—and ſo ſpend the violence of the diſeaſe in this out-poſt, whilſt he enjoyed himſelf in quiet at headquarters. But the experiment did not anſwer his expectation—it was impoſſible it ſhould, ſince a principle part of the gratification conſiſts in the lady's having an uncontrouled right to torment her huſband at leaſt once a year, and to turn him out of doors, and take the reins of government into her own hands.

There is a much better contrivance than this of the philoſopher's; which is to cover the walls of the houſe with paper—this is generally done; and tho' it cannot aboliſh, it at leaſt ſhortens the

period of female dominion. The paper is decorated with flowers of various fancies, and made so ornamental that the women have admitted the fashion, without perceiving the design.

There is also another alleviation of the husband's distress——he generally has the privilege of a small room or closet for his books and papers, the key of which he is allowed to keep. This is considered as a privileged, place, and stands like the land of Gothen amidst the plagues of Egypt. But there he must be extremely cautious, and ever on their guard. For should he inadvertently go abroad and leave the key in his door, the house-maid who is always on the watch for such an opportunity, immediately enters in triumph with buckets, brooms and, brushes, and takes possession of the premises, and forth with puts all his books and papers *to rights*: to his utter confusion, and sometimes serious detriment. For instance—

A gentleman was sued by the executors of a trades-man, on a charge found against him in the deceased's books, to the amount of 30l. The defendant was strongly impressed with an idea that he had discharged the debt and taken a receipt; but as the transaction was of long standing, he knew not where to find the receipt. The suit went on in course, and the time approached when judgment would be obtained against him. He then sat seriously down to examine a large bundle of old papers, which he had untied and displayed on a table for the purpose. In the midst of his search he was suddenly called away on business of importance—he forgot to lock the door of his room. The house-maid, who had been long looking out for such an opportunity, immediately entered with the usual implements, and with great alacrity fell to cleaning the room, and *putting things to rights*. The first object that struck her eye was the confused situation of the papers on the table; these were, without delay, bundled together like so many dirty knives and forks; but in the action a small piece of paper fell unnoticed on the floor, which happened to be the very receipt in question; as it had nogery respectable appearance, it was soon after swept out with the common dirt of the room, and carried in a dirt pan to the yard. The tradesman had neglected to enter the credit in his book; the defendant could find nothing to obviate the charge, and so judgment went against him for the debt and costs—a fortnight after the whole was settled, and the money paid, one of the children found the receipt amongst the dirt in the yard.

There is also another custom peculiar to the city of Philadelphia, and nearly allied to the former. I mean that of washing the pavement before the doors every Saturday evening. I at first took this to be a regulation of the police; but, on further enquiry, find it is a religious rite preparatory to the Sabbath; and is, I believe, the only religious rite in which the numerous sects-ries of this city perfectly agree. The ceremony begins about sun-set, and continues till about ten or eleven at night. It is very difficult for a stranger to walk the streets on those evenings—he runs a continual risk of having a bucket of dirty water thrown against his legs; but a Philadelphian born is so much accustomed to the danger, that he avoids it with surprizing dexterity. It is from this circumstance that a Philadelphian may be known any where by his gait. The streets of New-York are paved with rough stones, these indeed are not washed, but the dirt is so thoroughly swept from before the doors, that the stones stand up sharp and prominent to the great inconvenience of those who are not accustomed to so rough a path. But habit reconciles every thing. It is diverting enough to see a Philadelphian at New-York—he walks the street with as much painful caution, as if his toes were covered with corns, or his feet lamed by the gout; whilst a New-Yorker, as little approving the plain masonry of Philadelphia, shuffles along the pavements like a parrot upon a mahogany table.

It must be acknowledged that the ablutions I have mentioned are attended with no small inconvenience; but the women would not be induced for any consideration to resign their privilege. Notwithstanding this, I can give you the strongest assurances that the women of America make the most faithful wives, and the most attentive mothers in the world; and I am sure you will join me in opinion, that if a married man is made miserable only for one week in a whole year, he will have no great cause to complain of the matrimonial bond.

This letter has run on to a length I did not expect, I therefore hasten to assure you, that I am, as ever,

Yours, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1785.

M A D R I D, *(Spain)* January 26.

Letters from Algiers are full of contemptuous treatment with which M. D' Espilly has experienced from the Dey, who will neither see nor hear him, and will not so much as grant him a passport to the Dey of Mascara, with whom he was to have concluded a convention.

L O N D O N, March 17.

THE Court of France, it is said, have more than once formally demanded of Congress the money lent them during the American war; and on the last requisition a hint was given, that in case of further procrastination a French army would be sent over to enforce the payment; the present troubles may furnish a pretext for carrying their threats into execution.

Extract of a letter from Ghent, dated March 2, 1787.

"It appears to me that you are all languid, and want fire, on a subject big with ruin to England; and, if I may offer my private sentiments, a matter more fatal by far to Britain than an immediate war. France has at last encompassed you with a toil which she has set for you this century past, and you have just adopted all her views, at a time when she could only hope to dupe you by the depth of her politicks. Her finances are ruined; her situations, as I before observed, with the different powers of Europe, extremely critical; and, for this doubly damned invention of the Treaty of Commerce our once powerful and ever inveterate rival would have been humbled to the dust, without trouble on our part. The depth of the malady may be viewed in the steps she is taking—selling the domains of the Crown; calling for the united council of the kingdom; granting settlements, free use of religion, laws, &c. —Power of conveying property to Protestants; in short, nothing less than bankruptcy could induce such a Court to go such lengths. I am so anxious on this subject, which I cannot see without horror; and I feel so much the sneers and double meaning of the French here, when they talk on this subject, that I am induced to send you short hints of what I suppose to be the present views of France. This I am encouraged to do, because I am sure to a certainty I am right. As an apparently indifferent bye-stander, I hear and converse much with men of real fashion and condition of that nation, and pick up, from one and the other, more perhaps than could be easily done at Paris."

March 22. The present statues, which must be repealed to give effect to the French Treaty, will occasion as much debate, and perhaps more difficulties to the Minister, than the Commercial Arrangements have done; especially as the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has excited the attention of the Bar to the laws of *Præmunire*, which appear to have been framed by our wise ancestors to prevent that species of union with France aimed at by the present system.

Should the Test and Corporation Acts be repealed, there will be no legal impediments to prevent the French party from obtaining to the same power and influence throughout Great-Britain and Ireland, which they now exercise in the Assemblies, Corporations and Sea-ports in America. Will not the rebellious state of Boston and the Northern Provinces, and the complete possession and guidance which France has acquired over the policy and commerce of Virginia and Maryland, and the Southern Provinces *warn*, Mr. Pitt and our rulers of the dangers of venturing upon innovations on the *Præmunire*, *Test* and *Corporation* acts, which would instantly open violent contests in every Corporation throughout these kingdoms, and disturb the peace both of the Church and State?

The French Treaty does not meet with the entire approbation of the Commons, nor of all the English manufactures. The article of Millinery, say they, has not been investigated by either House, although it has been proved to contain matter of the utmost importance to the industrious women of their country; thousands of whom must, by the 23d article, inevitably be ruined. If all kinds of dress are imported all kinds of trimmings will follow; and what is there of luxury, ask they, that the French will not pour in upon us? Every species of counterband goods will find their way more easy, safe, and at a much lower price than before.

The conduct of Mr. Hastings, while in the Indies, appears to have been highly criminal. Mr. Burke, Sir J. Erskine and others, have asserted and proved in the House of Commons, that Mr. H. by his corrupt and prodigal practices had, within a few years, put the East-India Company to the amazing expence of half a million sterling; and by new and unnecessary establishments, contrived only to increase his own influence, had occasioned a further expence to the Company of six hundred thousand pounds—that he wasted their treasure, disobeyed their orders, was guilty of shameful extortions, &c. &c.—Of all which he had been convicted.—Sir James therefore moved, that Warren Hastings, Esq. might be impeached for High Crimes and Misdemeanours. The motion passed in the affirmative. After all this, one would suppose that Mr. H. must be despised throughout the British nation, and treated with general neglect and contempt; But bear what the very papers say that give the above account—They will tell you that he is courted and caressed by many of the first characters in the kingdom. Even the Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared as one of his advocates in Parliament.——O Money, Money, who so innocent, but he may suffer *without* thee—Who so guilty, but he may escape *with* thee?

March 30. A letter from Dover says, that a French gentleman, who landed there from Paris, reports, that the Knights of Malta had solicited assistance from the Court of France, the Emperor of Morocco having declared war against them; they request a fleet of eight men of war, for which they are willing to pay an annual sum so long as the war continues. Whether their request will be complied with he could not tell, as it was under consideration when he left the city.

A P R I L 2.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 23.

"The States of Holland, who last Wednesday opened their usual Assembly, deliberated on the tumult that took place and still continues at Hoorn in North-Holland. The frenzy of the people in that city has carried them to the last extremities, and the sovereign authority is absolutely forgotten there. The troops sent there by their Noble and Great Mightinesses to restore order, found the gates shut; they have been threatened with violence, and been obliged to fall back to Alkmar, until the States have decided what is proper to be done. This event would have decided the question, at one blow in favour of the Prince, if it could have been propagated from town to town as was intended; but on the contrary, the majority of the cities of the province expressed the greatest resentment and indignation too active to stop there, respecting what has passed. The Brille and Hoorn, by thus throwing off the mask, and bidding defiance in some measure to all the members of the Sovereign Assembly, are not strong enough by themselves to avoid the researches that have been ordered to be made. Exemplary executions are expected; but what is most embarrassing, is, to trace up these disorders to their source. The persons who set to work the subaltern agents of these kind of scenes, are either hidden behind the curtain, or too powerful for the laws, which will be only dashed to pieces against them. Nevertheless, as the present is in reality the true critical moment, the States must either triumph now, or the Prince must carry the day; consequently the former are obliged to employ all the remains of their authority: That we find ourselves at the eve of seeing scenes of blood on one part and the other."

P E T E R S B U R G H, *(Virginia) May 5.*

By Capt. Lander, of the schooner Essex, arrived in James-River in 20 days from Aux Cayes, we learn that a fleet of seven sail of the line, and 10,000 troops are arrived at Cape Francois, from France. Soon after Capt. Lander left Aux Cayes, he met with a Spanish frigate from Havanna, the Captain of which sent to him a very pressing invitation to go on board the frigate, which he accordingly did, and found from the Captain's enquiries, he was apprehensive that war was declared between France and Spain; and he assured Capt. Lander that his business with him was to obtain some information respecting it. Capt. Lander informed him that he had heard nothing of it; but the Captain of the frigate believed that a war had already commenced, said to be in consequence of a connexion having taken place between France and England.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 14.

Yesterday evening came to this city, his Excellency General Washington, one of the Delegates from the State of Virginia, to the Federal Convention. His arrival was announced by a salute of the United States from the Train of Artillery, and the ringing of bells: He was escorted from Chester by the city Light-Dragoons; and has taken apartments at Mrs. House's one of the most genteel boarding house's in this city.

A L B A N Y, May 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hartford, to his friend in this city, dated the 18th instant.

"Yesterday morning an Express arrived with dispatches for his Excellency the Governor, from Brigadier-General Swift, at Sharon, advising that many of the inhabitants of that part of the state were embodying themselves in order to join the Insurgents of Massachusetts: that 100 had enlisted in one town: and that, although, he had been personally among them, he had not been able to prevent their pursuing these measures.——His Excellency immediately communicated these dispatches to the hon. House of Assembly, who thereupon appointed a committee, to be joined by another from the Council, to report to the House what measures would be most proper for them to adopt.—In the afternoon the Committee brought in their report, which was agreed to by the House.—The subject of which was, that some proper person be appointed, forthwith to repair to that part of the state, which borders on Massachusetts, and there, with Gen. Swift, to enquire into the occasion of this insurrection, and to pursue such measures, as they shall think most proper for its suppression, and the restoration of the public peace.——Col. CANFIELD, (a member of Assembly) is appointed, and I have no doubt, from his and Gen. Swift's characters, but the most prudent, salutary, and decisive measures will be adopted.—The Colonel set off this morning for Sharon."

N E W - Y O R K, May 17.

The United States, in Congress assembled, on the 7th instant ORDAINED——That five commissioners be appointed by the board of treasury, whose duty it shall be to go to the several states, and to the districts respectively for which they may be respectively appointed, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the states within those districts, against the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, have given notice, that on the 3d day of September next, will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States, in Congress, may hold their sessions, in conformity to a resolve of Congress, the townships and lots of land in the Western Territory which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States.

B O S T O N, May 23.

A letter from a gentleman at Weathersfield, received by last evening's mail, has the following paragraph—"Reports say, that two of your insurgents have been down on the back of our state, to enlist a number of men for their service—I suppose the object is to prevent the execution of those condemned. The Governor and Council are sent to examine the affair, and will prevent their doing any damage."

N O R T H A M P T O N, May 30.

On Sunday last was brought to this town and committed to gaol, a Capt. Bingham, of Parsonsfield, in the county of Berkshire—he was captain in the militia, and one of the principal characters in that county concerned in the rebellion.

We are informed, that four of the insurgents from the county of Berkshire, in endeavouring to sow the seeds of sedition in several towns in the western part of Connecticut, were taken into custody by the authority of that state, and are now confined in Litchfield gaol—and that the high sheriff of the county of Litchfield, has written to Col Hyde, high sheriff of the county of Berkshire, *to peruse his property and take it away.*

Yesterday was commanded to gaol in this town, Lieut. Bullard, of Orange, and two others—Bullard was taken at Swanzy in the state of New-Hampshire, inlisting men for Shays.

Extract of a letter from the Commanding Officer at Northfield, dated 26th May, 1787.

"Since moving the troops from this post to Northampton, to attend the execution of the prisoners under sentence there, as well as to be in readiness to reinforce any other post, should occasion require, I find that a rebellious disposition still prevails among the insurgents; for no sooner than I had left this place, a party of the rebel officers with a few of the inhabitants of New-Hampshire, under the command of Col. Smith from New-Salem, proceeded to Warwick and took Dr. Pomeroy and Joseph Metcalf, Esq. prisoners.—The Doctor they dismissed after marching him several days through the woods—Squire Metcalf made his escape from them, after they had carried him near 100 miles: Since their return, I have ordered a detachment from the troops under my command to protect the friends to government in that quarter, and to apprehend those who have been concerned in rebellion; some of whom have been taken and recognized to court; others, whose characters are more obnoxious, will be sent to Northampton and committed to prison.

"Last Friday I received information from Caleb Frink, Esq. of Swanzy in the state of New-Hampshire, that he had taken up Lieut. Isaac Bullard, who had engaged forty men, some in this state, but chiefly in Vermont and New-Hampshire: In consequence of which, I collected ten horsemen, chiefly of this town, and sent for him, and immediately ordered a detachment from the troops under my command to follow after and cover their retreat, which proved a favourable circumstance, for the inhabitants of Winchester, on hearing of the movement, immediately beat to arms, and probably would have rescued Bullard, but the detachment arriving seasonably, they dispersed.

"Last Wednesday night a party came down the river and advanced near this town, but being informed that part of my regiment was here, they concluded it would not be best to proceed any further, and returned without doing any mischief. We have been frequently round our camp, and our centries have fired on them, but none as yet have been either killed or taken."

A correspondent observes, that the friends to the present government, who have so zealously engaged in behalf of those unhappy men under sentence of death, must now have the delightful satisfaction of experiencing its benign and diffusive influence on the whole of Shays's party—and that from the present *peaceable* complection of our public affairs, if they should a little further indulge the benevolent feelings of their forgiving souls, by interceeding for a general indemnity, we might soon taste the sweets of peace, and solace ourselves under the equal and benign government of those who have risen up against us.

The number of voters in Rhode-Island, for Governour, General Officers, &c. was about 3300—of which a majority of about 1800 are friends to those detestable measures which have for some time so disgraced that little Republic.

On the 23d inst. the Rev. JOSEPH WILLARD was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry in Wilbraham, North Parish.—The parts performed on this solemn occasion were as follows, viz. Rev. Mr. Hars of South-Hadley, made the introductory prayer—Rev. Mr. Willard of Stafford, preached a very pertinent sermon, from ACTS xx: 28.—*Rev. Mr. Ives of Munson, made the ordaining prayer—Rev. Mr. McKenzy of Chicopee, gave the charge—Rev. Mr. Howard of Springfield, gave the right hand—and Rev. Mr. Church of Hartland, made the concluding prayer;—an anthem closed the solemnities.*

Copy of a letter left with Mrs. Pomeroy, after taking the Doctor prisoner, inserted verbatim et literatim.

THIS are to certify the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that the persons now taken are in to be reserved as hostag to secure the life Jason Parmeter and Henry me Culler who are condemned to death by said state and to assure you that if the above persons are put to death by said state that the persons taken as above shall be put to death in the same manner as soon as the news arrives and that without delay and therefore pray you be not deseved but pray to save lives

The following is a DEPOSITION given by Joseph Metcalf, Esq.

I Joseph Metcalf, of Orange, in the county of Hampshire and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of lawfull age, do certify and say, that on Monday the 21st day of May, 1787, about noon, as I was returning from Chesterfield, in the state of New-Hampshire, I was near Butler's tavern in the town of Hinsdale, state aforesaid, taken prisoner by a party of about twenty insurgents, commanded by one Col. William Smith, late of New-Salem, in the said county of Hampshire: On my hesitating to consider myself their prisoner, Smith drew his sword and swore he would take my life instantly if I was reluctant. I was then carried to Brattleborough in the state of Vermont, and delivered into the hands of Luke Day, Elijah Day and Thomas Day, and others, and was then taken to the house of Giles Day in the town of New-Marlborough, state of Vermont aforesaid; previously being told by Luke Day that I was one taken by their agreement to retaliate the death of those who were under sentence for the late insurrections, and that they intended to take Medad Pomeroy, Esq. and Col. Mayo, of Warwick, in the state of Massachusetts, and such other characters as would most likely produce (if held as hostages) a pardon for their friends; and that they should execute us on hearing of the execution of their friends instantly. While the party were at Giles Day's aforesaid, they posted a centinel to prevent any surprize by the inhabitants, of whom they seemed to be very apprehensive—Two persons passed the house, said to be two deputy-sheriffs, who had warrants against Luke Day, which so alarmed the party that they deliberated whether they should repair to the woods, but were determined otherwise by the return of a person who had seen the sheriffs, and reported that they said they had pursued to silence any speeches that might else have been made, but that they would lie in bed until the insurgents should pass them in the morning; after which I was carried over the Green Mountain into Stamford, at which place I fortunately made my escape, about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night ensuing. During the time I was in their hands, they frequently declared their resolutions to disturb and molest the citizens of Massachusetts, and that they should plunder promiscuously in future—indeed their whole conduct was most morally abandoned and wicked; and further saith not your deponent.

JOSEPH METCALF.

HAMPSHIRE, ss. *May* 24, 1787

PERSONALLY appeared Joseph Metcalf, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing Deposition,

Cor. E. MATTOON, jun. Just. Pacis.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Capt. Josiah Osgood, and Wendall, inserted verbatim et literatim.

Greenedge May 3 1787

Cap osgood Sir be it none to you you have had your Day And hodrs his a coming and then you and a grat many more will be has bad oat as those that his in the torments of hall for I think you are not prepered for Death now the chripture Sys prepayr ye for Death for the Wicked shall not live out half their days cap Osgood I mene to give you notes of this so you may prepeer for Death for your life his Short and nereble as An army with baners To conclude you had batter Don as you wod be Don by but you have Sot the patten and we will go by it you may Swar I have known a good many as big as the Dival and I have heard you have been So but you are a pack of Damb Whealps you are Eating hemble pye I See Cheate last weak and he told me he Sbold come with as much as twenty thausand Britteans and Engeens this is true as the Sun Shines if you wont to know so wright this Dam you it we

The following Instrument was taken with Lieut. Bullard, and inserted verbatim et literatim.

We do Each one of us acknowledge our selves to be Inlested into a company commanded by capt. —— —— & Lieut. Isaac Bullard & in colo Hazeltons Regement of Regelators in order for the suppression of tyranical governmint in the massachusetts State And we do Ingage to abay Such orders as we shall Receive from time to to time from our Superor officers and to faithfullly Sarve for the terme of three months from the Date in Witness Hereof we have hereeunto Set our names

the conditions of Will Be For a Sarjt Sixty Shillings Pr Month—Corpl Fifty Shillings a month Privat Forty Shillings a modth and if gir the Day there will Be a concerdreble Bounty Ither Forty or Sixty Pounds

Zaheus Hasting Sarjt

John Holden

Just imported from LONDON,

By Levi Shephard,

A general Assortment of

D R U G S,

Which are now ready for sale at his Store, north of the court-house, in Northampton, where Physicians and private families may be supplied upon such terms as, he has no doubt, will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

He has likewise a variety of other Articles,

—V I Z.—

PAINTERS Colours of all kinds, Crockery Ware, Ginger by the cwt. or less quantity, Cinnamon, Cloves, Molasses, Oil of Vitriol by the cwt. or any quantity, Indigo of a superior quality, Logwood, Fustic, Redwood, Allum, Copperas, Spirits of Turpentine by the gallon, Varnish, Rosin, Lampblack—Surgeons Instruments and Bell Metal Mortars.

A L S O,

Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part, Press Papers, Writing-Paper, Sealing-Wax, and Wafers at 4s. per pound.

Said SHEPHARD receives in pay for any of the above articles, almost every kind of Country Produce, and will pay Cash for shipping Furrs and Bees-Wax.

May 30, 1787.

THE Subscriber being appointed *Register* of *Deeds* for the Northern District, in the county of Hampshire, Hereby informs those whom it may concern, that by a late act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, the Record of any Deeds of conveyance of land or other real estate, lying within the said district, which after the first day of June next shall be made by any other than the person chosen as aforesaid, shall be void and of no effect—And that from and after the date aforesaid, Deeds and other conveyances of real estate will be received for record, at the office opened for that purpose near the meeting-house in Deerfield.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

May 28, 1787.

The Beautiful HORSE

Bay Richmond,

WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber in Worthington, being the place lately owned by Alexander Miller—Conditions, one and an half Dollar the single leap, three Dollars the season, and four to warrant a foal.—He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands and an half high, in shape, strength, activity and speed, equalled by few in America—he is a Virginia foal, but of English breed; his colts prove fine and large—Gentlemen living at a distance, who chuse to send their mares, shall have one month's pasturing gratis. Careful attendance will be given, by SAML. BUFFINTON.

N. B. Grain will be received in lieu of cash.

May 30, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following lands, lying in Charlemont, belonging to non-residents, in said town, are taxed in the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	State Tax, silver,	l.	s.	d.	Town Tax	l.	s.	d.	q.
Joseph Baker,		0	6	8		0	2	10	2
	In 1782.	0	6	8		0	5	4	0
David Hillhouse's,		30	0	0		22	20	0	0
Continental Tax,						0	3	3	0
State,		10	15	0		0	10	2	0
In Silver,		0	12	6					
		0	13	4					

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before the 30th of July next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Ormsbee Taylor, Innholder in said Charlemont, on said day, at two o'clock afternoon, as will pay said taxes and intervening charges.

SETH TEMPLE, Constable.

Charlemont, May 15, 1787.

*** A few copies of a *Thanksgiving Sermon*, preached by the Rev. Mr. Lathrop of West-Springfield, may be had at this office.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

LETTER of his Excellency General WASHINGTON, assigning his reasons for declined the Presidential Chair of the General Society of Cincinnati.

Mount Vernon in Virginia,
October 31st, 1787.

[CIRCULAR.]

SIR,

I TAKE this early opportunity, in my character of President of the Cincinnati, of announcing to you, that the triennial general meeting of the society is to be convened at the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of May, in the year 1787.

As it will not be in my power (for reasons which I shall have the honour of immediately communicating) to attend the next general meeting, and as it may become more and more inconvenient for me to be absent from my farms, or to receive appointments which will divert me from my private affairs, I think it proper also to acquaint you, for the information of your delegates to the general meeting, that it is my desire not to be re-elected to the presidency, since I should find myself under the necessity of declining the acceptance of it.

The numerous application for information, advice, or assistance, which are made to me in consequence of my military command: the multiplicity of my correspondencies in this country, as well as in many parts of Europe; the variety and perplexity of my own private concerns, which having been much deranged by my absence through the war, demand my entire and unremitted attention; the arduousness of the task, in which I have been as it were unavoidably engaged, of superintending the opening the navigation of the great rivers in this state; the natural desire of tranquility and relaxation from business, which almost every one experiences at my time of life, particularly after having acted (during a considerable period) as no idle spectator in uncommonly busy and important scenes; and the present imbecility of my health, occasioned by a violent attack of the fever and ague, succeeded by rheumatick pains (to which, till of late, I have been an entire stranger) will, I doubt not, be considered as reasons of sufficient validity to justify my conduct in the present instance.

Although the whole of these reasons could not have before operated, yet in conformity to my determination of passing the remainder of my days in a state of retirement, I should certainly have refused to accept the office of President, with which I was honoured in 1784; but from an apprehension that my refusal, at that time, might have been misrepresented as a kind of dereliction of the society on my part, or imputed to a disapprobation of the principles on which it was then established. To convince the opposers of the institution, should any such remain, that this was not the fact, and to give no coloured pretext for unreasonable attacks, I prevailed upon myself to accept the appointment, with a view of holding it only until the next election; before which time I expected the jealousy that had been excited, would subside, and this, I am happy to be informed, has universally taken place.

Highly approving, as I do, the principles on which the society is now constituted, and pleased to find so far as I have been able to learn from reiterated enquiries, that it is acceptable to the good people of the United States in general, it only remains for me to express the sense I entertain of the honour conferred by the last general meeting, in electing me their president, and to implore in future the benediction of Heaven on the virtuous associates in this illustrious institution.

During the residue of my continuance in office, I shall be constantly ready to sign such diplomas as may be requisite for the members of your state society, being sincerely desirous of giving every possible proof of attachment, esteem and affection for them; as well as of demonstrating the sentiments of perfect consideration and respect, with which

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and
Most humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. I have thought it expedient to forward a transcript of this circular address to Major-General Gates, Vice-President of the society, in order that the general meeting may suffer no embarrassment for want of an official character to preside at the opening of it.

The President of the society of the Cincinnati in Pennsylvania.

From the NEWPORT HERALD.

The following is an Oration lately spoken to a private company of young gentlemen and ladies, by a sensible young man, fond of rhetoric and oratory.

IT is with concern, that I acquaint you, my young friends, that marriage an ordinance of GOD, so honourable in itself, and so absolutely necessary for the maintainance of society, is at present greatly on the decline.—The cause of this decay, in so sacred and beneficial an institution, ordained for the happiness of both sexes, in this chequered state of trial and probation, are various and many; arising from the inadvertences of both parties, but particularly with respect to the female sex. I am sorry to say, there is too great occasion to fear it proceeds from the gaiety, levity and extravagance, which so dreadfully appears throughout the whole nation; Be assured, my amiable hearers, were you to endeavour by a sober, prudent and discreet behaviour, especially in public, to gain admiration and esteem, you would not want for admirers among the sensible part of mankind, however the insignificant coxcombs may laugh at it, and despise you for it; and how pleasing it is, to have the love and favour of the discerning few, I leave you to determine, fully convinced of the rectitude of your judgments, and the depth of your understandings. I am persuaded, ye tender and discerning fair, were you but to exert one half of that good humour and sagacity you are mistresses of, accompanied with those lovely intellectual graces, your Maker has endowed you with (though not possessed with those beautiful features some of your sex may have) you would gain universal love, and be proof against the strongest attacks of malice and ill-nature; let me intreat you, as you value your own characters and the good opinion of the world, to try the experiment without delay; suffer not the fashions of a licentious age, or the delusive pleasures of riot and dissipation, to throw off your affections from the improvement of your minds, the practice of religion and the love of virtue; lay aside the anxiety and solicitude of public amusement, which is but too evident throughout your whole conduct; hearken not to the voice of adulation, and shun, O shun, the flatterer with a just disdain: Consider yourselves as created for nobler purposes than to be gazed at by the passing croud, and act up to your dignity, as immortal beings; aim to be neat, but not fine; agreeable, not handsome; and virtuous without formality; let your conversation be intermixed with the sprightliness of wit, the flowings of good sense and the sweetness of affability; your behaviour intermingled with modesty, without reserve; and merriment without levity; be sober but not dull, pleasant without folly, and prudent without ostentation—endeavour to be fruitful beautiful within, and your persons cannot fail of being lovely, thus acting. For not, ye angelic inhabitants of this lower world, to make the lords of the creation your slaves and vassals; ready to obey your commands by nod, to court your company by a smile, and joyfully accept of your hands, with a whisper of benevolence, and good nature.

SHELBURNE, (N. Brunswick) April 5.

The New-England papers we have received are stuffed with electioneering squibs on the choice of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor for the state of Massachusetts, which was to take place on Monday last. The principal candidates for Governor are Bowdoin, Hancock and Lincoln. The parties for each are exceedingly violent; and verbal accounts from thence inform us, that they were carrying matters to such lengths, as must occasion great confusion and tumult at the election. Accounts further represent them as a wretched and distracted people—so far, in short, that the troubles arising from the late insurrection of some of their people (which is by no means quelled) appear to be among the least of their distresses. Poverty, idleness, faction and anarchy must ere long drive them to the last acts of desperation; and lucky then will he think himself who has quitted them timely enough to avoid the scene.

ANECDOTE.

A SCHOLAR of Dr. Busby coming into a parlour where the Dr. had laid down a fine bunch of grapes for his own eating, takes it up, and says aloud, "I publish the banns between these grapes and my mouth, if any one knows any just cause or impediment why these two should not be joined together, let them declare it." The Dr. being but in the next room, overheard all that was said, and, coming into the school ordered the boy who had eaten his grapes to be taken up on another boy's back; but before he proceeded to the usual discipline, he cried out aloud, as the delinquent had done; "I publish the banns between my rod and this boy's breech, if any one knows any just cause or impediment why these two should not be joined together, let them declare it." "I forbid the banns, cried the boy. Why so? said the Dr. Because the parties are not agreed, replied the boy. Which answer so pleased the Dr. who loved to find any readiness of wit in his scholars, that he ordered the boy to be set down.

Tappan and Fowle,

Have just received a good Assortment of
ENGLISH GOODS,
Which they will dispose of, at their Shop opposite the Court-House in Northampton, on the most reasonable terms.
May 16, 1787.

THE Partnership of *WOODBRIDGE & DICKINSON*, being this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, they request all persons that have accounts unsettled with them, to make an immediate settlement, with the subscriber.
OBADIAH DICKINSON.
Northfield, May 8, 1787.

FOR SALE,
Two Rights of Land,

In the Township of Victory, and State of Vermont.—Said Land lies within 100 miles of an Eastern market, and will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 1787. Enquire of the Printer.

For Sale at this Office,
Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.
By Baron STEUBEN.

JUNE 1787. THE NUMB. 40.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6. 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Sentence of Death,

Against *John Wheeler, Henry McCulloch, Jason Parmenter, Daniel Luddington, Aspherst Colton,* and *James White,* for treason, passed at the Supreme Judicial Court at Northampton, the 21st of *April*, 1787: Pronounced by the Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, Esq. Chief Justice, viz.

Prisoners at the Bar!

YOU have been severally indicted, fairly tried, and found guilty upon the fullest evidence, of the heinous, all-destructive crime of Treason, of renouncing your allegiance to the community and its laws, from which you received protection to your persons and estates, of conspiring to levy and actually levying a public and cruel war, against your fellow-countrymen, to overthrow the whole administration of public justice, to subvert all rule and government, and to reduce the good people to lawless power, anarchy and confusion, and for these horrid purposes, of frequently and traiterously assembling in arms and warlike array, plundering, capturing, killing and murdering divers good and peaceable citizens of the Commonwealth.

Standing convicted of these horrid treasons, the Attorney-General has been obliged, by the duty of his office, to move for the judgment of law, which is DEATH, to be awarded against each of you, for your offence. It becomes you now to arouse freely to a sense of the nature and aggravation of your crimes, and of that heavy weight of *guilt* which is brought upon you, by rising in arms against government; which is the only mean that Heaven hath put into our hands to secure the blessings of society against the violence of wicked, passionate and restless men; your guilt by rising up in rebellion against that free and excellent constitution, which has been the admiration of the world, which but a few years since, was expressly and solemnly established by the great body of the people through the whole state, for themselves and their posterity, and adapted as much as human wisdom could devise, to guard all the civil and sacred rights of every subject, to secure their peace and every thing that is held dear in society. You have with an inveterate spirit conspired and risen up in arms from time to time, against the administration of public justice, with threats and violence, and with a high hand stopping or endeavouring to stop the whole course and execution of the laws, the only regular means that can be instituted to redress all private injuries, the only dread of and security against the midnight burglar and highway robber and assassin.

Instead of obeying that sacred law of charity, of kindness, of mutual good will, of following peace with all men, and as much as possible, promoting one another's happiness, so strictly commanded by the Saviour of the world, have you not been stirring up rage and tumult, war and bloodshed, and as much as in you lay, endeavouring to spread universal misery and distress among your brethren, fellow-citizens of the same community? Instead of a due reverence to authority, and submission to government, enjoined in the holy scriptures as indispensable duties upon all Christians, have you not endeavoured with all your might, to overturn all government and order, to shake off all restraints, human and divine, to give up yourselves wholly to the power of the most restless, malevolent, destructive, tormenting passions? To introduce wild anarchy and confusion through the whole country, with all the horrors, cruelties and carnage of *civil war*, which some of your impious leaders have actually threatened, tending to involve numerous families, men, women and children, melancholy helpless widows and tender orphans, in anxiety and ruin inconceivable? Civil war! that forest of all calamities, the most dreadful curse that can befal a guilty people, devoted by God to destruction!

You have enlisted into such an impious conspiracy against your country, its government and all its laws, into such a hardy dangerous course of conduct, naturally leading to every species of mischief and criminality, as must make you partakers in the horrid guilt of all the consequent evils. Evils and mischiefs of your country, which a long life to repentance and regular virtuous conduct could never fully atone for. You have abused the reason which God has given you, rejected the kind advice of your friends, neighbours and relations, despised the unparalelled mercy of government, which freely offered pardon for past offences, upon the mild condition alone of ceasing your outrages and engaging to be faithful citizens for the future.

Ridiculing this mercy, you have gone on obstinately hardning your hearts more and more, shewing yourselves irreclaimable, and that your lives are inconsistent with the peace and preservation of society. You have trampled upon the most sacred vows of your maker, violating all those sacred ties which bind man to man in friendly, happy connection, and which hold society together. You and your accomplices have seized and carried about as prisoners, good and peaceable citizens, for no other cause than being faithful to their oaths and to the government, from which they and we all receive protection; bayoneting, plundering and firing upon innocent people, without provocation. Add to all the heinous crime of murder, which lieth at the door of every one of you, unhappy prisoners at the bar. The innocent blood of *Walker*, to whom you, *Parmenter*, gave the malicious, cruel deadly blow, cries aloud against you for vengeance, which suffereth not murderers to live.

What but a heart void of the fear of God, regardless of the life of man, and hardened against all sense of social duties, could instigate you? How dared you lift a murderous hand against a faithful citizen, in the execution of his duty, only to apprehend you to answer to lawful authority for your treasonable practices. And although the rest was not present at the horrid fatal deed, yet that vicious union which linked you all together in rebellion against government, against peace, order, public justice, against your virtuous fellow subjects, naturally producing the most dreadful effects of every kind, must make you all sharers in each others guilt. The moans of innocents from Berkshire, slain by your traiterous accomplices, join in the call for justice and for satisfaction.

And where are those your companions, who fell victims to their own folly and yours, in the desperate attempt upon the *Arsenal*? God forbid! But may not their souls, in the dark abodes below, where hope never comes, be now complaining in torment, that your enticement, your influence or orders, under *Shays*, were the cause which plunged them into eternity, thoughtless and unprepared? Your own consciences, upon reflection on these things, must strongly dictate that you have forfeited your lives to your abused, offended, injured country. And by those only, by the laws of God and man, can your numerous injuries be atoned for, or your guilt be done away.

It becomes you then seriously to turn your thoughts inward, to summon up all the powers of your souls to prepare for the solemn scenes which lie before you. Man has but one life, and that a short one, to prepare for eternity. Yours is almost run out, being hurried on by crimes to an untimely fate; *crimes*, which require that you should suffer as malefactors and public examples of terror to the world, to deter from such dangerous all-destructive inroads upon society. You must therefore soon appear for another, and infinitely more solemn trial, at the tremendous bar of Almighty God, the final and Supreme Judge of all mankind, to answer for all the wrongs and violences you have committed against your fellow-men, and for every secret, vicious thought and action of your lives, which will then be brought into judgment. Can thine heart endure and thine hands be strong, when the Lord thy God shall deal with thee?

Think not to avoid the justice of human laws, but prepare to escape the righteous judgment of Heaven, which will fall heavy upon all impenitent, presumptuous, hard-hearted offenders. Far be it from us to wish to aggravate your unhappiness. From our souls we pity, exhort and pray for you, that you may so improve the few precious moments of life that remain to you, in tears of bitter repentance and contrition, in unceasing prayer and fervent application to the mercy of Almighty God, through the merits of the great Redeemer of the world, as that you may obtain his pardon and everlasting favour.

And now the solemn sentence and judgment of the law, and of your country, which the Court have awarded for your offence, and must be pronounced against each of you—painful to us, but fatal to you, as to this world,—is this:

"*You shall go from hence to prison, from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, and there be each of you hanged by the neck, till you are dead.*" And God Almighty have mercy on each of your souls!

CHARGE

To the Middlesex Grand Jury, delivered at the opening of the Supreme Judicial Court at Concord, the 9th of May, 1787—by the Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, Esq. Chief Justice.

[Published at the desire of the Grand Jury.]

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

IN virtue of our respective offices, and bound by solemn oath, we are called to defend and support the government, under which we live; *that social compact*, by which the whole people covenanted with each other, that all should be governed by laws made for the common good; by which are warranted and secured to each citizen from all the rest, the sacred rights of conscience, the rights of his person and of his property;—*to support that free and excellent Constitution*, which it has cost the blood of thousands of our friends and fellow-citizens to establish; *that Constitution*, which has carefully seperated and distinguished the principal departments of power, that they might never combine against the liberty of the subject; which has marked out the limits and outlines of power, which are not to be transgressed, and ascertained those great and essential rights of freemen, which are to stand forever sacred and untouched, by any or all of the principal branches of government, much more by inferior magistrates and private individuals.

We are called to support the general liberty of the people, and to suffer no one to injure, and trample upon the rights of our neighbour, or to pull down that Constitution which has been reared at the expence of precious blood and treasure; *but that liberty* which is secured to every man to pursue his own happiness and prosperity as he please, only within the allowance of the Constitution and the known standing laws of his country.

We are called to support and execute those standing laws, which have been made or approved by the free representatives of the people; approved also by the Constitution; *laws* for the recovery of right, and redress of private injuries; *laws* defining all public offences and providing for the suppression and punishment of offenders and disturbers of the peace or society.

These offences are the objects of your present attention and duty; *and* the Court give it you in solemn charge, according to the oath you have taken, diligently to enquire into all high crimes and misdemeanors, dangerous to the Commonwealth or its peace,—against public justice, or of a publicly evil example, committed within the body of this county, and present them to the Court, that the law may have its course, and the safety of the community be preserved; *all high crimes*, whether capital or not capital, from high handed disturbances of the peace, riots and unlawful assemblies, up to *treason*, the highest crime which a man can commit against the community from which he receives protection, and to which he owes allegiance.

This crime, according to our statute, consists in a citizen's wickedly violating his faith and allegiance, by levying or conspiring to levy war against the Commonwealth; which may be, by any wicked attempt, by overt act, by force, to overthrow our free and happy Constitution of government and laws, by rising in arms to alter or suspend the execution of the laws, to stop the Courts of Justice, or controul the measures of government, or with force, in a hostile manner, to attack a fort, a garrison, or any where to attack the forces of the Commonwealth. And in the execution of such dangerous and daring enterprizes, for every innocent peaceable citizen killed, *all* present aiding and abetting, are chargable also with the heinous crime of murder; while for the life of every such unprincipled lawless enterprizer, taken in defence of the Commonwealth, it is fully justified by law and the Constitution.

This high crime against the people at large, comprehends in its train, and naturally produces, unless seasonably checked, almost every spe-

cies of vice and criminality; unlawful assemblies, conspiracies, riots, thefts, plundering, destruction to property, burning houses and buildings, wide desolation, bloodshed and murder.

Were there no particular positive law against such enormous conduct, yet the reason and common sense of every man, would instantly declare, *that* to be the most capital of all offences, which strikes at the very being of government, at the safety and happiness of the great body of the people, by whom and for whose sake government and the constitution have been so solemnly instituted and established. Surely that conduct must be big with the most fatal mischiefs, which tends to bring on evils and horrors of civil war, and to put every man's life and fortune to hazard. That this is treason, and to be punished as such, must be the fundamental law of every society. As in the case of an individual, when a distempered limb threatens life, the man must have resolution to part with it, to prevent the last of evils: So in the body politic, or great community of fellow-citizens, if any are desperate enough to rise and threaten general destruction, unhappy necessity, or, in other words, the great law of self-preservation, requires, that such dangerous members be cut off; it being better that a few suffer, than the whole body perish.

No pretence of reforming the laws, or removing grievances can be of any avail in excuse; the law and the Constitution, and the safety of society, not permitting any private man or set of men, to interfere forcably in matters of such high importance; having established a sufficient power for these purposes in the great Representative Body of the people, whose duty and business it is expressly made, by the 22d article of the bill of rights, "*To assemble frequently for the "redress of grievances*; for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, as the common "good may require."

But as, of all this the Constitution makes the Legislature the proper judge; if some laws fail, not the entire approbation of every individual, as must ever be the case, the nature of government makes it necessary that they submit; it being impossible for all men to unite always, precisely, in the same sentiment.

In short, there never can be a color for rising in arms against a free government, such as ours is, while the election of our Representatives is annual, while they seek not to perpetuate themselves in office, nor lay burdens of their constituents, which they do not bear themselves.

The wisest of men may be mistaken, for a time; but a mistake can never warrant the endangering the peace and safety of a whole people. [illegible] the minority may fly to arms, whenever they think themselves aggrieved, while they have their own Representatives to apply to, for redress; if established into a principle, would soon subvert all free governments, and entail endless confusion and miseries upon mankind.

For such is the disordered state of the human passions, that there never will be wanting men of boundless vanity, as well as artifice, ready to embroil public affairs, for their private interest, capable of disguising the most selfish, ambitious and extravagant designs under the specious pretences of liberty and redress of grievances; and perhaps urged on by resentment at neglect of their imagined merit, or at deserved punishment for past misconduct; who will be seeking to assume the reins and to make themselves the masters of the government and people.

But fortunately it sometimes happens, that ignorance and incapacity are near a balance to the wicked and turbulent passions, in the prevention of mischief.

That a rebellion, as foolish and rash, as wicked and unprovoked, has arisen and pervaded these western parts of the State, under pretence, among others, of lessening the expences of government, but in reality, to the great injury of all good and peaceable citizens, and to the increase of the public burdens and expences, is too notorious to need particular proof.

Notwithstanding we enjoy as free a government, as any perhaps in the world, and can have no reason to doubt the integrity of our Representatives, or their zeal to promote the welfare of the people, as far as lies in their power; notwithstanding the Courts of law have proceeded, according to their ability, with the same regularity, as heretofore; yet strange to tell! A rebellion has sprung up in the course of a few months, with force of arms and a high hand, to stop the whole course of public justice; insulting every branch of government; threatening the absolute subversion of the Constitution, and overrun, (however chimerical the idea) the whole Continent.

And had it been left unresisted a few months longer, it must, like a torrent, have gathered strength in its progress, bearing down all before it; producing parties, feuds, bloodshed and devastation in every town, with such a train of evils to men, women and children, as generations yet unborn, might have cause bitterly to lament, but not be able to get rid of.

What fatal delusion could impel such a number of citizens to rise to plunge the sword into the bowels of their country, but just emerged from blood, and from a long distressing war?

Various are the pretences for these horrid treasons. 'Tis said,—*burdens are insupportable—taxes too heavy to be borne—hard cash scarce, and a depreciating currency necessary to discharge private debts and public securities—the expences of government excessive—the Common Pleas, because suits for debt originate there, is called public grievance; and finally the Constitution itself is the GREATEST GRIEVANCE OF ALL, in a number of its essential articles, which the whole State Convention, judged to be the most necessary bulwarks of liberty.*

Now to find fault with events which depend only on the course of Providence; *to complain* of government, for what a man has brought upon himself by his own imprudence, extravagance or want of economy; to wish for fraud and dishonesty to be established by a law; to attempt to destroy the Constitution and public credit, upon which the Constitution and our existence as a people, depend; cannot be deemed palliatives; but must rather be aggravating ingredients in the crime of treason; which will be found to end in disappointment, and only bring distress on the unhappy perpetrators and their families, with manifold mischiefs to the community.

As to the expences of government, I suppose the salaries of civil officers are not larger upon the whole, than they were before the war; the Governor in particular does not receive one half of what a King's Governor used to receive. And when it is considered that the whole annual expence of civil government cannot, according to the present mode of assessment, amount to sixteen pence upon the poll, as we are assured by the General Court in their address to the people, it cannot be the object of any reasonable man's complaint.

Taxes, however, must be allowed to be heavy, but arising from the expences of the war; which we all in general, in the beginning, pledged our lives and fortunes to go through, to extricate ourselves from arbitrary foreign dominion. The insurgents certainly had not more cause to complain than those faithful citizens who cheerfully went forth in support of real liberty and the Constitution; all the inhabitants of the Commonwealth being equally assessed by the assessors of their respective towns, in proportion to their estates.

How preposterous for men to desert their business and their families, and spend more time and money to spread confusion and misery among their fellow-citizens, than would be equal to all their arrearages of taxes? Is it possible that in a civilized, christian country, any should be so untaught in the ways of virtue, so unfeeling to the blessings of society, so given up a prey to the most rancorous, malevolent, infernal passions!

If this necessary public burthen can be mitigated consistent with the public safety, we can have no doubt of relief from our representatives; not only in justice to their characters, but even to preserve decency to our own, in their choice.

Nor indeed can we imagine any set of men formed upon principles so absurd and repugnant to nature, as to be capable at once of counteracting their own interest, oppressing their neighbours and betraying the sacred trust reposed in them by their constituents.

But are we not to look to very different causes for the source of insurrection? to the incumbrance of private debts? to a mixture of passions unfit to be indulged in society? to dishonesty? to a desire to live at ease upon the property and industry of others? to envy, pride and lust of power? to a resolution at all hazards to rise into importance, in contempt of the regular suffrage and voice of free citizens?—Are not these things apparent from the character, conduct, and desperate circumstances of some of their principal leaders and many of their followers? from their attempt to stop the course of public justice and all avenues to the recovery of honest debts? from the hostile attack upon the public arsenal; from the presumptuous, arrogant declarations of him who called himself their chief, of bringing the Supreme authority of this Commonwealth to his feet?

And although all may not have been actuated with equal malignity, yet the whole business constitutes such a collection of crimes and errors, as if not reasonably checked and corrected, might have proved fatal to the Commonwealth.

Our difficulties originate, partly at least, from a want of virtue, from a want of those essential republican virtues of frugality and economy, from a neglect of paying taxes, and especially private debts, while money was plenty, and suffering them both to increase and heap up by delay, till it became difficult to discharge them.

"*Pay what thou owest*," is a christian precept, and will ever be held sacred by all honest men. It is of prime importance, that every member of society be governed by strict principles of honour, integrity and punctuality, and so endeavour to live and order his affairs, as to be able at all times, unless prevented by act of Providence, to discharge his just debts; like the original Hollanders, who, as Sir William Temple informs us, from the highest to the lowest, made it an invariable maxim to live within their incomes. Had that been our case, we should not have heard of the late confusions.

Evil minded persons, leaders of insurgents and bles and the embarrassments which some have been thrown into by misfortune, but more perhaps by misconduct, have by bold inflammatory misrepresentations, and falsehoods without number, continued to infuse into the minds of well meaning people (who have not opportunities to be fully acquainted with public affairs) to infuse into their minds uneasiness and jealousies against government, against their own representatives, against all Courts of Justice, as being the cause of all their troubles, and as being in a combination to oppress and enslave them. So far from that, that we find the Legislature fully disposed as far as could possibly permit, to take away all grounds of complaints, however they might arise; *by one law*, provided for the payment of all arrearages of taxes prior to 1782, in produce instead of the hard cash, which others had actually paid; *by another act*, endeavouring to render law-suits less expensive; *by another*, almost wholly suspending the laws in favour of debtors, for the term of eight months; *by a fourth*, granting full pardon and indemnity for past offences, upon the mild condition alone that the offenders cease their outrages and engage to become faithful citizens for the future.

Notwithstanding this extraordinary relief, this unparralleled condescention and clemency of government, the deluded insurgents, spurning at the idea of pardon, boldly and openly prepare to levy an army and wage war, in form, against the Commonwealth, to bring the whole government and all the good people of this State, if not Continent, under absolute command and subjection to one or two ignorant, unprincipled, bankrupt, desperate individuals.

The leaders indeed, still endeavour to assume plausible appearances, pretending their aim is not to overthrow government, but only to regulate and render it cheap and easy; by such artifices raking in weak and inconsiderate men.

But was it ever known that a man who had raised a rebellion, who by wicked and indirect means, had raised himself to the head of an army, powerful enough to controul the State, that he ever resigned that power for the people to continue a free government, and so subjected himself to trial and punishment for the many mischiefs and murders, which he had brought upon his fellow countrymen?

Things thus critically situated, his Excellency the Governor found himself obliged, without further delay, to exert the power vested in him by the constitution, for the special defence and safety of the Commonwealth, by calling forth the faithful militia to suppress those who were attempting its annoyance and destruction.

The insurgents, in pursuance of their malicious intentions and general meditated mischief, aim a direct blow at nothing less than the Continental Arsenal; Unhappy, deluded men, rashly to attack the forces of government, posted for its defence, against every friendly warning that could be given! Which must infallibly have proved the general slaughter, and carnage of their whole body, but for the extreme caution, tenderness and forbearance of the brave Commander. You know the event. By the folly and cruelty of their leader hurrying them into the mouth of the cannon, without the least prospect of success in their treasonable enterprize, they left four men upon the field, the rest, ten or twelve hundred, in consternation, flying precipitate.

Public thanks are due to our General and troops, both officers and men, who, stimulated by noble and virtuous principles, and displaying every talent and resolution of the General and the soldier, at the same time preserving in all marches, the strictest regard to the rights of private citizens, did, in the course of a few weeks, take or dissipate the whole force of the insurgents, and that without blood-shed, but in a few instances, where they madly rushed upon their fate; most of them since gladly imploring that mercy, which they before slighted and rejected; while some of their principal leaders, sensible they had doubly forfeited their live, to their injured country, have fled, not daring to remain and stand its trial.

Thanks also to the worthy patriotic citizens of this and the other counties, who have nobly exerted themselves in defence of the Constitution and the rights of citizens, against abandoned, lawless men; against every threat to intimidate, and every attempt to corrupt their integrity or shake their loyalty.

The Legislature have been pleased to approve in the strongest terms, the exertion of his Excellency, and to assure him of their fully concurrence and support, for putting an end to the present unnatural rebellion, and for restoring order and tranquility, as also of their readiness to continue to redress any real grievances, if such should be found to exist.

And no doubt we are ready to implore the blessing of Heaven on these public measures, for the full accomplishment of those salutary purposes.

What now remains, but that we also, in our several places and offices, faithfully discharge our duty, in the execution of the laws of our country: which is the only security in society that every man can have, for his property, his liberty, and his life.

SAVANNAH, April 26.

ONE of the five hostages, given by the Creek Indians for the performance of the treaty held with this State in November last, has put an end to his existence by hanging himself; and there is the greatest reason to think we shall immediately be involved in a war with that nation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

A few days ago, in Third-Street, a young coxcomb, who had made two free with a bottle, having staggered after a lady of delicate dress and shape, for some distance, at length laid hold of her hand, and peeping under her large hat, told her he did not like her fo well but are as behind, but not withstanding, he would be glad of the favour of a kiss; to which the lady replied, "with all my heart, Sir, if you will do me the favour to kiss the part you like best."

NEW-YORK, May 24.

In Congress, April 25, 1787. Resolved, That the board of treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to contract for three hundred tons of copper coin of the federal standard, agreeably to the proposition of Mr. James Jarvis; provided that the premium to be allowed to the United States on the account of copper coin contracted for, be not less than fifteen per cent that it be coined at the expence of the contractor, but under the inspection of an officer appointed and paid by the United States, &c.

In Congress, April 23, Resolved, That the privilege of sending and receiving letters and packets, free of postage, be extended to the members of the convention to be held in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May next, in the same manner as is allowed to the members of Congress.

In Congress, April 24, Resolved, That the secretary at war direct the commanding officer of the troops of the United States on the Ohio, to take immediate and efficient measures for dispossessing a body of men who have in a lawless and unauthorized manner taken possession of post St. Vincents, in defiance of the Proclamation and authority of the United States, and that he employ the whole or such part of the force under his command, as he shall judge necessary to effect the object.

In Congress, May 2, Resolved, That the secretary at war be authorized and directed to sell, at Public Auction, or otherwise certain damaged and useless military stores, lying at Springfield, West-Point, Philadelphia, Carlisle, and at Virginia, and that he account with the board of treasury for the proceeds of the sales.

Advices from Philadelphia of Saturday last, mention, that the Naval-Officer, of that port has seized a ship belonging to Mr. Clifford, merchant, of that city, for having a quantity of *porter* and other articles on board not duly entered. This seizure is valued at 2500l.

By accounts brought in the sloop Charles, Captain White, arrived on Monday from Norfolk, Virginia, we are informed, that a Spanish vessel had put in to that port in distress, having on board Sixty Thousand Dollars, destined for Baltimore, Maryland, and there to purchase vessels and load flour for the Spanish ports.

We learn, that the present alarming situation of public affairs, induced a large number of the inhabitants in the northern parts of Essex county, New-Jersey, to assemble on Monday the 19th ult. at Orangedale, for the purpose of appointing a committee, to take the same into serious consideration, and to concert measures for the safety of government, and welfare of the community.—That a Committee, consisting of 20 persons, was accordingly appointed; and having met pursuant to agreement, chose Isaac Dodd, Esq. Chairman.—That this committee have *unanimously* taken into their serious consideration and *resolved*, That they have a right peaceably to assemble, to consider their grievances, instruct their representatives, &c. Fourteen *Resolves*, purporting their several grievances, were here entered into—of the state of their finances—of the state's certificates, and of the dangerous consequences of the practices of the speculators respecting them—of the practices of practitioners of the law—of laws that ought to be, and laws that ought not to be—of taxation—of the encouragement of agriculture—of manufactures—of state located lands, &c. The committee also beg leave to observe, that they are actuated by no other motive than the general good, and humbly hope, so far as their measures appear to be dictated by benevolence, and are governed by reason, justice and the principles of the constitution, they will obtain, nor only the approbation, but the hearty and necessary concurrence of every friend to the state.

LITCHFIELD, May 21.

Last Thursday evening arrived in this town from Hartford, Col. Samuel Canfield and Uriah Tracy, Esq. with orders from the General Assembly to repair to the town of Sharon, and put a stop to the insurrection that appeared to be raising in that town. The same evening they set off, accompanied by the Sheriff and one of his Deputies, and arrived in Sharon about day-break; and soon arrested five persons, who were supposed to be the principal actors and abettors in the insurrection, viz. Dr. John Hulbert, Dr. Jonah Barns, William Mirchell, (who was said to act as their Captain) Hezekiah Frisbie, and John Lord; all of whom (excepting Barns, who was permitted to remain on account of illness) were conducted to, and safely lodged in our gaol, on Saturday last, in order for examination.

MAY 28.

The persons from Sharon, who were imprisoned in our gaol last week, on complaint and suspicion of enlisting men, for the purpose of assisting others, in releasing the criminals at Barrington, were examined on Tuesday last, and discharged from confinement; excepting Mitchell, who was remanded to prison for trial at the next Superiour Court, on an indictment for high treason.

NEWBURY-PORT, May 16.

Friday the 4th inst. Capt. William French, of Seabrook, near this town, had a ewe which brought forth a lamb of common size that is now living, and within two hours after, she brought another with two seperate heads and necks, every way perfect; it had also double shoulders which united near the heart. It had but one heart and only four legs, and these, with every other part, were of the usual size. It lived several hours, and bleated with both heads, but never at the same time.

BOSTON, June 4.

The 30th ultimo, being the last Wednesday in May, the Gentlemen returned to serve as Senators and Representatives in General Court met at the State House in this town, agreeable to the Constitution, and took the oaths and subscribed the declaration required before the Governor and Council for the ensuing year, who then withdrew. The Senate made choice of the Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. for their President; and the House of Representatives chose the Hon. JAMES WARREN, Esq. for their Speaker; and being again joined by the Governor and Council (who were escorted to the State-House by the company of Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. Bradford) they proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting-House, where a Sermon well adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. LYMAN, of Hatfield, from Rom. xiii. 4. "For he is the Minister of God to thee for good."

In the afternoon the two Branches of the General Court again met, and the Senate having examined the returns of the votes for Senators and Councellors, they informed House of Representatives, that there were a number of vacancies, by reason of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two houses met in Convention, to fill up the vacancies, according to the Constitution; and after filling up one for the county of Suffolk, they adjourned to yesterday to complete the remainder. A list of the Senators, thus completed for the several counties, is as follows, viz.

County of *Suffolk*.
Hon. Samuel Adams,
William Phillips,
Cotton Tufts,
Stephen Mercalf,
*Elijah Dunbar,
*Benjamin Austin, jun. Esquires.

County of *Essex*.
Hon. Stephen Choate,
Jonathan Greenleaf,
*Aaron Wood,
Benjamin Goodhue,
Tristram Dalton,
*Peter Coffin, Esquires.

County of *Middlesex*.
Hon. Ebenezer Bridge,
Joseph Hosmer,
Joseph B. Varnum,
*Isaac Stearns,
*Walter Macfarland, Esquires.

County of *Hampshire*.
Hon. Caleb Strong,
*John H. Bridge,
Oliver Phelps,
*David Sacad, Esquires.

County of *Plymouth*.
Hon. Nathan Cushing,
Charles Turner,
*Nathan Mitchell, Esquires.

County of *Barnstable*.
Hon. *Thomas Smith, Esquire.

County of *Bristol*.
Hon. *Abraham White,
*Holden Slocum,
*Penuel Bishop, Esquires.

County of *York*.
Hon. Edward Cutts,
*Tristram Jordon, Esquires.

County of *Worcester*.
Hon. Seth Washburne,
Abel Wilder,
*Amos Singletary,
*Samuel Gorss,
*Jonathan Grout, Esquires.

County of *Cumberland*.
hon. Josiah Thatcher, Esquire.

Dukes-County and Nantucket.
hon. *Matthew Mayhew, Esquire.

County of *Lincoln*.
hon. *Samuel Thompson, Esquire.

County of *Berkshire*.
hon. Thompson J. Skinner,
Elijah Dwight, Esquires.

Those Gentlemen with this mark * were not of the Senate last year.

NORTHAMPTON, June 6.

We are informed, that at the General Election, in Boston, on Wednesday the 30th ult. the Hon. *John Hancock*, Esq. was chosen Governor, and has accepted the appointment—and the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq. is chosen Lieutenant-Governor.

On Tuesday the 22d ult. at the Supreme Judicial Court, at Concord, came on the trial of Job Shattuck, *of Groton, for Treason, who was convicted, and is now under sentence of death.*

Copy of an original letter found at Col. Hede's *door two days after the date, supposed to have been written by one of the insurgents who had fled to New-York state after Hamlin's defeat, with this superscription on the outside.*

"To Colonel Hide High Sheriff of the County of Berkshire—with Care

New-Lebanon, April 25, 1787.

Sir,

Please to take this for a Complement. I understand that there is a number of my countrymen condemned to die because they fought for Justice I pray have a care that you assist not at the Execution of so horrid a crime, for by all that is above, he that condemns and he that executes shall share alike. So no more at present but prepare for death with speed, for your life or mine is short, when the woods are well cover'd with leaves I shall return and pay you a short visit.

So no more at present but I remain your most inviterate ENEMY."

The following is a true copy from the original, of a letter from John Wiley, *one of the insurgents who fled to Canada, to the persons to whom it is directed.*

"*Shoftesbury 23d april 1787*

Dear gentle men I have arrived from Candy wher I was well treated By them which was my aternal Enemies. which at the first apearance Seamd Strang how Strange it might apear Not Stranger then my a Vowed frinds to Seake my life and plunder me in my abitance— Did you Now what I'Now you wold Now better then to Drive you Best Soldears out of the State One thing you may depend on four or later a wor with Britton how are you Prepared when two thirds of the people are one the Side of Britton how have you agirated and harifled the poore people I am the Same man I have been this ten year I have the Same principals am to be treat with By any gentle men one the subject you may now dought mack alaugh about My Saing Ef you Nu what I Now for the fo's nodel rant come much—Much or little Ef you or any gentle man of Berkshi is a Mind to Cam and Se me Ef he is forry I will pay them for thare time with grat ReSpect I am your

John Wiley

To Colo Clarck or Cap parce or Capt Walker"

DIED: At Deerfield, on the 30th ult. *Jonathan Ashley*, Esq. aged 48 years.

—In this town, on Monday last, Mrs. *Elizabeth Edwards*, consort of Mr *Benjamin Edwards*, in the 69th year of her age.

N.B. The Roll of Representatives will be inserted in our next.

Mr. BUTLER—Please to publish the following.

THERE is a word much used at this day, which is not explained by Johnson or Bayley; perhaps some idea of its signification may be found in the following:

A CROSTICK.

I nsolvent debtors, aiming ne'er to pay:
N otorious gamblers risking all at play.
S editious whigs, who think a man should die;
U nless his sentiments with their's comply.
R evengeful tories, democracy disdain;
G reat Britain, they think ought to rule & reign.
E nlarg'd jail-birds, men with five years pay—
N ews-men, Court members, servants run away.
T he vicious ign'rant herd; for knaves fit tools;
S ome may be honest, yet deluded fools.

WANTED,

A quantity of BUTTER;

For which Payment will be made in English and West-India GOODS, at the Store of SETH & DANIEL WRIGHT.

Northampton, June 6, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons living in Charlemont, belonging to non residents, in said town, are taxed in the year 1781 & 1782 as follows viz. Joseph Baker, State tax, 1781, is 6 vet. 4l 3d——town tax, 1l. 10d. 2q.——State tax, 1782, 6 vet. 4l. 3d.——town tax 5l 4d.

David Hillhouse, 1781, Continental tax, 20l.——town tax, 32l. 10d——State tax, 20l. 15l.——State tax, 6 vet. 12l 6d——town tax, 61 vet. 3l. 9d. dimi 19l 8d.

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before the 30th of September, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Col Obinel Taylor, in the district in said Charlemont, on said day, at two o'clock afternoon, as will pay said taxes and intervening charges.

SETH TEMPLE, Constable.

Charlemont, May 15, 1787.

For Sale at this Office,

Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States,

By Baron STEUBEN.

A LOVER's QUARREL.

In the manner of PRIOR.

AT length the angry Chloe swore,
With Strephon she would talk no more;
At this the swain, as stout as he,
No more would angry Chloe see.
Both rose to part, then set them down,
While now they smile, and now they frown;
On Love they call'd to bind the oath,
While Cupid slily laugh'd at both.
Jove asked the reason of the fray!
"Only two simpleton's at play,"
Cries Cupid, "with my bow and arrows;
Anon they'll bill like doves and sparrows,
Your Godship knows, when lovers swear,
Th' unmeaning vows disperse in air;
Nay, more, my lord, well I and you know,
You broke them off with Madam Juno.
Jove shook his sides, and mildly said,
"Child, put the silly things to bed;
And if they there must make a rout,
Do you stand by and see it out."

From the Salem Mercury.

To the *Publishers* of the *Salem Mercury*.

Gentlemen,

LAST summer, as I was passing thro' New Jersey, a friend whom I visited, understanding that I lived near Danvers, inquired whether I knew any thing respecting Mr. William Hines, who died a prisoner in England, near the close of the war: he was particular desirous of knowing whether his two sons, who were with him, survived their imprisonment, and whether either of them returned to his country; but I could give him no information. He then went to his draw, and took out a newspaper, which was carefully wrapped up; the paper was printed by Shepard Kollock, at Chatham, New Jersey, a little before the peace—This, as far, I wish to preserve as long as I live, and should think myself paid for taking newspapers all the while, when in one of them I should find such a piece as this. When he read it, I found myself, as well as my friend, peculiarly affected; and think it must be pleasingly affecting to every feeling mind; for in it there appears mingled the afflictions of Joseph—the affections of a father—the faith of the faithful—the experience and hope of a Christian—the courage and love of a martyr—and the high sense and regard for liberty and our country, which become every true American. It was immediately copied, and is now sent to you, with a desire that you would give it a place in the Mercury.

An inhabitant of Salem.

LONDON, July 14, 1782.

ON the 14th of June last, died in Forton prison, near Portsmouth, Mr. William Hines, an officer of the General Gates private ship of war, from Danvers, near Boston; after having, with much patience, and with the most irreproachable conduct, sustained a three years captivity. He was a man of eminent religion and virtue. Finding death swiftly advancing, he called to him his two sons, Francis and William, the one in the 18th, and the other in the 15th year of his age—and said, "My dear boys, I cheerfully submit to my lot; for it is appointed for all men once to die. I meekly resign unto the providence of God; for I see infinite mercy towards me in this dispensation—Indeed, why should I repine? I shall now speedily obtain that release, which my eyes have often failed me in looking after. Oh! wretched man that I was! then my faith had almost failed me, as to my temporal deliverance, at the moment my God was about to give me my grand discharge. Who or what shall now confine me? I shall soon be free as a celestial. Farewell, farewell, bolts, bars and prisons! Adieu ye dungeons! Adieu ye tents of clay! Welcome fair day, and liberty! The time of my redemption draweth nigh—but, my dear boys, how shall I bid farewell to you? That final parting, which would have been easy—which would have been blissful, in our cottage at Danvers, gives a pungent grief to my spirits—I leave you, alas! in this abode of sorrow and wretchedness; but I charge you to pray unto God, from this far country—and cry unto him, from this strange land. I hope it will be given to you to revisit the land of your nativity, and to enjoy peace and prosperity, for the days wherein ye have seen evil. Let an high and genuine sense of liberty direct and animate your whole conduct.——I give no direction concerning my bones—they, indeed, must lie in this region of oppression and cruelty—O that I had been buried in some part of the American world! then would the clods of the valley have been sweet unto me.——It is done!—My children, weep not for me; but weep for yourselves, and for the stain of your people; if ever you mourn, let it be for the calamities of your country—highly beloved, because greatly injured.——Francis, give me thy hand; slender as thine arm is, it may shield thy brother.——The God of Abraham, Isaac & Jacob bless the lads!

SOLOMON's PROVERB.

Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing.

ALL this week have I spent to find a husband of *solomon's way of thinking*, and a serious jaunt I have had of it—tedious as it has been fruitless. I first repeated my text to an old man who had married a young widow. He, on account of his years, I supposed was a man of discretion—had made a prudent choice—and therefore would certainly agree with the wise man—but to my astonishment, instead of giving me a direct answer, he, with his trembling hand, conveyed mine to his head, and asked me if I did not feel HORNS?

(A recess of one week.)

——Hearing of a smart, but poverty-struck young soldier who had lately joined hands with an old maiden lady, rich as she was prudent, I repaired immediately to their house. Here, thought I, will a staunch advocate for king Solomon be found—he will certainly acknowledge his wife to be a *good thing*; and not without a reason—he was naked and she cloathed him—starving and she fed him—besides, she made him lord of all her *treasure*. As I found him alone, I asked if his good lady was from home, and when she would return, &c. O, d—n her, said he, she is out after me. I left *head quarters* last evening, without her knowledge, to *reconnoitre* a neighbouring f——e *camp*. She, so soon as my *retreat* was discovered, dispatched a number of *spies*; but these failing in their *manœuvres*, and her patience being quite exhausted, she *decamped* and joined her *party* in person. In the mean time I, by a *forced march*, regained the *fortress*, after a short *rencountre*, in which one was made *prisoner*—pointing towards a comely wench just then entering the room, who really looked as if she had been *skirmishing*.—The old b—h, added he, is now on the *scout*. To have mentioned my text to this son of Mars, would have endangered my life; so I ventured only to say—*your humble servant*.

TRIM.

A remarkable passage from Beccaria's *Essay on Crimes and punishments.*

IN the archives of St. Claude, in the mountainous part of Burgundy, is preserved the following sentence: "Having seen all the papers of the process, and heard the opinions of the doctors learned in the laws, we declare Claude Guillon to be fully attainted and convicted of having taken away part of the flesh of an horse, and eating the same, on the first of March, 1629, (being a fish day.) For this offence, on the 28th of July, the same year, he was beheaded."

LONDON, March 13.

"There is now in London," says the Morning Herald, "an Irish gentleman who returned in one of the last vessels from Jamaica. He left Cork for that island a few months since, and intending to settle there, took with him some very strong recommendations. On his landing at Port-Royal, he was met on one of the quays by a negro, who from his intimacy with the Irish, had acquired a perfect knowledge of their language, in which he accordingly addressed the stranger. The latter, staring at the sooty visage of the fellow, made no reply; but on repetion of the address, he took to his heels, and returned to the vessel with all expedition; and on his arrival there declared his intention "not to stay in that d——d place, where all his *countrymen* turned *blacks*." This prejudice thus conceived was too deeply impressed for any argument to remove. He immediately took his passage in a homeward-bound vessel, and is now actually in England, through the apprehension that he should have turned *black* in Jamaica."

Just imported from LONDON,

By Levi Shephard,

A general Assortment of

D R U G S,

Which are now ready for sale at his Store, north of the court-house, in Northampton, where Physicians and private families may be supplied upon such terms as, he has no doubt, will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

He has likewise a variety of other Articles,

—Viz—

PAINTERS Colours of all kinds, Crockery Ware, Ginger by the cwt. or less quantity, Cinnamon, Cloves, Molasses, Oil of Vitriol by the cwt. or any quantity, Indigo of a superior quality, Logwood, Fustic, Redwood, Alkatt, Copperas, Spirits of Turpentine by the gallon, Varnish, Rosin, Lampblack—Surgeons Instruments and Bell Metal Mortars.

ALSO,

Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part, Printing-Papers, Writing-Paper, Sealing-Wax, and Wafers at 4s. per pound.

Said SHEPARD receives in pay for any of the above articles, almost every kind of Country Produce, and will pay Cash for shipping Furs and Bees-Wax.

May 30, 1787.

THE Subscriber being appointed *Register of Deeds* for the Northern District, in the county of Hampshire, Hereby informs those whom it may concern, that by a late act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, the Record of any Deeds of conveyance of land or other real estate, lying within the said district, which after the first day of June next shall be made by any other than the person chosen as aforesaid, shall be void and of no effect—And that from and after the date aforesaid, Deeds and other conveyances of real estate will be received for record, at the office opened for that purpose near the meeting-house in Deerfield.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

May 28, 1787.

The Beautiful HORSE

Bay Richmond,

WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber in Worthington, being the place lately owned by Alexander Miller—Conditions, one and an half Dollar the single leap, three Dollars the season, and four to warrant a foal.—He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands and an half high, in shape, strength, activity and speed, equalled by few in America—he is a Virginia foal, but of English breed; his colts prove fine and large—Gentlemen living at a distance, who chuse to send their mares, shall have one month's pasturing gratis. Careful attendance will be given, by SAMI. BUFFINTON.

N. B. Grain will be received in lieu of cash.

May 30, 1787.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

BOSTON, June 4.

By the returns from the several towns, as made on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were chosen to represent them in the General Court the ensuing year, viz.

County of *Suffolk.*

BOSTON: HON. Caleb Davis,
Hon. Samuel A. Otis,
Thomas Dawes,
a Charles Jarvis,
Samuel Breck,
John Coffin Jones, Esquires.
a Mr. John Wirkhrop.

Roxbury, Thomas Clark, Esq.
a John Read, Esq.

Dorchester, James Bowdoin, jun. Esq.
Milton, a Hon. James Warren, Esq.
Braintree, Col. Ebenezer Thayer, jun.
Weymouth, a Col. Asa White.
Hingham, Capt. Theophilus Cushing.
Hull, Mr. Nathaniel Kingsbury.
Medfield, a Capt. John Baxter, jun.
Stoughton, a Elijah Dunbar, Esq.
a Col. Frederick Pope.
Sharon, a Mr. Benjamin Randell.
Bellingham, a Lieut. Aaron Holbrook.
Medway, a Mr. Moses Richardson, jun.
Wrentham, a Mr. John Whiting.
Brookline, Mr. John Goddard.
Needham, a Mr. Robert Fuller, jun.
Walpole, a Mr. Enoch Ellis.
Franklin. a Capt. Thomas Bacon.

County of *Essex.*

Salem, Mr. Richard Ward.
Mr. Ebenezer Beckford.
a Richard Manning, Esq.
a Edward Pulling, Esq.

Danvers, a Hon. Samuel Holten, Esq.
Ipswich, a John Manning and
John Patch, Esquires.
Newbury, a Mr. Nathaniel Amory.
Newbury-Port, a Hon. Jon. Greenleaf, Esq.
a Thophilus Parsons, Esq.
Marblehead, a Hon. Azor Orne, Esq.
Jonathan Glover, Esq.
a Col. Thomas R. Gerry.
Mr. Burrill Devereux.

Lynn and *Lynnfield*, John Carnes, Esq.
Andover, a Mr. Peter Osgood, jun.
Beverly, Larkin Thorndike, Esq. and
Mr. Joseph Wood.
Rowley, Capt. Thomas Mighill.
Salisbury, Mr. Joseph March.
Haverhill, a Mr. Isaac Osgood.
Gloucester, a Capt. William Pearson,
Topsfield, a Mr. Thomas Emerson.
Almsbury, a Capt. John Bernard.
Bradford, a Daniel Thurston, Esq.
Methuen, a Capt. Ebenezer Carlton.
Boxford, a Mr. Nathan Andrews.

County of *Middlesex.*

Cambridge, a Stephen Dana, Esq.
Watertown, a Dr. Marshall Spring.
Woburn, a Mr. Timothy Winn.
Concord, a Mr. Isaac Hubbard.
Newton, a Capt. Edward Fuller.
Reading, a Mr. William Flint.
Marlborough, Col. Edward Barnet,
Billerica, a William Thompson, Esq.
Framingham, Major Jonathan Hale.
Lexington, a Mr. Joseph Symonds.
Chelmsford, a Major John Minot.
Sherburne, a Deacon William Tucker.
Sudbury, a William Rice, Esq.
Malden, a Capt Benjamin Blany,
Weston, a Capt. Isaac Jones.
Medford, a Mr. James Wyman.
Stow & Boxborough, a Dr. Charles Whitman.
Hopkinton, Capt. Walter Macfarland.
Westford, a Deacon Samuel Fletcher.
Waltham, a Mr. Abner Sanderson.
Pepperell, a Mr. Joseph Heald.
Townsend, a Capt. Daniel Adams.
Dracut, a Parker Varnum, Esq.
Bedford, a Mr. John Webber.
Holliston, a Samuel Park, Esq.
Acton & Carlisle, a Mr. Thomas Noyes.
Lincoln, a Hon. Eleazer Brooks, Esq.
Wilmington, a Capt. John Harnden.
Tewksbury, Deacon Ezra Kendell,
Littleton, a Lieut. Samuel Read.
East-Sudbury, a Mr. Phinehas Gleason.

County of *Hampshire.*

Springfield, Samuel Lyman, Esq.
Long-Meadow, a Mr. William Stebbins.
Wilbraham, capt. Phineas Stebbins.
Northampton & *Easthampton*, } Mr. Benjamin Sheldon.
a col. William Lyman.
Hadley, capt. Oliver Smith.
South-Hadley, hon. Noah Goodman, esq.
Amherst, a Mr. Daniel Cooley.
Hatfield, a Mr. Benjamin Smith.
Whately, a Mr. Josiah Allis.
Williamsburgh, Mr. William Bodman.
Westfield, Mr. Samuel Fowler,
a John Ingersoll, esq.
Greenfield, David Smead, esq.
Shelburne, a Lieut. Robert Wilson.
Conway, Lieut. Robert Hamilton.
Sunderland, a Mr. Giles Hubbard.
Northfield, a capt. Elisha Hunt.
Brimfield, capt. Joseph Browning.
Pelham, a lieut. Joseph Packard.
New-Salem, a lieut. Ezekiel Kellogg, jun.
Belchertown, a deacon Joseph Smith.
Colrain, col. Hugh McClallen.
Affield, a Mr. Chilab Smith, jun.
Worthington, a Mr. Jonathan Brewster.
Chesterfield, a col. Benjamin Bonny.
Shutesbury, Mr. Asaph Lyon.
Westhampton, a Mr. Sylvester Judd.
Cummington, capt. William Ward.

County of *Plymouth.*

Plymouth, Joshua Thomas, esq.
a Mr. Thomas Davis.
Scituate, a capt. Enoch Collamore.
Marshfield, a capt. Joseph Bryant.
Duxborough, a Mr. Zedekiah Sanger.
Bridgewater, a capt. Elisha Mitchell.
Middleborough, a Joshua White, esq.
a Noah Fearing, esq.
a Mr. Perez Thomas.
a Mr. Ebenezer Wood.
Rochester, a Mr. Abraham Holmes.
a capt. Nathaniel Hammond.
Plympton, capt. Francis Shurtliff.
Pembroke, Mr. Samuel Gould.
Kingston, capt. Ebenezer Washburn.
Hanover, a capt. Samuel Curtis.
Abington, a Mr. Jacob Smith, jun.
Wareham, capt. David Nye.

County of *Barnstable.*

Barnstable, Mr. Lot Nye.
Sandwich, a Thomas Bourn.
a Dr. Thomas Smith,
Yarmouth, a Mr. Jonathan Howes.
Wellfleet, capt. Jeremiah Bickford.

County of *Bristol.*

Taunton, a col. Nathaniel Leonard.
Rehoboth, a Mr. Pennel Bilstop,
a Mr. Frederick Drown, and
a Mr. William Winsor.
Swanzey, Mr. Christopher Mason,
a Mr. James Luther, jun.
Dartmouth, a Mr. Giles Slocum,
a Mr. David Wilcox.
Norton, Mr. Seth Smith, jun.
Attleborough, aMr. William Stanley.
Dighton, a col. Sylvester Richmond.
Freetown, a Mr. Ambrose Barnaby,
a capt. Jahleel Hathway.
Raynham, Mr. Josiah Dean.
Berkley, a Mr. John Babbit.
New-Bedford, a col. Seth Pope.

County of *Dukes-County.*

No returns.

County of *Nantucket.*

No returns.

County of *Worcester.*

Worcester, capt. Samuel Brooks.
Lancaster, a Mr Michael Newhall.
Mendon, a Edward Thompson, esq.
Brookfield, Mr. Daniel Forbes,
a Mr. Nathaniel Jenks.
Oxford, capt. Jeremiah Learnard.
Carlton, a capt. Samuel Robinson,
a Mr. Caleb Curtis.
Sutton, a Amos Singletary, esq.
a Dr. James Freland.
Leicester, a col. Samuel Denny.
Spencer, a lieut. James Hathway.
Rutland, a Rufus Putnam, esq.
Paxton, a Mr. Abraham Washburn.
Oakham, a capt. Jonathan Bullard.
Barre. a capt. John Black.
New-Braintree, a Mr. Benjamin Jellyn.
Southborough, a capt. Seth Newton,
Westborough, capt. Stephen Maynard.
Northborough, a capt. Isaac Davis.
Shrewsbury, a capt. Isaac Harrington.
Lunenburgh, a capt. John Fuller.
Fitchburgh, a Deacon Daniel Putnam.
Uxbridge, a Dr. Samuel Willard.
Harvard, a Josiah Whitney, esq.
Dudley, a Mr. Jonathan Day.
Bolton & Berlin, a Mr. Simeon Houghton.
Upton, a capt. Thomas Marshall.
Sturbridge, a Mr. Joshua Harding, jun.
Leominster, a Major David Wilder.
Hardwick, a major Martin Kingsley.
Holden, a Mr. Josiah Stratten.
Western, capt. Isaac Gleason.
Douglas, a Hon. John Taylor, esq.
Grafton, a col. Luke Drury.
Petersham, Jonathan Grout, esq.
a capt. Samuel Peckham.
Royalston, a John Frye, esq.
Westminster, a Mr. Josiah Puffer.
Templeton, a capt. Ezekiel Knowlton.
Princeton, a Hon. Moses Gill, esq.
Ashburnham, a Mr. Jacob Willard.
Northbridge, a capt. Josiah Wood.
Ward, a capt. Samuel Eddy.
Athol, a Deacon Jesse Kendall.
Milford, a Mr. David Stearns.
Sterling, capt. Benjamin Richardson.
Boylston, a lieut. Jones Temple.

County of *York.*

York, a capt. Isaac Preble.
Kittery, a Mr. Mark Adams.
Wells, a capt. Joseph Hubbard.
Arundel, a Thomas Perkins, esq.
Biddeford, Jeremiah Hill, esq.
Sandford, a Major Samuel Noyson.
Fryburgh, Mr. Moses Ames.

County of *Cumberland.*

Gorham, Hon. Josiah Thatcher, esq.

County of *Berkshire.*

Sheffield, John Ashley jun. esq.
Great-Barrington, a Major William King.
Stockbridge, a Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, esq.
Pittsfield, a Henry Van Schaack esq.
a Capt. David Bush.
Richmond, Mr. William Lusk.
Williamstown, Hon. Thompson J. Skinner, esq.
Becket, a Nathaniel Kingsley, esq.
Alford, a William Brunson, esq.
Loudon, a Mr. Joshua Lawton.
Partridgefield, a Mr. Henry Badger.

County of *Lincoln.*

Pownalborough, Mr. David Sylvester.
Bristol, William Jones esq.
Hallowell, Dr. Daniel Cony.

Those Gentlemen with this mark a were at the Senate or House, the last year.

Mr. SAMUEL COOPER is chosen Clerk of the Senate; and GEORGE R. MINOT, Esq. Clerk of the House of Representatives.

On Thursday last, the committee of both branches of the Legislature, appointed to examine and count the votes, returned for Governor, for the Year ensuing, reported the whole number for Governor to be 24,588, of which his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire, had 18,459.

No choice of a person to fill the office of Lieutenant-Governor for the ensuing year, having been made by the people, the Hon. House of Representatives, agreeably to the Constitution, on Friday proceeded to ballot for two Candidates for that office, to be sent up to the Hon. Senate; when his Honour *Thomas Cushing*, Esq. (who had a unanimous vote) and the Hon. *Nathaniel Gorham*, Esq. were chosen, and sent up accordingly—the Senate then proceeded to the election of a Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honour *Thomas Cushing*, Esq. was unanimously elected.

Friday afternoon, at five o'clock the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elect, having been previously notified of their respective elections, came into the Representative's chamber, where the two branches of the General Court were convened, when his Excellency the Governor was pleased to address them as follows——

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

A Very respectable committee, by you appointed, have notified me that the citizens of this Commonwealth have elected me Governor for the year ensuing.

To promote the happiness of my native country, hath always been the great object of my pursuit, and to merit the approbation of my fellow citizens was ever my highest ambition—Defective as I may have been in the pursuit of the first, I should feel myself ungrateful to an high degree, did I not, upon the present occasion, acknowledge the kind partiality of my country-

fluence in procuring that so great a share of the second.

Whom from a want of health, I retired from the place of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth; I did not expect to be again called to the important trust, but since my fellow-citizens have, without any solicitations of mine, seen fit in the present day to call upon me for my exertions, I cannot absolve that partiality which they have so often manifested towards me by declining the office

The suffrages of a free people, would in common times render an apology for my appearing in this place, quite unnecessary, but in the present situation of public affairs, it becomes necessary for me to declare, that I am so far from accepting the office from a dependence upon my own ability, to restore the Government to its needed tranquility, that it is, Gentlemen, on your wisdom and prudence alone, I rely, for those measures which may lead us to public safety; from you the people will look for those laws and ordinances which will secure the blessings intended for them by the happy constitution of government they have established. Of me they have a right to expect that I shall exert the powers vested in me for their benefit and advantage, and it shall be my highest ambition not to disappoint them. To preserve, Gentlemen, sacredly and inviolate, our excellent Constitution of Government; to relieve as much as possible the burdens of the people, and to maintain a strict adherence to private and public justice, shall be the great objects of my administration, and in the pursuit of them, I doubt not of your assistance and support, as well as those of all good men.

Having declared, Gentlemen, my acceptance of the office to which I am elected, I am now ready to comply with the qualifying requisitions of the Constitution.

JOHN HANCOCK.

—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor then addressed the Legislature as follows:——

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE been informed by a very respectable Committee of both Houses, that you have been pleased to elect me to the office of Lieutenant-Governor for the year ensuing. I have a due sense of the honour you have conferred upon me in this appointment. I consider it as a mark of your esteem and confidence. It has been my constant aim, while I have had the honour of being in the public service, to consult and to the utmost of my abilities to promote the best interest of the people; and it has afforded me the highest satisfaction, that my conduct has generally met their approbation. I am obliged to you for the polite manner in which you have acquainted me of this appointment——I now declare my acceptance of it, and you may rest assured, I shall endeavour to discharge the duties of this office with faithfulness and impartiality, and am ready to take the oaths and subscribe the declarations required by the Constitution.

THOMAS CUSHING.

After which the Hon. President of the Senate, in conformity to the Constitution, administered to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the oaths therein required, which, with the declarations, being subscribed by them, in presence of the Legislature, the Secretary by direction of the Hon. President of the Senate, declared His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire, to be Governor, and his Honour THOMAS CUSHING, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of this Commonwealth, for the year ensuing.

The Rev. Mr. PETER THACHER, is re-chosen Chaplain to both branches of the Hon. Legislature.

Saturday last the following Gentlemen were chosen, by the Honourable the Legislature, COUNSELLORS for advising the Governor in the Executive part of Government, viz.

Hon *William Phillips, Nathan Cushing, Jonathan Greenleaf, Edward Cutts, Cotton Tufts, Joseph B Varnum, Elijah Dwight, Oliver Phelps* and *Samuel Curtis*, Esquires.

The whole votes returned for Lieutenant-Governor, were 21,844—of which number the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq. had 10,107—the Hon. *Benjamin Lincoln*, Esq. 6,757—the Hon. *William Heath*, Esq. 1,423—and the Hon. *Nathaniel Gorham*, Esq. 1,608—the remainder were scattering votes.

[*The following Piece, by particular request, is republished from the* Independent Chronicle *of the 7th instant.*]

CONSIDERATIONS *addressed to the Supreme Executive, and to the honourable the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

GENTLEMEN,

YOU take the helm of our Government, in a time of great public tumult and danger. The common safety depends upon the system of administration which you shall pursue. You are vested with the sword of the State, for the public good, for the vindication of our laws, and civil institutions, and for the defence of the constitution. Necessity requires that by wisdom and fortitude, you make the Government respected by your fellow-citizens and by neighbouring states. The clear discovery of an early attachment to justice, fidelity and obedience, and an utter detestation of every attempt to overthrow the foundations of public and private security, will render your authority respected, and procure you the affections and the assistance of every citizen, upon whom you can ever depend.

Those engaged in the public tumults have the insolence to expect from you, measures favourable to their sedition and treason, an universal indemnity for past misdemeanors, and a licence to future outrages, whenever they shall find them convenient. Hitherto they have attacked the authority of the State, with an unparalleled degree of impunity. From the former negligence of Government, they have been taught, that the worst of crimes are easily covered from punishment. Having been curbed of late, and in a measure subdued, by the firm and gentle arm of Government, they turn their expectations to you Gentlemen, for that exemption from condign punishment, to which they have for years been accustomed, and under the shadow of your wings, they have the effrontery to expect to be screened from that punishment, to which the laws of their country, and the urgent necessities of the times, have at length devoted them. Gracious Heaven! that traitors with all their treasonable practices yet abiding upon them, should presume to look to the civil authority, which is ordained principally for the punishment of such offences, for countenance and protection. And that they may obtain your countenance and connivance, they have the modesty to declare without reserve, that you dare not correct their violence, nor chastise their sedition and rebellion. If this be our condition, how blessed is our State, how respectable our laws, how safe are our persons, our liberties and our lives: Are men who have levied war against the State to be soothed and flattered with impunity and public favour, to induce them to lay down their arms, and become obedient to the laws which ought to bind every citizen of the Republic? I had rather haunt the wilds of savages, than to dwell under such a degrading usurpation and tyranny. Shall we fight and bleed for a legal establishment of our liberties, and then have our national compact and every branch of government, trampled under foot? Forbid it ye friends of freedom and humanity.

Gentlemen, let me seriously call your attention to another object. The virtuous subjects of the community look to you for protection, to guard their property, their liberties and their laws, from outrage and violence.—Under the banner of authority, they have bravely contended for a good and energetic government, for a regular administration of law, and an equal distribution of justice; they have contended for our excellent constitution, that model of wise government and palladium of our liberty; they have hitherto been directed and succeeded by Almighty God. Nothing remains, but for you, Gentlemen, to lead on the virtuous citizens in the paths of that loyalty and fidelity, which you and they owe to the Republic. If, Gentlemen, according to our confident expectations, you are firm to protect faithful subjects, and to repress and punish the lawless and disobedient, you will answer the sacred obligations of your oaths and perform the duties of your momentous trust; and government by law and liberty, in its full extent, will for many years be secured to this Commonwealth. Put it to your consciences, gentlemen, whether you are not bound to finish our present troubles by firm and decisive operations, thus encouraging good men in the moment of distress to step forth for the protection of the state, from outrages and conspiracies, and to cover the Commonwealth from meditated ruin.

The authors and promoters of the late tumults have some of them been taken, been indicted, tried and convicted, by their country, of treason, the foulest offence which can be committed against the majesty of the people: Some of them under the sentence of death, by the laws of the land, have been pardoned by an act of mercy; the smaller number are yet left under a righteous condemnation. Now is the crisis in which you are to determine whether the lives of your citizens, their laws and liberties, are to be insolently attacked and sacrificed by traitors; or whether the persons so hardy to undertake the vile and unnatural enterprize, shall fall beneath the power and justice of their country. Should pardon be indiscriminately granted to those offenders, what contempt would you bring upon all judicial proceedings? How will the necessary terrors and the awful dignity of our tribunals of justice be effectually destroyed? How will the judicial department in our government be in effect annihilated? Think of this, Gentlemen, I intreat of you. Where will you in future look for friends to protect a Commonwealth, sinking under invasion or treason? Indeed it will not be worth our saving, if we cannot be protected in it. How will such a system of remissness in government encourage men of dishonesty and ambition to sport with the privileges and lives of their fellow subjects? How will you justify the foulest offence which can be committed against the Commonwealth, and loudly proclaim a license to sedition, treason and rebellion? How will you endanger your own authority, and the glorious sentence of Heaven against a Prince of Israel, applicable to the authority of this State? *And he said unto him, thus saith the* LORD, *because thou hast let go out of thy hand, a man whom I appointed to utter destruction, therefore thy life shall go for his life, and thy people for his people.* Indemnity to traitors has been the nursery of rebellion in this state. The state is now on the brink of destruction, and will never be saved but by examples of stern justice. Remember Brutus, when he pronounced sentence upon his traiterous sons. Remember David, while he cherished the seditious Absalom. Consider the insolence with which the late pardons are received and treated by the criminals and their partizans. Consider the promoters of the late petitions for their pardon, how many others are radically opposed to our free government, and with to see it disturbed. Consider the malicious and indirect measures taken to procure the names of good men to those petitions. A little enquiry will satisfy you, Gentlemen, in those respects. Enquire how great a proportion of those petitioners are heartily ashamed of their folly, and sick of their indiscretion in being taken by surprise. You, Gentlemen, will upon a scrutiny find the inveterate enemies of our government, doing every thing in their power, to render it weak and contemptible, to embarrass administration, to fill them with indecision, and perplexity; to continue anarchy, and ripen matters for an arbitrary despotic government. Enquiry will convince every impartial mind, that this is the object of all who wish to render our government fickle and remiss in its operations. When it is too late, the people will see their folly, and repent without the possibility of a redemption.

The recall of those rebels who have fled their country, is another matter in agitation among the heedless, and those who are enemies to our Constitution. Gentlemen, is it not enough to recall traitors when they have laid down their arms, and begged for mercy? Or must we bear our valour and our patriotism, by recalling them while they are in arms and hovering in force upon the borders of our State; and breaking the houses and carrying captive our virtuous and principal citizens. For bid it shame and justice, that an advocate should ever appear for a man of them, unless it be for the ignorant and uninfluential characters amongst them. I believe that we need not the spirit of prophecy, to foretell that a general amnesty for the past rebellion will in a few years, deluge this country in blood; it will ripen events for some Julius Cæsar, some popular tyrant, to assume the government, and bind our princes in chains, and our Nobles in fetters of iron, and reduce the common people to such pitiable poverty and meanness that they will neither have the ability, nor the spirit to shake off the yoke. Anarchy has invaded us, and despotism is at our doors. The blood of citizens has been shed, and cannot be expiated but by examples of capital punishment. The GOD of Heaven demands that blood should be expiated by blood, and the land cannot be cleansed, but by sacrifices to human and divine justice. For justice sake, for your country's sake, for Heaven's sake, as you regard reputation, and dignity, as you regard the oath of GOD, which is upon you, and by which you have sworn to defend us against all traiterous conspiracies; let traitors know that the majesty of the people is not to be attacked with impunity. Be this your motto,

Fiat Justitia, ruat Cœlum.

ELIJAH THE *Tishbite.*

As the subject of the following petition, is likely soon to be agitated in the General Court, we are desired to insert it, for the information of the public.

To the Honourable *Senate* and *House of Representatives* of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

THE petition of the inhabitants of the towns and plantations of the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, by their delegates met in convention, at Portland, the 31st day of January 1787, humbly sheweth—that the inhabitants of said counties, previous to the late revolution, considered themselves a part of the Government of Massachusetts, and at the formation of the present constitution, they either approved of or submitted to the same, and have cheerfully joined in support of Government, and have paid due obedience to the laws thereof, and at the present time they feel, most sensibly, the difficulties in common to the various parts of the Commonwealth, and are ready to exert themselves to the utmost of their power to remove them by paying their taxes and supporting good order and the laws of the Government; but when they take a view of the political disadvantages they labour under, peculiar to their local situation, being separated from the other part of the Government by the intervention of another State, as well as their great distance from the seat of Government, they look upon it a duty they owe themselves and their brethren in the other part of the State, and to the United States in general, in a peaceful and dutiful manner, and agreeably to the constitution, to lay them before the honourable Court, and request that they would relinquish all right of jurisdiction over said counties, and consent that they may be formed into a seperate government, as they apprehend this the only adequate remedy to the difficulties complained of.

And while they are taking this peaceful measure to obtain a redress of their great political evils, by asking for a separation from the other part of the Commonwealth, they do not entertain an idea of throwing off the weight of the public debt, at this time laying upon the government at large, or to prevent the other part of the Commonwealth from having their proportion of the unappropriated lands; but like friends and brethren, most ardently wish to have all matters adjusted upon the broadest basis of equity and fair dealing.

Therefore your petitioners humbly pray, that your honours would take their circumstances into your wise consideration, and adopt such measures as you in your wisdom may think fit for and they as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM GORHAM, President.

SAVANNAH, (*Georgia*) April 26.

The Legislature of South-Carolina, taking into consideration the daring state of runaway slaves, ordered, at their last session, a company of minute-men and a draught of the Grenville county militia, for the purpose of keeping the field, till they are totally broken up. Col. Hutson commanding them, stationed at Purysburgh, is now waiting for co-operation with this state. Last Saturday evening the Col. detached Capt. Winkler, with three boats and about 25 men, to waylay Collins's Creek. About eight or nine o'clock one of Capt. Winkler's boats discovered four of their canoes, full of men, coming down the creek, when a warm skirmish took place, which ended in favour of the white people. Louis, one of their Majors, formerly owned by Col. Stirk, and last by Commodore Bowen, was killed, and two others (seen to fall overboard) were supposed to have shared his fate, as the canoe with Louis fell into Capt. Winkler's hands, and the boat waited 15 minutes without any signs of their rising. Had not Capt. Winkler detached his other boats, the whole of the Negro party must have been killed or taken. Two of the Carolinians were slightly wounded, one in his hand and arm, the other in his face.

CHARLESTON, (*South-Carolina*) May 8.

A gentleman just arrived from Savannah informs, that a party of 120 men were going against the runaway negroes, who are assembled in great force, about twenty miles from Savannah. When the gentleman was on his way he heard the firing of cannon, which probably arose from an engagement.

ALEXANDRIA, (*Virginia*) May 24.

By the post from Fort Pitt, we learn, that on the 9th inst. near the mouth of Wheeling, the Indians killed three whites, and took another prisoner; that at the same time, at the mouth of the West Fork of Monongalia, there were 15 or 16 more missing, who are supposed to be either killed or taken prisoners, as they have not been heard of since.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

A gentleman walking in Arch-street, and remarking that his sight was so strong and accurate that he could discern the smallest object at the greatest distance, added, pointing to the Presbyterian meeting-house, "I can at this moment see a fly upon the extreme point of the steeple." His companion, astonished at so bold an assertion, seemed to listen attentively and observed, that though he laboured under a defect in his vision, yet that was amply compensated by the quickness of another sense, "for says he, tho' I do not see thee fly move, yet I can *hear* it walk perfectly well."

May 26. Yesterday, at the state-house in this city, seven states were fully represented in convention: these forming a quorum, proceeded to the choice of a President, and his Excellency General WASHINGTON was unanimously elected to that important station.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

Accounts from Laurens county, Ninety-six district, and State of South-Carolina, of April 25, say,—That the wife of Thomas Rogers, of Little River district, was delivered of four children, viz. on Monday evening the 16th, the first was born; on Wednesday evening the second was born; and in the course of that night, two others; three of which were sons, and the other a daughter. One of the sons was born dead; the other children are likely to do well. The mother appears to be in as good a state of health as can possibly be expected.

EXTRACT from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS, TUESDAY April 10, 1787.

A motion was made by Mr. Kearny, seconded by Mr. Blount,

Resolved, That on the last Friday in the present month, Congress will adjourn, to meet on the first Monday in June next, at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, and the president of Congress is hereby authorised and directed, on the said last Friday in the present month, to adjourn Congress to the said first Monday in June next to meet in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, and that the secretary of Congress and the heads of the several departments take order for the removal of the books and papers belonging to their respective officers to the said city of Philadelphia.

PORTSMOUTH, May 26.

No less than eighty senators have been voted for in the county of Rockingham; a goodly number to select five from—and a striking instance of that blessed unanimity which at present pervades not only this but all the United States.

A gentleman, lately arrived in this town—from Europe, has favoured us with a few London papers—they contain little intelligence of consequence to our readers—black catalogues of murders, high way-robberies, thefts, trials, convictions condemnations, transportations, imprisonments, and executions (a score at a time) being the principal.

BOSTON, June 4.

LOSS of the Packet JOSEPH and PEGGY.

(From the Norfolk and Portsmouth Journal, of May. 26.)

ON the evening of the 9th inst. the Packet Joseph and Peggy (owned and commanded by that truly respectable character Capt. Joseph White, of Baltimore) from New-York, bound for this port, was unfortunately lost on a reef of rocks near Smith Island. It appears, that the day previous to this calamity, the Capt. could take no observation from the haziness of the weather, and it blowing a severe gale, he made for land, which appeared to him to be near the entrance of the bay, sounding 3 or 4 fathom water, when the vessel struck on the before mentioned reef of rocks. The Captain, crew, and one woman passenger, clung to the shrouds, and in this perilous situation remained until next morning, when they fortunately reached the shore in their boat, and in a few minutes after the vessel went to pieces. Here would humanity draw a veil, and let the sympathizing tear lament the affectionate situation of the unhappy sufferers—but worse remains behind—On their landing the barbarous inhuman conduct of ruffians in the form of men surpass'd the reception they met with from the raging elements, who in place of rendering every assistance in their power, accumulated their distress by plundering what few articles they saved; and at the very time the ocean as it were pitied the sufferings of her victims, by floating a couple of barrels of rum, so acceptable at this juncture, the monsters, insensible to every tie of nature and compassion, forcibly seized them, and left these children of misfortune to shift for themselves. The Boots of Cornwall would have blushed at such barbarity.

Yesterday accounts were received; that part of the wreck was driven ashore near Lynhaven Bay, and that Lemuel Cornick, Esq. and his domesticks, had used every exertion to save what was possible. The contrast of the plunderers and our good Samaritan, is very striking.

Extract of a letter, dated May 8, from a gentleman of a very respectable character in Stockbridge, to his friend in this town.

"† Tyler, with two other rebels, are in Albany jail for a rescue, &c. A century at the bridge by I Warham Lee's was fired at on Saturday evening last; he returned the fire, wounded the man, but he was not found last evening. About two o'clock, Sunday morning, a number of men, armed, came to the house of * Nathaniel Kingsley, Esq. Two came in and took all the arms in the house, about twenty, his watch, and went off—whither, could not be discovered."

† *A pardoned rebel.*

‡ *In Great-Barrington.*

* *Representative of Becket, in the county of Berkshire.*

NORTHAMPTON, May 13.

Late European papers mention, that the piratical states of Barbary are on the very point of entering into a measure, which may finally effect what all the opposition against their lawless proceedings has not been hitherto able to accomplish. A war among themselves is the matter alluded to—the present Emperor of Morocco, the most pacific of all infidel sovereigns, who is in treaty of alliance with most of the Christian powers, for the purpose of conscientiously discharging his part, did some months since command, that no corsair, frigate or galley, should be permitted to bring or send any vessel being a prize from any of the Christian powers, into any of the ports of Morocco. An Algerine frigate last summer, in defiance of this, carried a vessel, bound from Malaga to Lisbon, of which she made prize, into Larrache, where the Captain attempted to sell the vessel and cargo, but was prevented by the Moorish Governor of Larrache, who obliged the frigate to sail again without her prize, which was restored, by order of the Emperor to the Consul of the Portuguese nation, for the benefit of the owners. This is the foundation of the disputes which are likely to embroil the Moors with the Dey of Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis.——That a fleet of men of war, consisting of eight ships of the line and four frigates, which are designed to go against the Algerines, were to be ready to put to sea by the 23d of April. This fleet is to join the Russians, who are expected to be in the Mediterranean, by the middle of May, and it is expected some other Christian powers will join them, in order to clear the Mediterranean of all piratical vessels.

Mr. *Samuel Hinkley*, of this town, is appointed Register of Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Hampshire.

** *The Crisis, No. III. is unavoidably omitted this week for want of room.*

STATE of CONNECTICUT.

In the House of Representatives, Monday May 14.

ON a bill brought in by Capt. Peter Bulkley of Colchester, the purport of which was that no person should publish by writing or printing any of the Acts or doings of the General Assembly, or any of the Speeches or sayings of any of the members thereof, unless certified by the Secretary or Clerk, on penalty of twenty shillings Lawful Money.

Gen. Throop. (*After a total silence of the house for some minutes.*) This bill has struck the house dumb, and I think it best they should remain so, and then there would be no need of such a bill.

Col. Seymour. There is no name to this bill; it is of a singular complexion. It is usual to give a name to bills brought before this house; and I think this ought to be christened, *An act against sheltering.* Freedom of speech is an ancient privilege; and those who use it, ought to use it in such a manner, as not to be ashamed to have their observations appear before the public. We have permitted a gallery to be built to accomodate any gentlemen who are disposed to attend to the debates of this house; and now to say that the public shall not be made acquainted with these debates, would be an extraordinary stretch of power. The debates of the last Assembly did honour to the members. Publishing the debates is a gratification to the citizens of the State; it answers instead of publishing the journals of the house. If any man prints or publishes slander, the Law is open; but to pass an act, that nothing shall be published, unless it be under the hand of the Secretary or Clerk, would be shutting up the sources of intelligence. The Secretary and Clerk have other business than that of certifying the observations of this and the other individual member. In Great-Britain, and in our sister states the debates of the Legislature are constantly published. This bill is a new thing, it is unnecessary. If any person publishes indecent and slanderous things respecting this house, he is amenable to the house. But let the truth be published; and let every one take care that what he says may bear the public inspection.

The bill was rejected almost unanimously.

From the Hudson Weekly Gazette.

Mr. Printer,

I AM daily importuned by the inquisitive, to give my opinion concerning the late disputes in Massachusetts, and, as their solicitations are rather troublesome, I would wish to prevent them for the future, by publishing my sentiments in your Gazette. Your giving them a place will oblige your constant reader.

JANUS.

I hold for truth and faith	What Shay's plan allows
What Lincoln's party saith	My conscience disavows,
I solemnly declare –	And I will never yield,
And 'tis my daily prayer –	That Shaysthal win the field,
That Lincoln may succeed –	I never will consent
I firmly am agreed –	With Shays to be content,
To fight on Lincoln's side –	I ever shall disdain
It is my chiefest pride –	The mob to entertain.
I give my hand and heart –	To aid the troops of Shays
To fight on Lincoln's part –	My conscience does amaze,
The regulating crew – –	I think they're in the right
I hope they are but few –	Who would against them fight
Should any dare to stand –	I'm not a friend to Shays
I am not Lincoln's friend –	I will avow it always.
He is a scoundrel base – –	Who would with Lincoln join
Who seeks the court's disgrace	He is a friend of mine.

LONDON, March 7.

The Emperor of Germany has granted the Protestants liberty to have their letters post-free. He has also enacted that in future no person shall be presented to a benefice, merely as the son of a priest, but the youth who are distinguished for talents and learning shall be admitted, let them be born of what family soever in the kingdom.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following lands, lying in Charlemont, belonging to non-residents, in said town, are taxed in the year 1782 & 1783 as follows, viz.

Joseph Baker, State tax, 1782, silver, 6s. 3d.——town tax, 1l. 10d. 2q.——State tax, 1783, silver 6s. 3d.——town tax 5s. 4d.

David Hillhouse, 1782, Continental tax, 20l.——town tax, 22l. 12s.——State tax, 10l. 15s.——State tax, silver, 12s. 6d. ditto 15s. 4d.——town tax, silver, 3l. 9d. ditto 10s 8d.

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before the 30th of July next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Obadiah Taylor, innholder in said Charlemont, on said day, at two o'clock afternoon, as will pay said taxes and intervening charges.

SETH TEMPLE, Constable.

Charlemont, May 15, 1787.

From the (London General Advertiser.
At a Meeting of the *Society* for *Constitutional Information*, held at the Secretary's, Tavock-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, Feb. 23, 1787.

THOMAS-BRAND HOLLIS, Eſq. in the Chair.

RESOLVED, That the following Extract from Mr. Adams's "*Defence of the Conſtitutions of Government of the United States of America*," London, 1787, be entered on the Society's Books, and inſerted in the public papers.

D. ADAMS, Secretary.

"It is become a kind of faſhion among writers, to admit, as a maxim, that if you could be always ſure of a wiſe, active and virtuous prince, monarchy would be the beſt of governments. But this is ſo far from being admiſſible, that it will for ever remain true, that a free government has a great advantage over a ſimple monarchy. The beſt and wiſeſt prince, by means of a freer communication with his people, and the greater opportunities to collect the beſt advice from the beſt of his ſubjects, would have an immenſe advantage in a free ſtate more than in a monarchy. A Senate, conſiſting of all that is moſt noble, wealthy, and able, in the nation, a right to counſel the crown at all times, is a check to Miniſters, and a ſecurity againſt abuſes, that a body of nobles, who never meet, and have no ſuch right, can ever accompliſh. Another Aſſembly compoſed of Repreſentatives choſen by the people in all parts, gives the whole nation free recess, and communicates all the wants, knowledge, projects and wiſhes of the nation, to government; excites an emulation among all claſſes, removes complaints, redreſſes grievances, affords opportunities of exertion to genius, though in obſcurity, and gives full ſcope to all the faculties of man, opens a paſſage for every ſpeculation to the Legiſlature, to Adminiſtration, and to the public: It gives a univerſal energy to the human character in every part of the State, which can never be obtained in a monarchy.

"There is a third particular, which deſerves attention both from governments and people. The Miniſters of State, in a ſimple monarchy, can never know their friends from their enemies; Cabals in ſecret, undermine their influence, and blaſt their reputations. This occaſions a jealouſy ever anxious and irritated, which never thinks the government ſafe, without an encouragement of informers and ſpies, throughout every part of the State, who interrupt the tranquility of private life, deſtroy the confidence of families in their own domeſtics and one another, and poiſon freedom in its ſweeteſt retirements. In a free government, on the contrary, the Miniſters can have no enemies of conſequence; but among the members of the great or little council, where every man is obliged to take his ſide, and declare his opinion upon every queſtion, this circumſtance alone, to every manly mind, would be ſufficient to decide the preference in favour of a free government. Even ſecrecy, where the executive is entire in one hand, is as eaſily and ſurely preſerved in a free government, as in a ſimple monarchy; and as to diſpatch, all the ſimple monarchies of the whole univerſe may be defied to produce greater or more examples of it than are to be found in Engliſh hiſtory. An Alexander, or a Frederick, poſſeſſed of the prerogatives only of a king of England, and leading his own armies, would never find himſelf embarraſſed or delayed in any honeſt enterprize. He might be reſtrained, indeed, from running mad, and from making conqueſts to the ruin of his nation, merely for his own glory; but this is no argument againſt a free government. There can be no free government without a democratical branch in the conſtitution."

AGRICULTURE.
To the PUBLIC.

THE committee on agriculture, are ſo impreſſed with the importance of their inſtitution, and the neceſſity they are under, of collecting every information that has a tendency to improve the ſcience of huſbandry, in order to effect the important deſign of their appointment, that they are impelled to requeſt the aſſiſtance of all orders of men. Communications of experiments already made, are particularly deſired; for from theſe can only be determined, what courſe of huſbandry, or what articles of culture, will be moſt beneficial. Every lover of uſeful ſcience, particularly the farmer, who has practiced any new method in huſbandry, will render an eſſential ſervice to his country, by communicating it to the committee. It is further requeſted, that thoſe who have it in their power, would make ſuch experiments as to them may appear any ways uſeful, the enſuing ſeaſon, and communicate the reſult.

The attention of the public is particularly called to the article of ſalt, as a manure.---Many experiments have already been made, and communicated to the committee; and various have been the effects, They are deſirous of determining how far it may be uſeful---what ſoils it will ſuit---what ſeaſons,---whether wet or dry, anſwers beſt for it, as well as the quantity, to be uſed, and the mode of applying, and what crops moſt delight in it.---It has been made uſe of with ſucceſs, on flax, by ſome perſons; Others have not experienced the ſame benefit, owing, perhaps, to a different method of uſing it, or to a difference of ſeaſons.---By a variety of experiments, accurately made and collected in one view, the extent and value of this article as a manure, can only be decided. Under this idea, therefore, the committee requeſt all perſons who have, or may try the effect, to ſend to ſome of them, or to one of the Secretaries, a full account of the proceſs---whether made on flax, corn or graſs, together with the ſucceſs that attends it.

From the experiments that have been made, a leſs quantity than two buſhels to an acre, will produce little effect. A greater quantity than four buſhels, is ſuppoſed by ſome, to be injurious to vegetation. Cold wet ſoils, that are filled with vegetable matter, in a half rotten ſtate, will, no doubt, bear the greateſt quantity of ſalt, and be the moſt benefited.

SOLOMON's PROVERB.
Whoſo findeth a wife findeth a good thing.

DISCOURAGED half to death with my laſt week's ſearch---I was almoſt determined never to make another attempt to find a wife of Solomon's deſcription. Upon ſecond thought, however, I plucked up courage, and concluded, to ſpend another week. To enſure ſucceſs, I conſulted an old friend of mine, who had long lived a widower. I told him the buſineſs of my purſuit, and the poor encouragement I had met with. The old gentleman with tears in his eye, and ſorrow in his heart, ſaid, 'Young man, was Sarah---the lovely, the virtuous, the induſtrious Sarah---ſtill living I would ſhew you the wife---the *good thing*---ſpoken of by the wiſe man.' Here he ſtopt, ſhook his venerable head, while a deep ſigh eſcaped---and was then going on——

——Was ſhe very old or very young? ſaid I interrupting him---Had ſhe a great deal of money? Could ſhe dance well, and was ſhe fond of it? Did ſhe dreſs gay, often go a *ſhopping*, and ſpend a great deal of money when ſhe went? Did, when things went wrong, or when ſhe thought ſo, ſcold at you, or whip the children? fall out with the maid though a good one, turn her away, and get a worſe? Would ſhe---'Hold, Trim,' ſaid the old man, 'you are a bachelor in grain. What deſpicable ideas have you of the faireſt, the moſt amiable part of creation! Not but that many of our modern wives anſwer nearly to your deſcription: but do not therefore conclude that all do. No,' continued he, 'Sarah at leaſt was an exception; and I doubt not but there are many others.'

He is next week to give me his hiſtory ---the hiſtory of his Sarah; and directions how and where to find wives that are *good things*, and---what he ſays are ſtill more difficult---*huſbands* that will acknowledge them to be *ſuch*.

Juſt imported from LONDON,

By Levi Shephard,

A general Aſſortment of

DRUGS,

Which are now ready for ſale at his Store, north of the court-houſe, in Northampton, where Phyſicians and private families may be ſupplied upon ſuch terms as, he has no doubt, will give entire ſatisfaction to the purchaſer.

He has likewiſe a variety of other Articles, viz——

PAINTERS Colours of all kinds, Crockery Ware, Ginger by the cwt. or leſs quantity, Cinnamon, Cloves, Molaſſes, Oil of Vitriol by the cwt. or any quantity, Indigo of a ſuperior quality, Logwood, Fuſtic, Redwood, Allum, Copperas, Spirits of Turpentine by the gallon, Varniſh, Roſin, Lampblack---Surgeons Inſtruments and Bell Metal Mortars.

ALSO,

Webſter's Inſtitute, 1ſt, 2d and 3d part, Preſs-Papers, Writing-Paper, Sealing-Wax, and Waſers at 4s. per pound.

Said SHEPHARD receives in pay for any of the above articles, almoſt every kind of Country Produce, and will pay Caſh for ſhipping Furs and Bees-Wax.

May 30, 1787.

WANTED,

A quantity of BUTTER;

For which Payment will be made in Engliſh and Weſt-India GOODS, at the Store of

SETH & DANIEL WRIGHT.

Northampton, June 6, 1787.

THE Subſcriber being appointed *Regiſter of Deeds* for the Northern Diſtrict, in the county of Hampſhire, Hereby informs thoſe whom it may concern, that by a late act of the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, the Record of any Deeds of conveyance of land or other real eſtate, lying within the ſaid diſtrict, which after the firſt day of June next ſhall be made by any other than the perſon choſen as aforeſaid ſhall be void and of no effect---And that from and after the date aforeſaid, Deeds and other conveyances of real eſtate will be received for record, at the office opened for that purpoſe near the meeting-houſe in Deerfield.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

May 28, 1787.

The Beautiful HORSE

Bay Richmond,

WILL Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber in Worthington, being the place lately owned by Alexander Miller---Conditions, one and an half Dollar the ſingle leap, three Dollars the ſeaſon, and four to warrant a foal.---He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands and an half high, in ſhape, ſtrength, activity and ſpeed, equalled by few in America---he is a Virginia foal, but of Engliſh breed; his colts prove fine and large.---Gentlemen living at a diſtance, who chuſe to ſend their mares, ſhall have one month's paſturing gratis. Careful attendance will be given, by

SAMU. BUFFINTON.

N. B. Grain will be received in lieu of caſh.

May 30, 1787.

FOR SALE,

Two Rights of Land,

In the Township of Victory, and State of Vermont.---Said Land lies within 100 miles of an Eaſtern market, and will be ſold very cheap.

Feb. 1787. Enquire of the Printer.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

At a Town-Meeting of the inhabitants of Newton, regularly aſſembled on the 18th day of May, 1787, VOTED the following Inſtructions to their Repreſentative.

To Capt. EDWARD FULLER,

Repreſentative for the town of Newton.

SIR,

CHOSEN to repreſent this town in the next Legiſlature, at this ſolemn period of our public affairs, you muſt ſoon be called to contemplate and decide upon principles and meaſures on which will depend the happineſs, the dignity, and even the exiſtence of our government.

As the part you are to act is of ſuch high importance, and as we are deeply intereſted in the events of your determination, we think it our duty not to be ſilent on the ſubject, but to give you every information in our power for the regulation of your conduct.

We muſt in the firſt place, take upon us to obſerve to you, that the office of legiſlation is an elevated truſt, in which the general good ought to be the lone object of attention---As the influence of paſſion, private intereſt or party views, would be contrary to your oath, and ſubverſive of the very deſign of your appointment, we muſt expect that in all matters which may come before you, that you will enquire with candor, think with coolneſs, and decide with ſobriety, firmneſs and magnanimity.

On taking a review of the ſeveral important meaſures, adopted by the Legiſlature of the laſt year, you will find that the late horrid, unnatural and unprovoked rebellion, which has lately convulſed the government, has been the ſubject of their particular attention, and that a ſyſtem has been adopted to check its progreſs and reſtore the community to the bleſſings of peace.---This ſyſtem we conſider to have been neceſſary to the ſalvation of our country.---But while we congratulate you on the wiſdom of the arrangements and ſucceſs that attended them, we are conſtrained to ſay, that much remains to be done---The ſame ſyſtem muſt be purſued, or it will ſoon be found that the intereſts of the beſt members of the community muſt fall a ſacrifice to the lawleſs views of the worſt.---That this will be the caſe, the riſe, progreſs and preſent ſtate of our civil commotions, afford the moſt unequivocal proof.---Though the object of the rebellion was very early thought by many to be the total deſtruction of our preſent ſyſtem of government, yet the Legiſlature, imputing to deluſion what there is great reaſon to believe was the reſult of the moſt malignant ſpirit of faction, gave a general pardon to characters whoſe crimes in a government leſs mild, would have deſtined them to an untimely death.---But in the true ſpirit of depravity, mercy was conſtrued to be weakneſs, and the flame of inſurrection ſpreading with accelerated fury, the Courts of Juſtice were interrupted by force, the laws laid proſtrate, property put afloat, and all perſonal ſecurity at an end.---In this ſituation a military force was the only alternative.---Called into exiſtence at a moſt timely period and purſued with a happy combination of mercy and ſeverity, coolneſs and ſpirit, it bore down all oppoſition and terminated with glory.---But the government no ſooner perceived the rebels ſubdued, than the arm of mercy was again extended.---But what appears to be the conſequence? not a return to their allegiance and the paths of peace and good order, but they ſtill cheriſh the ſpirit of rebellion, threaten hoſtilities and triumph in their own crimes.---This ſpirit, ſir, muſt be deſtroyed---and as the meaſures adopted by the laſt Legiſlature to cruſh it by force, meet our higheſt approbation, you will purſue the ſame ſyſtem, until all oppoſition is effectually deſtroyed and the government reſtored to peace, dignity and good order.---Much of late has been ſaid with regard to an emiſſion of paper money in order to relieve the burdens, or in the language of the faſhions and diſorderly, to redreſs the grievances of the people.---We muſt ſay to you ſir, that in our opinion the meaſure would not only be productive of certain ruin to individuals, but to the community.---Money being the repreſentative of tranſferable property in every part of the world, to which the uſe of it extends, the precious metals which the whole commercial world has adopted as a medium, in the principles of their circulation, reſemble a fluid ever ſtriving for an equilibrium.---When money is ſcarce, property at market will ever be cheap.---Cheapneſs of markets will always bring purchaſers, and purchaſers cash.---When money is too plenty, prices will riſe in proportion, and purchaſers will ſend their money to other markets, where ſimilar articles may be bought at a cheaper rate. Long experience has eſtabliſhed the truth of this poſition, that money cannot long in any given place be too plenty or too ſcarce, but in all commercial countries muſt bear the ſame proportion to the whole property at market.---The evils therefore which we now experience in the nature of things, muſt work their own cure.---Patience and induſtry, frugality and integrity in all our dealings, are the only expedients we can apply.---To attempt a remedy by paper money would be a piece of political impriſiſm, founded in fraud, which would not only involve individuals in ruin, but eventually beggar our country.---However paradoxical it may ſeem, the injury the ſtate would receive by a paper medium, would be in proportion to its credit---and for this reaſon; if we now have deficiency of ſpecie, and that deficiency is ſupplied by bills of credit, no ſpecie will come in; ſhould we extend the emiſſion ſo as to occaſion a ſurpluſſage compared with other commercial places, that part of the medium which can, will leave us until the level is reſtored---The gold and ſilver being general in their credit, would only forſake us. In caſe then of a foreign invaſion, where would be our reſources? The paper money muſt fall to the ground, and we ſhould at once find ourſelves poor and wretched in the extreme, without ſupplies, without money and without credit. But ſir, we have mentioned the ſtability of paper credit, not from an idea that it can ever exiſt, but in order to ſhew the pernicious effects it muſt have upon the real wealth and reſources of the ſtate.

A paper bill can be of no value, but as it repreſents money. The notes of the Maſſachuſetts Bank, for inſtance, circulate as ſpecie, becauſe it is known they will always be diſcharged at ſight; while the ſtate ſecurities are ſold at a large diſcount, as the time and manner of their payment is totally uncertain.

Thus it is with the bank bills of England: they circulate at par, at the ſame time the paper of their public funds is ſold at a diſcount of twenty-five or thirty per cent.---That our paper bills, if emitted, would not be a repreſentation of ſpecie, is certain, ſince the want of it is the only reaſon of their emiſſion. The value of ſuch a medium therefore, in the nature of things, muſt, the moment it is iſſued, be leſs than it promiſes. How then ſhall it be brought into circulation? Shall we tread the foot ſteps of Rhode-Iſland, and after diſcharging our public debt, make it a tender in all private contracts? To follow their example, and bury all public and private credit in one common grave, would be a piece of palpable fraud, and would render our country infamous to a proverb. And here, ſir, we think it our duty to obſerve, that no government which ever ſuffered the rights of property to be thus ſported with, ever long retained its freedom or its tranquility.

The hard earnings of induſtry, are as dear as life itſelf, and no one who has the feelings of a man about him, will ever ſuffer them to be torn from him without ſome ſtruggle in oppoſition. The firſt article in our bill of rights declares, that all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, eſſential and unalienable rights, among which may be reconed the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties and that of acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting property. As the diſcharging debts by a paper medium would be a high invaſion of property, the preſervation of which ought to be the principal object of ſociety, nothing is more plain than that an act of legiſlation, authoriſing and enjoining a meaſure of this kind, would be ſubverſive of their truſt, and amount to a diſſolution of government. It can never be ſuppoſed that the Legiſlature ſhould have a power to deſtroy what every one deſigns to ſecure. It is therefore our moſt ſerious opinion, whenever Legiſlators attempt to take away and deſtroy the property of the people, that they are abſolved from any further obedience, and left to the common refuge which God hath provided for all men againſt force and violence. We are very ſorry to be obliged to remark that our preſent convulſions take their riſe from a principal of oppoſition, between debtor and creditor,---the rich and the poor; a ſource from which has ariſen the moſt of thoſe civil wars, which after having drenched in blood the greater part of the antient republics, and many of the modern, have occaſioned the ruin of them all. We muſt therefore conjure you to oppoſe a paper medium, as you regard the principles of juſtice and good policy, and would wiſh to avoid public tumults, civil commotions, and the probable conſequent ruin of our government.

Objections of a ſimilar nature may be made to the tender law, and all other inſtitutions which interfere in private contracts. The moment a government take upon them to enable a debtor to diſcharge his debts in a manner different from his engagement, all private confidence is at once loſt, and credit at an end. The money holder will not only withhold his loan, but ſend it to ſome foreign country, where the rights of property are held more ſacred. And it is our opinion that the preſent ſcarcity of money, which was at firſt imaginary, is now become real, principally by reaſon of the very meaſures intended for a remedy. You will therefore uſe your endeavours to prevent a continuation of the tender law, and all others that interpoſe in private engagements. It is a misfortune that bodies of men, will frequently engage in meaſures and purſuits, which in their individual capacities, they would bluſh to avow. But we wiſh you ever to bear in mind, that juſtice is invariable in all her laws. Should an attempt be made to ſtamp a depreciation on the public ſecurities, and thereby to defraud thoſe who in a day of public diſtreſs advanced their property, and thoſe who devoted their lives to the ſervice of their country, we conjure you in the moſt ſolemn manner to oppoſe it. As we regard the principles of juſtice and gratitude, let the idea never obtain in our public Councils: Let it not be ſaid that we are members of a community where ingratitude is patronized by authority; where injuſtice is ſanctified by law. We are liable to external invaſions and internal commotions.

The ſafety of our country may again call for public credit, and public ſervices: It is therefore important that we ſo conduct, that a confidence be placed in the faith of our Government: Placing the ſubject therefore upon the broad baſis of national policy; they ought never to be cancelled until they are fully paid.

Before the expiration of the preſent year, the attention of the Legiſlature will probably be called to conſider the report of the federal convention now ſitting. Experience has taught us that the powers of the preſent confederacy are inadequate to the great objects of its inſtitution. We derive great hopes from the integrity and abilities of the characters who compoſe this auguſt aſſembly: They are men who have uniformly been diſtinguiſhed as the firm patriots of our country, and the illuſtrious Waſhington is one of their number.

Should they preſent, as we doubt not they will, a ſyſtem which promiſes a firm efficient federal government, founded on the equal principles of civil liberty, you will not heſitate to adopt it. You will conſider, ſir, that government is inſtituted for the benefit and happineſs of the people. You will therefore avoid laying any burthens upon them, except thoſe which a ſolemn regard to public faith and public juſtice render eſſentially neceſſary. In your enquiries on this ſubject, we think you will find, that taxes on land and on polls are too high. Endeavour therefore to draw the neceſſary reſources from a different quarter; a much larger proportion, we conceive, may be raiſed by impoſt and exciſe on the luxuries of life. By adopting ſuch a ſyſtem, you will lay the burthens on thoſe who are able and willing to bear them, and afford ſupport and encouragement to the temperate and frugal.

As the public burthens and embarraſſments are great, it is of importance that the greateſt economy be introduced into every department

of government; we wish to have the salaries of all public officers as low as is consistent with the dignity and honour of their stations. If money has become more valuable than when their salaries were established, a reduction of them certainly is not inconsistent with the original principles on which they were granted.

In fine, sir, you will use your constant endeavours, that a sacred regard be had to public and private faith; that the rights of debtor and creditor be equally secured; that justice be the pole star of all your public movements, in order that the government may with energy inforce it among its citizens. Let agriculture and the manufactures be encouraged; and we have not a doubt, if those principles are regard, that we shall soon rise superiour to our present difficulties, and become a happy and prosperous people

VOIED the foregoing instructions be signed by the Town-Clerk, and printed in some public newspaper.

A true copy of the original. *Attest.*
A. FULLER, Town-Clerk.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The CRISIS.

NUMBER III.

IN my first number, I described a certain pestilential disease which prevailed in some parts of the Commonwealth; I term it *influenza*—the term is Spanish, but American constitutions are liable to the disorder. I also prescribed such a method of treatment, as I then judged and still think was proper; and so far as that method of treatment was followed, it proved salutary. In my second, I congratulated the Gentlemen of the Faculty on their success in the use of those means which I had prescribed; the disorder was then brought to a crisis, and might, by the use of proper remedies, have been judged and carried off in a short time. I therefore exhorted them to continue in that plan of conduct which they were then upon. But either from the physicians not fully understanding the nature of the disease; or because the medicines prescribed were somewhat of a drastic nature; or because the friends of the unhappy delirians persuaded the physicians that the infection had but just touched their friends, and that the disorder was slight upon them; the physicians have been prevailed upon, in most instances, to use only lenitives and palliatives: But I am bold to say those means have not answered the expectations of those who applied them; the unhappy delirians are not cured; the delirium has increased upon them; they have lately shewn to the world fresh instances of insanity and madness in a high degree; and, as is common to desirous persons, they hate the physicians and their best friends, who labour most heartily to relieve them, worse than others, and manifest a particular vexulence against them. Nay 'tis found that many who were confined on account of their madness, but by the intercession of over fond friends, set at liberty, immediately relapsed into a deep insanity and a high pitch of phrenzy, insomuch that their best friends now flee their mistake, and deeply regret and lament that they made intercession for their liberation.—But this is not all, nor perhaps the worst of it: the disease has spread by the infection, and 'tis even said that some of the directors of the college of physicians are strongly suspected to be infected with the contagion. Alas, should this prove to be fact, should madmen be set to oversee madmen, or delirious physicians to prescribe to delirious patients, woe be to us. However it is to be hoped that this will not be the case: But that if any of the directors of said college is unhappily infected with the fatal influenza, his brethren, for their own safety and that of the community, will not suffer him, when known to be so, to share any part in the direction; but immediately order him to his own private apartment, or some other proper place, for his own cure, and to prevent danger and damage to the directors, faculty and community. It is also ardently wished, that the said honourable directors will take effectual care to prevent the spread of that direcontagious disorder, and also the relapse of those who have been infected with it, who seem to have some hopeful symptoms of recovery; and also that those who still remain delirious may be helped to a radical cure, and the Commonwealth thoroughly purged from the disorder.—Believe me, gentlemen, it is in your power: only employ physicians who are men of ability and resolution, and afford them proper medicine and attendants. If the job be costly, make the patients pay the physicians bill; the poor creatures had better loose their money than their reason: at any rate, the community had better be at much expence, than to take the dire infection and run into distraction, or be driven from our dwellings, or have our brains knocked out by mad men.——From the stile in which I write, some perhaps may imagine that I want to be a director, or at least be employed as a state physician: I assure the world, on the word of an honest physician, that I do not. I have business enough in my own private practice: I want not to dictate, but I love my fellow creatures: I wish well to this Commonwealth, in which I at present reside, though I was not born nor educated in it: and as I was born and have lived in a part of the world, where I have had opportunity to see the operation of this awful disorder in repeated instances, and am acquainted with the various methods attempted by physicians to cure it, having had the advantage of near sixty years experience: I judged the public good required me to communicate the best method of practice for the benefit of all concerned, which I have done in integrity in the former numbers.——Should any imagine the method of treatment proposed more harsh than necessary, I would reply, let fact and experience be called in to aid our judgment in this case, which have had the most salutary effects in this disorder, lenitives or corrosives? Lenitives and emollient were first tried for a long time, though without success; the disorder still increasing and raging: then by a few drasticks and corrosives the disorder was checked and brought to a crisis, had a favourable turn—there was found strength of constitution and *vis vitæ* abundantly sufficient to grapple with it, the physicians just began to find out a proper method of treatment, and many of their patients recovered their reason, others were in a hopeful way: but of late the physicians, in too much complisance to the earnest intreaties of over fond and misjudging friends, contrary to their own judgments, have been prevailed upon to relax as to regimen, and to treat the disorder with lenitives; and what is the effect? I am sorry to say it; but it is demonstrably evident, that many have relapsed who appeared in a hopeful way; and the disorder has grown more rife and prevalent. I could heartily wish there was no occasion for drastic medicines. But inveterate diseases require powerful remedies; and where the symptoms are threatning, the patients in danger of doing mischief to themselves and others, 'tis cruelty to them and to the public to neglect them. A low timourous practice is, if possible, more dangerous in this case, than the rashest empyracisms. I am decidedly of opinion that we cannot do justice to the delirians, nor to the neighbouring states, unless we, at least, make the offer to fetch back several who in their ravings have strolled from us, and put them under the care of skilful physicians at the expence of the public; and that others, where the symptoms are urgent, be narrowly watched till it be evident they have obtained a radical cure. If you ask, how shall we know when that is effected? I will give you an infallible rule of trial—It is this,—When the patient is thoroughly recovered, he discovers who are his true and best friends, all his animosity to them and the physicians subsides, he recovers his former love and affection towards them; and heartily thanks them for the care they have taken of him and the kindness they have shewn him. When this hearty reconciliation to friends and physicians is manifest, he may be pronounced recovered, and left to take care of himself and manage his own affairs. But after all this sore disorder has run on so long in some, that what with terrible fevers, agues, deliriums and hardships, cold, hunger, &c.—some limbs are so gangreen'd and putred, that there appears no hope of an universal cure without some amputations. I had much rather save lives and limbs than destroy them, can therefore advise the skilful physicians to amputate only in case of necessity, and on this principle, viz. that it is better that some of the members should perish than the whole body. And if the physicians can recover the body to health and soundness, by amputating a few, or even a number of putrid members, he deserves commendation for his skill and the thanks of the whole body.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts.*

In SENATE, June 13, 1787.

WHEREAS it appears to this Court, that a considerable number of persons concerned in the Rebellion, and now lurking in the neighbouring States, do frequently enter into parts of the western Counties, and commit robberies, burning of buildings, and other outrages, & threaten the peaceable & well-affected; whereby it has become absolutely necessary for their protection and security, that a force should be raised and kept in service, so long as the present circumstances shall continue. Therefore

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is requested, to raise by detachment from the militia, or by voluntary enlistment from the troops now in actual service (if practicable) and if not, from the citizens at large, a body of troops not less than five hundred men, nor more than eight hundred men, rank and file, as the public exigency, in his Excellency's opinion, shall require: to be formed into one regiment, and properly officered, to be stationed in the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, and in such places in those counties, as the Commanding Officer, under the direction of his Excellency, shall determine, and to be continued in service for six months, unless sooner discharged, in whole or in part, by the Governor, with the advice and consent of Council.

And whereas it is the intention of this Court, not only to adopt every vigorous and efficacious opposition to the laws, and to restore peace and harmony to the Commonwealth, but also to repeat the offers of grace and mercy to the penitent citizen, and to extend the same as far as may be consistent with the true interest of this Commonwealth, and the security of her citizens in future.

Therefore it is further *Resolved*, That each and every citizen of this Commonwealth, who have committed any treasons, or misprisions of treason, against the Commonwealth, since the first day of June, A. D. 1786, be, and they are hereby pardoned and indemnified for the same, and for all felonies which have been perpetrated since the time aforesaid, by any of the said citizens, in the commissions of such treasons, and which are overt acts of the same: And each and every of the citizens aforesaid, are hereby discharged of all the pains, penalties, disqualifications and disabilities of the law in such cases provided: And any of the citizens aforesaid, may upon trial for any of the said offences, give this resolution in evidence upon the general issue, which shall have the same operation, as if specially pleaded, except as is herein after provided.

And it is further *Resolved*, That all and every of the citizens aforesaid, be, and they hereby are restored to all the rights and privileges of citizens, to all intents and purposes whatever; any act or acts, resolution or resolutions of the General Court, heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding, which acts and resolutions, so far as they affect the rights and privileges aforesaid, are hereby repealed and made void.

And it is further *Resolved*, That any of the citizens aforesaid who have heretofore delivered up their arms, upon receiving a pardon or indemnity, or a promise of a pardon or indemnity by force, or in pursuance of any act or resolution of the General Court of this Commonwealth, or who have had their arms taken from them, by any person or persons acting under the authority of this government, shall be entitled to receive the said arms upon application to the officer under whose care the same are deposited, and such officer is hereby directed to deliver the same accordingly.

Provided Nevertheless, That nothing in these resolutions shall extend to, or in any manner avail *Daniel Shays*, of Pelham, in the county of Hampshire, Gentleman, *Luke Day*, of West-Springfield, in the same county, Gentleman, Lieutenant-Colonel *William Smith*, of the same county, *Eli Parsons*, of Adams, in the county of Berkshire, Gentlemen, *Perez Hamlin*, of Lenox, in the same county, Yeoman, *Elihu Manning*, of a place called the Eleven Thousand Acres, in the same county, Yeoman, *David Dunham*, of Sheffield, in the same county, Yeoman, *Ebenezer Crittenden*, of Sandisfield, in the same county, Yeoman, and *Jacob Fox*, of Washington, in the same county, Gentleman; but they and each of them shall be liable to be tried, convicted and punished for any of the offences aforesaid, in the same manner as if these resolutions had not been made.—And

Provided further, That nothing in these resolutions shall extend to, or in any manner avail any of the citizens aforesaid, who not having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance to this Commonwealth, since the first day of June, A. D. 1786, shall not take and subscribe the said oath before any Justice of the Peace within the Commonwealth, on or before the twelfth day of September next: And a certificate of such oath shall be transmitted by the Justice, before whom the same shall be taken and subscribed, to the Secretary, to be deposited in his office.

And it is further *Resolved*, That nothing in these resolutions shall extend, or be construed to extend to any person or persons whatever, who stand convicted of any of the offences aforesaid, by due course of law, but the power of pardoning the same, remain subject to the discretion of the Governor, with the advice and consent of Council, agreeably to the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

And it is further *Resolved*, That nothing in these resolutions shall extend, or be construed to extend to bar any civil action already commenced or which may be hereafter commenced for the recovery of damages occasioned by the commission of any of the offences aforesaid, but such action my be commenced or prosecuted to final judgment and execution, in the same manner as if these resolutions had not been passed:

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 13, 1787.
Read and concurred.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A True copy. Attest:
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

A few days ago a young man in Chester county being violately afflicted with the tooth-ach, applied to a neighbour for advice, and was recommended to extract the aching tooth and to furnish himself with another from some dead man's skull. He accordingly repaired to Brandywine, and opening the grave of a Hessian who had been killed and buried there, in lifting the head a considerable number of guineas which had been artfully concealed, fell out of the soldier's hair,—so much to the astonishment and joy of the invalid that he instantly lost or forgot his malady.

On Friday last the members of the federal convention being assembled, chose his Excellency George Washington for their President, and Mr. William Jackson for their Secretary. It is said that the first step towards discharging the important duties of this national council, will be the appointment of a delegate from each State as a Committee to receive communications from the other members, and to arrange, digest and report a system for the subsequent discussion of the whole body. This plan is admirably adapted for the dispatch of business, as it cuts off a field for long and desultory debate upon first principles, and, by collecting materials from every quarter to form a solid and comprehensive foundation, leaves little beside the easy task of raising and adorning the superstructure to the collective labour of a popular assembly. When indeed we consider the critical situation of the country, the anxiety with which every good citizen regards this *dernier resorte*, and the decisive effect it must have upon the peace and prosperity of America, though every thing should certainly be given to prudence and deliberation, not a moment cannot be spared to useless forms or unprofitable controversy.

Such circumspection and secrecy mark the proceedings of the federal convention, that the members find it difficult to acquire the habit of communication even among themselves, and are so anxious in defeating the curiosity of the public, that all debate is suspended upon the entrance of their own inferior officers. Though we readily admit the propriety of excluding an indiscriminate attendance upon the discussion of this *deliberative* Council, it is hoped that the privacy of their transactions will be an additional motive to dispatch, as the anxiety of the people must be necessarily increased by every appearance of mystery in conducting this important business.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

On the 10th of last month a resolve was passed in the house of delegates, of Maryland, which runs thus:—*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, and it is hereby declared*, That the treaty of peace, made between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, is the supreme Law within this State, and shall be so considered, and adjudged in all Courts of law and equity, and all causes and questions cognizable by the said Courts respectively, ought and shall be determined according to the said treaty, and the true intent and meaning thereof.

Extract of a letter from Mercer county (in the district of Kentucky) dated February 24, 1787.

"The Indians have been very troublesome on the frontiers of Kentucky, many of our settlers are moving in very fast. A few days past a company of militia turned out after them, killed seven, and wounded four or five, without the loss of a single man."

On the 17th and 18th ult. arrived at Charlestown, S. C. upwards of twenty Indians of the Catawba nation, with two scalps of the fugitive Tories who had been so troublesome for some time past in that and the State of Georgia, for each of which scalps, we are informed, they received from his Excellency the Governor twenty pounds. Two of the Indians were wounded.

We hear that nine States are absolutely represented in Convention at Philadelphia.

LITCHFIELD, (Connecticut) June 4.

By a letter from G. Barrington, dated the 26th ult. we learn, that a few days since, the noted Robert Jones, one of the insurgents, and an arch villain among the gang of plunderers, was apprehended and committed to the jail in that town: He fired upon his pursuers, and was badly wounded in the head, by a shot returned. By the same letter we are also informed, that Enoch Tyler, who was convicted, and sentenced to die by the Supreme Court, at their late Sessions in this town, and since pardoned by the Governor, immediately after his liberation, assumed his name, joined & assisted a gang of robbers in plundering a number of houses in West-Stockbridge. He is now confined in Albany jail for a riot in the State of New-York; from whence after receiving the rewards of his deed there, he will be demanded, and transmitted to Massachusetts, to suffer the punishment due to so hardened a villain.

NEW-PORT, June 7.

A correspondent observes, that in no nation in the world is justice so economically administered as in this State.——As a proof of this remark the correspondent informs, that the fees of the Hon. Judges of the Inferiour Court for this county at the last term, were twenty-seven coppers in hard money and thirteen shillings and six pence in paper to each Judge, in full compensation for a week's session.——Happy must be the government which justly proportions rewards to abilities and services.

PORTSMOUTH, June 9.

A gentleman, in 9 days from Quebec, informs, that Lord Dorchester is using every effort to have the militia of Canada well regulated, and under proper discipline, and to be in readiness to march in four days from the time of notice being given—that the frontier posts have been strengthened by an additional regiment—that five regiments were daily expected to arrive at Quebec—that the British were preparing to equip and fit out their shipping upon the Lakes, one of which (a ship of considerable force) was actually fitted out, &c.

BOSTON, June 14.

The following is a copy of a Message sent by his Excellency the GOVERNOR, to the two Branches of the General Court, on the 5th instant, upon the subject of continuing the forces in the Western Counties, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

THE Secretary will lay before you a letter I have just received from Col. *Bidlack*, Commanding Officer of the troops stationed in the county of Hampshire, representing his situation, and the complexion of our public affairs, in that quarter, by which it appears, that after the time for which the troops stationed there is expired, the inhabitants in and near that county will live very uncomfortably.

You will find, upon perusing this letter, that those who have been in opposition to Government, have, from Vermont and New-Hampshire, repeatedly made incursions into this State, with an intention to plunder and carry off the friends to Government, and in two instances have accomplished their purpose, by taking off Dr. Pomeroy and Mr. Metcalf, both respectable characters: That the Colonel has been obliged to station a detachment of his regiment in particular towns to guard the friends of Government, and that he has had application from other towns for the like protection.

I therefore submit it, Gentlemen, to your consideration, whether it will not be absolutely necessary, for the support and protection of Government, to continue in the service the troops now stationed in the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, for so long a time after the term of their inlistment expires, as you may judge necessary to restore peace, tranquility, and security to those counties.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council-Chamber, June 5th, 1787.

On Saturday last, the honourable House of Representatives, amended the resolve of the Senate, which had been laid before them for several days, for raising eight hundred men, to be stationed in the western counties. The substance of the amendment was, that the resolve should be considered as a part of a conciliatory system, to be adopted for restoring peace to the Commonwealth, upon broad and liberal principles. But the remainder of this system being in commitment, it was thought best, that the resolve should be referred until yesterday. In order, however, that the friends and defenders of the government might not misconstrue this reference into a symptom of affection for lawless men, or an indifference to themselves, the following spirited resolve, moved by Dr. Jarvis, was unanimously agreed to.

Resolved unanimously, as the sense of this house, that the end of the social compact, is to secure the existence of the body politic, and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights, and the blessings of life: And that therefore, this house do consider it as their first, greatest, and most essential duty, not only to take the most effectual methods to establish and confirm them, but that they will employ all the powers vested in them by the constitution, civil and military, to give permanency and effect to these important objects.

The Hon. Legislature on Monday last, elected the Hon. *Joseph Hosmer*, Esq. *John Cornish*, Esq. and the Hon. *Noah Goodman*, Esq. a Committee for the present year, for examining and passing on public accounts.

The House of Representatives, have passed a resolve for removing the seat of government from this town; and have made choice of two members from each county to fix on some place in this Commonwealth, suitable for the reception of the honourable Legislature.

NORTHAMPTON, June 20.

The following list of Gentlemen who compose, and are now present at the Convention of the States, was extracted from a letter of the 12th instant, from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this town, viz.

Massachusetts, *Mr. Gerry, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Strong, Mr. King.*

Connecticut, *Doct. Johnson, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Ellsworth.*

New-York, *Mr. Lansing, Mr. Yates, Mr. Hamilton.*

New-Jersey, *Governor Livingston, Mr. Brearley, Mr. Patterson.*

Pensylvania, *Doct. Franklin, Gen. Mifflin, Mr. R. Morris, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Ingersoll.*

Delaware, *Mr. J. Dickinson, Mr. Read, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bassett.*

Maryland, *Mr. Jennifer, Mr. Henry, Mr. Martin.*

Virginia, *Gen. Washington, Gov. Randolph, Mr. Wythe, Mr. Blair, Mr. Mason, Mr. M'Clurg, Mr. Madison.*

North-Carolina, *Gov. Martin, Mr. Davie, Mr. Spaight, Mr. Williamson.*

South-Carolina, *Gov. Rutledge, Gen. Pinckney, Mr. C. Pinckney, Mr. Butler.*

Georgia, *Mr. Houston, Mr. Yew, Mr. Pierce.*

Col. *William Lyman*, of this town, is appointed Commandant of the troops lately granted by the Hon. Legislature, to do duty in these Western Counties.

On the 30th ult. a Bill for a *tender act*, was debated in the House of assembly of Connecticut—On the question being put shall the bill pass, the yeas and nays were, yeas 22—nays 124—majority 102.

The University of Rouge-Island have, it is said, lately conferred the honour of L. L. D. (Doctor of Musket, Swivel, and Canon Law) upon his Excellency Major-General *Shays*; and that a Diploma, upon parchment, will be forwarded to the General as soon as the Governor can acquire *hard money* (by loan or otherwise) sufficient to pay the postage to Vermont.

*** The Brethren of Hampshire Lodge, intend to celebrate their annual Festival of St. John the Baptist, on Monday the 25th instant, when a general attendance is expected.

*** *JUNIS is received, and will be attended to next week*

A piece received last week, written in defence of Bundling, *we find, upon examination, rather too indelicate for publication.*

From a late Georgia Paper.

IN commemmoration of a CREEK HOSTAGE, who committed suicide in the town of Augusta, on Monday, 16th April

WITHOUT requesting leave of absence from those who had temporal care of him,

STRAYED,
Or rather stole himself from *existence*.
KIUPKI HATKI,
A Western Chief.

And candidate for liberty aerial.
In which perhaps, he breathes
The air of freedom, far
From this oppressive atmosphere,
That bowels him in earth.

The probable cause of such unnatural flight
To the land of spirits,
We may attribute
To insanity:
But where the soul
Knew no controul
And liberty,
Made all men free,
No chain could bind
A savage mind:
Through leathern string
It took its wing,
To regions where *imagination* tells
How Christians live, & where the Savage dwells.

China, Glass & Crockery-Ware STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening for Sale, at his new brick Store, a few rods south of the Court-House in Hartford, a large and extensive assortment Articles, the most useful and necessary;—among which is a very great proportion of *Mugs, Bowls, Tea-Pots and Cups and Saucers*, of all kinds and sizes, imported directly from the manufactories, and will be sold *wholesale and retail*, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York

6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass, per box.

A few hogsheads of excellent St. Croix Rum, at 1/8 per gallon.

2,500 wt. choice Bar Soap, at 6*d.* per pound, and Shaving Soap in boxes, at 6*s.* per doz.

Various kinds of Wines, Spices, and many articles in the Grocery way, very cheap for Cash.

The highest price will be given, at said Store, for Pot-Ash, Salts of Lye, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and all kinds of Connecticut State Securities—by the Public's most humble Servant,

ASHBEL WELLS, Jun.

Hartford, June 9, 1787.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTEER, *printed in Philadelphia.*

Mr. EDITOR,

This evening I picked up the inclosed rough draft of a letter under one of the lamps of the market---it requires no comment. I suppose a passenger dropped it by accident. The people of America will there see how contemptibly they are made to appear by their ill judged dissentions.---God grant they may yet become unanimous, and disappoint the wishes of their enemies.

I am your's, *Anti Party.*

Philadelphia, March , 1787.

My dear Doctor,

MY last was by a vessel from New-York, which I hope came safe to your hands. I then informed you of the precious confusion that at that time seemed to pervade the self-created state of Massachusetts. I ought, perhaps to have apologized for the freedom of my expressions, with regard to your native country, but knowing, as I do, your untainted sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the best of kings, I thought I might rely on the purity of your principles to excuse my just execrations against the unparalleled impudence of these pretended friends to good government. Good God! That rebels in grain should pretend, by force of arms, to suppress rebellion! What is LINCOLN but a more fortunate SHAYS?——

I am sorry to acquaint you that the severity of the season, and the want of timely supplies, have but too well succeeded to stop, for a time, the execution of a plan that promised in its beginning such salutary effects; but however the check may give a temporary confidence to our enemies, I still hope, that like the seeds of winter grain, its growth is only suspended, the better to flourish under the warm and benificient beams of British Sun.---I wish the Commission from Canada had been trusted to better hands, for I see, by the papers, that ——— has been weak enough to discover to common taverners, that he had money with him, and by his unguarded enquiries about the insurgents, as they are called, to give grounds for suspicion that he was employed for their aid: As I have heard no more of this matter, I yet hope he has profited by the lesson and learnt prudence. I think I may venture to assure you, that this year will be productive of great events; for independent of these little state quarrels, the grand *Federal System* is to be revised next May, and this revision, if it takes place, must bring about its dissolution: If it does not take place, the dissolution will be equally certain, though perhaps not so immediate. I must explain this---The Convention proposed for this purpose, is to be formed by commissioners from the Assembly of each State; now only three have yet chosen them, and but two months remain for the rest to be chosen, and arrive hither, from Georgia and North-Carolina, on one hand, and New-Hampshire and all New-England on the other. The States in the vicinity, do not, it is true, require so much time, but is it possible the others should be in season: Suppose, however, nine should appear (and less than nine cannot do business) these must be unanimous, or their acts will be nullities. Is it conceivable that nine sets of Delegates, each chosen by the party-interest of nine disjointed Assemblies, can be unanimous in any thing? The result is then clear, the *dernier resort* of policy will have been tried, and found ineffectual; each will think for itself, and what has hitherto been the *ultima ratio regum*, will become the mode of republican decision. Should they not assemble, the same result is infallible, and, indeed, the New-Englanders seem already to anticipate the event in some publications, which do not appear to have proceeded from ordinary pens. But I will stop my prophecy, and in time, inform you of the event.

New-York, you know, refused the impost to Congress some time since, the matter has been brought on again and again refused. In Maryland, the Senate and Assembly are at swords points; the latter has dissolved itself into a pet, and the former has published a sort of justification of its conduct.

In this State there are two decisive parties, who would with pleasure, cut each others throats *for the good of the whole*; God forbid that either should succeed, for either would, by prevailing, defeat our wishes. It is the essence of confusion to keep parties as near a balance as possible, for by pulling equally in contrary directions the machine stands still, and grows weaker and weaker, until its parts yielding to opposite force, fly to pieces.

On going into the Assembly, you see these parties ranged on each side of the House, and every question proposed by one, is regularly opposed by the other—argument becomes a farce, and the question might as well be put without saying a syllable, as after a long debate. It was proposed the other day, by one side, to bring in a bill to repair the roads, the other side negatived the bill; one would think, if they could agree on any thing, it would be on a question of such evident utility; and I mention it, particularly to show you the truth of my opinion, that to defeat each other is the only object, without having any view to the public good. How can such governments exist?

There is a bank established here by charter; one part happening to predominate, this charter was taken away. At the next election, great efforts were made, and the other party got in; then came on the restoration of the Bank, and they were carrying the point hallow, but by some good manœuvres two or three new members were brought in, and now the scale seems to turn the other way; how it will eventually be, I care not, for I know, that whatever may be done this year, will be undone the next. In the mean time they go on abusing each other, and the pencil and the pen are equally employed; caricaturas adorn the print shops, and the news-paper seem with scurrility.—I write without much caution, because I have hit upon a mode of conveyance that renders interception almost impossible. You need not expect always to inhabit your new colony, I hope we shall both live to see each other in the old ones.---I forgot to mention to you, that the scheme of 7h43p 25zx1a19x0 will not do, at least not at present:---Patience is a severe but necessary virtue.

I congratulate you on the treaty with France, not so much, however, for its commercial, as for its political advantage to us, and particularly as it respects our views in this country. While Louis was our enemy, he, from a desire to injure us, assisted the Colonies against their Mother Country, and gained the pompous title of "*Friend to the rights of mankind*," by being an enemy to the rights of Britain: Now he sees what a faithless race he has to deal with; not the smallest glympse of probability remains of the payment of their debts to him, and he stands engaged for that to the Dutch.---No power in Europe can ever be so blind as to support this people again; on the contrary, we have only to cede Canada to the French, and the conquest of this nation will become a joint affair. We shall then be as we once were, and if our mistaken thirst for dominion, had not induced us to take Canada from the French, this revolution would never have happened. It will surely be the future policy of Britain not to possess all America *exclusively*, even if she could; but by keeping up her amity with France, she may divide America with her, and jointly rule the world.

Be of good cheer, my dear Doctor, our day is hastening, and I hope soon to congratulate you, and all our friends, on the expiration of this country's boasted independence.

Give my love to S. S. I hope his seat on the Bench is as agreeable and profitable to him, as I am sure it will be beneficial to the colony.

English *and* American *Newspaperial.*

AS it is presumed the public are sufficiently acquainted with bad lawyers, a correspondent has sent us the portion of a good one.

While he lives he is the delight of his court;
The ornament of the bar,
A pattern of innocence,
The glory of his profession,
A terrour to deceit,
The oracle of his country:

And when death calls him to the bar of Heaven, by the *de bubendis corpus cum causa*, he finds the *Judge* his *Advocate*, nonsuits the *devil*, and continues one of the *long robe* in glory.

LUDICROUS ANECDOTE.

A Man and his wife were striving for Mastery, who should wear the *breeches*, when (in the interim) one knocks at the door, which occasioned a cessation of blows for a time, whilst the good man steps at the door, and asked the party with whom he would speak; who told him, with the master of the house. Stay, friend, says the man, but a little while, and I will resolve you, for as yet the case is doubtful. So stepping in, his wife and he went to it again, till at last she yielded him the victory; which being obtained, he goes again to the door. Now, friend, says he, thou may'st speak with me, I am the master of the house, but I could not tell that so before, till my wife and I had decided the controversy.

BELFAST, January 11.

The mode of watering flax by boiling water, instead of immersing it in bogs, we are assured, by a gentleman conversant in country business, is practicable. His assures us, that he has known one of his under tenants, whom necessity obliged to have a little linen yarn ready for market by the next day, pull the flax green, boil it in a large iron pot, scutch and spin it the same night; so that it went through every operation necessary to fit it for the loom in the space of eight hours. We relate the anecdote for the benefit of country gentlemen, farmers, and growers of flax. Should the practice become general, and unless people are blind to their own interest, our staple manufacture will be infinitely benefited by it.

WANTED,

A quantity of BUTTER;

For which Payment will be made in English and West-India GOODS, at the Store of

SETH & DANIEL WRIGHT.

Northampton, June 6, 1787.

JUNE 1787. THE NUMB. 43.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From a late Philadelphia Paper.

To the FREEMEN of the UNITED STATES.

A CITIZEN of Pennsylvania, in a retired situation, who holds and wishes for no share in the power and offices of his country, and who often addressed you in the years 1774 and 1775, upon the interesting subject of the liberties of America, begs leave to address you again upon the important subject of her government.

It is impossible to be happy without freedom and it is equally impossible to preserve freedom without such constitutions and laws as are adapted to the circumstances and habits of our country. The *rights* of mankind are simple. They require no learning to unfold them. They are *felt*, rather than explained. Hence, in matters that relate to *liberty*, the mechanic and the philosopher, the farmer and the scholar, are all upon a footing. But the case is widely different with respect to *government*. It is a complicated science, and requires abilities and knowledge of a variety of other subjects to understand it. Unfortunately, from the general prevalence of despotism, and monopoly of power in a few hands, mankind have had but few opportunities of profiting by the knowledge they have acquired by experience in this science. The world, for the first time, saw a number of freemen assembled in America, to compose a system of government for themselves. It now beholds a free, equal, and illustrious, ——— a body of freemen assembled to *correct* the mistakes of their government. How different is the situation of the citizens of America from the rest of mankind!——What would be the fate of the millions of our fellow-creatures in the kingdoms of Europe, should they assemble by voluntary association for this purpose?——Or, what would not the subjects of Great Britain, who complain of the defects or corruptions of their government, give for this inestimable privilege?——Let this comparison kindle in our minds a due sense of the value of liberty, and no pains be spared in framing such a form of government, as will preserve it forever.

The present federal constitution was formed amidst the confusions of war, and in the infancy of our political knowledge. It has been found ineffectual to support public credit—to obtain justice—to preserve treaties—to enforce taxes—to prevent hostilities with our neighbours, and insurrections among our citizens. Hence the name of an American, which was so respectable in the year 1782, in every part of the globe, is now treated every where with obloquy and contempt.

If the evils we have suffered, and the infamy we have incurred, have not been sufficient to induce us to alter our federal government, there is one argument that should possess a weight with us, that should be irresistible. Mankind forcibly glide into a stable government. The rich and the poor soon grow tired of anarchy. They prefer the order and tranquility of despotism to popular licentiousness, and the oppression of law. Hence the success of usurpers in every age and country. It becomes us therefore, to prevent the power which is the offspring of force, by means of regular constitution, founded in a mutual compact between rulers and the people: Never was a republic of long duration in any country, whose form was not mixed. But the mixture was in most cases, unfortunately, the effects of accidents, or popular commotions. Hence the inequality of liberty in most of them, and hence their corruption and extinction in every part of the world. I see no reason why a republic, composed of a legislature properly compounded and balanced, where representation is equal, and elections annual, should not continue to be the vehicle of liberty to the end of time. We have, therefore, my fellow-citizens, no choice left to us. We must either form an efficient government for ourselves, suited in every respect to our exigencies, and interests, or we must submit to have one imposed upon us by accident or usurpation. A bramble will exercise dominion over us, if we neglect any longer to choose a vine or figg-tree for that purpose. The present relaxed state of government in America is no common temptation to ambition. A federal Shays may be more successful than the Shays of Massachusetts-Bay, or a body of men may arise, who may form themselves into an order of hereditary nobility, and by surprize or stratagem, prostrate our liberties at their feet.

This view of our situation is indeed truly alarming. We are upon the brink of a precipice. Heavens! shall the citizens of America——shall the deposers of the power of George the third, and the conquerors of Britain in America, submit to receive law from a bold and successful demagogue, or confederated body of usurpers?——shall the United States become a theatre, on which the crimes of the Cæsars and Cromwells of past ages are to be acted over again?——Are the freemen of America to be surrendered up as the accompt of universal bravery, and transferred, like cattle at an auction, to the highest bidder?——Are our fields to be scratched (for they will not then be cultivated) by the hands of slaves?——And is the product of our industry, whether in arts or agriculture to be torn from us by arbitrary edicts, issued from a newly established court of American passports? Was it for this we drew the sword at Lexington, and submitted to, or rather embraced poverty, exile, imprisonment, flames and death in every stage of the war? Was it for this we triumphed in the recovery of our cities and in the reduction of the armies of Burgoyne and Cornwallis? Was it for this, we exulted in the peace which we extorted from Great-Britain in the year 1782?——If it was——then virtue has suffered——heroism has bled——and heaven itself has blessed us in vain.

America has it in her power to adopt a government which shall secure to her all the benefit of monarchy, without parting with any of the privileges of a republic. She may divide her legislature into two or three branches. She may unite perfect freedom and wisdom together, and may confer upon a supreme magistrate such a portion of executive power, as will enable him to exhibit a representation of majesty, such as was never seen before. I mean the majesty of the people. To preserve a sense of this dignity in every citizen of the republic, he may be elected annually, and made eligible for seven years, or for life.

The more we abridge the states of their sovereignty, and the more supreme power we concenter in an ASSEMBLY OF THE STATES (for by this new name let us call our federal government) the more safety, liberty and prosperity will be enjoyed by each of the states.

The ambition of the poor and the avarice of the rich demagogue, can never be restrained upon the narrow scale of a state government. In an assembly of the states they will check each other. In this extensive reservoir of power it will be impossible for them to excite storms of faction, or oppression.——Should ever virtue be wanting in it, ambition will oppose ambition, and wealth will prevent danger from wealth. Besides, while the eyes of the whole empire are directed to one supreme legislature, its duties will be perfectly understood, its conduct will be narrowly watched, and its laws will be obeyed with cheerfulness and respect.

Let the states who are jealous of each others competitions and encroachments, whether in commerce or territory, or who have suffered under aristocratic and democratic juntos, come forward, and first throw their sovereignty at the feet of the Convention. It is there only they can doom their disputes, their unjust tender and commutation laws, their paper money, their oppressive taxes upon land, and their partial systems of finance, to destruction.

Let the public creditor who lent his money to his country, and the soldier and citizen who yielded her services, come forward next, and contribute their aid to establish an effectual federal government. It is from the united power and resources of America only that they can expect permanent and substantial justice.

Let the lovers of peace and their efforts to those that have been mentioned in increasing the energy of a federal government. An assembly of the states alone by the terror of its power, and the fidelity of its engagements, can preserve a perpetual peace with the nations of Europe.

Let the citizens of America who inhabit the western countries of our states, fly to federal power for protection. The Indians know too well the dreadful consequences of confederacy in arms, ever to disturb the peaceful husbandman who is under the cover of the arsenals of thirteen states.

Let the farmer who groans beneath the weight of direct taxation, seek relief from a government whose extensive jurisdiction will enable it to extract the resources of our country, by means of imposts and customs.

Let the merchant who complains of the restrictions and exclusions imposed upon his vessels by foreign nations, unite his influence in establishing a power that shall retaliate these injuries, and ensure him success in his honest pursuits by a general system of commercial regulations.

Let the manufacturer and the mechanic, who are every where languishing for want of employment, direct their eyes to an assembly of the states. It will be in their power only to encourage such acts and manufactures as are essential to the prosperity of our country.

To beget confidence in, and an attachment to a new federal government, let us attend to the characters of the men who are met to form it.

Many of them were members of the first Congress that sat in Philadelphia in the year 1774.

Many of them were part of that band of patriots who with halters round their necks, signed the declaration of independence on the 4th of July 1776.

Many of them were distinguished in the field, and some of them bear marks of the wounds they received in our late contest for liberty.

Perhaps no age or country ever saw more wisdom, patriotism and probity united in a single assembly, than we now behold in the convention of the states.

Who can read or hear, that the immortal WASHINGTON has again quitted his beloved retirement, and obeyed the voice of God and his country, by accepting the chair of this illustrious body of patriots and heroes, and doubt of the safety and blessings of the government we are to receive from their hands?

Or who can read or hear of Franklin, Dickinson, Rutledge, R. Morris, Livingston, Randolph, Gerry, Sherman, Mifflin, Clymer, Pinkney, Read, and many others that might be mentioned, whose names are synonimous with liberty and fame, and not long to receive from them the precious ark, that is to preserve and transmit to posterity the freedom of America?

Under the present weak, imperfect and distracted government of Congress, anarchy, poverty, infamy and SLAVERY, await the United States.

Under such a government as will probably be formed by the present convention, America may yet enjoy peace, safety liberty and glory.

HARRINGTON.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

On the modern PRACTITIONERS of the LAW.

LEARNING, is of all things most necessary for the existence and well being of a State. Without science and learned men states tumble to pieces: And as no society can exist without laws, so every *practitioner* of law, who devotes his life to the study and practice of it, ought to be a just, upright, and honest man. There is not a more amiable and resulgent character, than a *lawyer* of capacity and honour; he is like a *star* of the first magnitude in the Commonwealth, and *his office* is, as it were, an oracle to the country about him.—By his Council he defends the *innocent*, detects the knave, *and breaks in pieces the oppressor*—he is an implacable enemy to fraud and dishonesty. But glorious and praise worthy as such a character must be thought detestable and infamous, is that of the quack and pettifogger.—An idle, self conceited, ignorant barrator or pettifogger, is one of the most mischievous pests of society. His characteristics are ignorance, knavery, artifice and chicane—he hunts for employment, and foments disputes. To encompass his ends, he stoops to the lowest offices, is guilty of the greatest extortion, injustice, and corruption: His artifices are infinite: Hypocrify and falsehood his main instruments; and an *insatiable avarice*, the grand spring, the *primum mobile*, of all his actions.—Let us a little look into the political State of the county of B———c—and see what confusion that c———y is involved in.—Is not it much owing to the male-practice of ignorant, avaricious and vicious lawyers; that *civil law*, is almost expiring in that infant, fertile and industrious c———y? How long must doctor ———be imprisoned contrary to law? he is now a prisoner in his own house for speaking his sen-

timents in political matters: which by the law of the land he had a right to do—the antient *civil law*, under Roman edicts, has been long ago exploded and extinguished by civilized nations highest for learning, erudition and fame. Whence is it, that the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts? Is it not through the consummate ignorance of lawyers and pettifoggers? *Misera fertur est, ubi jus est vagume aut incognitum.*

JUNIUS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By his EXCELLENCY

JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Legislature of this Commonwealth, with an intention, "not only to "adopt every vigorous and efficatious method, "necessary to suppress the present traiterous op-"position to the laws, and to restore peace and "harmony to the Commonwealth, but also to "repeat the offers of grace and mercy to the "penitent citizen, and to extend the same as "far as may be consistent with the true interest "of this Commonwealth, and the security of "her citizens in future;" have, by a resolve of the thirteenth day of June instant, made provision for the raising and supporting a force, to defend the Commonwealth; against all wicked and rebellious men: and have also with a very extensive clemency, by the same resolve, provided, that "each and every citizen of this Commonwealth, who have committed any treason or misprisions of treason against the same, since the first day of June, A. D. 1786, be, and they thereby are indemnified for the same, and for all felonies which had been perpetrated by any of the said citizens in the commissions of treason, and which are overt acts of the same; and each and every citizen aforesaid, are thereby discharged of all pains, penalties, disqualifications and disabilities of the law in such case made and provided;" *Provided*, That pursuant to the said resolve, such of said offenders, who have not taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance to this commonwealth, since the first day of June, A. D. 1786, shall take and subscribe the said oath, before any Justice of the Peace within the Commonwealth, on or before the twelfth day of September next; excepting out of the same indemnification, as well all such persons as had been convicted of such crimes by due course of law, as *Daniel Shays*, of Pelham, Gentleman, *Luke Day*, of West-Springfield, Gentleman, both of the county of Hampshire, and Lieutenant-Colonel *William Smith*, of the same county, *Eli Parsons*, of Adams, Gentlemen, *Perez Hamlin*, of Lenox, Yeoman, *Elisha Manning*, of a place called Eleven Thousand Acres, Yeoman, *David Danbars*, of Shefield, Yeoman, *Ebenezer Crittenden*, of Sandisfield, Yeoman, *Jacob Fox*, of Washington, all within the county of Berkshire, whose crimes are so attrocious, and whose obstinacy so great, as to exclude them from an offer of that indemnification, which is extended to those who have been misled, and are not so flagrantly guilty.

I have therefore by and with the advice of Council, and at the request of the General Court, thought fit to issue this Proclamation; that the extention of mercy and indemnification offered by the Legislature, may be fully known, to those unhappy offenders who are the objects of it; and who have been deceived by wicked and designing men, and to give them assurances of their indemnification for all past treasons, misprisions of treason and felonies, and of being again renewed to the arms of their country, and once more enjoying the rights of free citizens of the Commonwealth.

As the lenient measures taken by the General Court, coinciding with the wishes of all good men who love their country, and ardently wish for the perfect restoration of peace and tranquility, cannot fail to convince the people of the whole State, that should the unhappy and deluded offenders, the subjects of said indemnity, again spurn at the clemency of government, and continue their attrocious and traiterous exertions to overthrow the Commonwealth, the most spirited and decisive measures must be adopted: And I cannot but believe, that the good sense of my fellow-citizens, the regard the people have for the Constitution of civil government established by themselves; their knowledge of their true interest; the obvious necessity of good government, and the unhappy and distressing consequences of supporting government by the sword, will unite all ranks and orders of men, in the pursuit of peace, good order and due obedience to the laws.

And all officers civil and military, who may be called upon the duty of their offices to carry the resolve aforesaid into execution, are hereby strictly enjoined to yield a ready and punctual attention to the same.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By His Excellency's command.

John Avery, jun. Secretary.

SAVANNAH, May 17.

The camp of runaway negroes on Savannah river seems to be totally broken up; some of them are coming in daily to their owners; and there is no doubt but their leader, Sharper, has been killed by the Carolinians or Indians.

May 24. By the vigilance and activity of Israel Bird, Esq. of Canouchie, and some of his slaves, Lewis (second in command of the gang of runaway negroes lately routed by col. Gunn) was taken last week, and brought to town on Saturday. Last Monday he was tried, and being found guilty of robbery, &c. he was sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of June next.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

We are informed that the Federal Convention, among other things has resolved that Rhode-Island should be considered as having virtually withdrawn herself from the union, and that the right of emitting paper-money, by the states jointly or severally, ought to be abrogated. It is proposed in the first case, that for the proportion of the federal debt now due from Rhode-Island, she shall be held, and if gentler means will not avail, she shall be compelled to be responsible; but upon no account shall she be restored to her station in the Union. And in the other case, it is proposed to establish a mint for the receipt of Bullion, from which the states are to draw coin, in proportion to their respective contributions. The Convention have sent to New-York for the last return of the accounts between the individual states and the confederated body.

It is remarkable, says a correspondent, that the cry of scarcity and poverty encreases with the appearance of expence and luxury in the mode of living, purfued by the inhabitants of this city. The coftlineſs of the furniture, the profuſion of the table, the elegance of equippage and the refinement of dreſs, muſt, to the obſervation of a ſtranger, beſpeak affluence and proſperity; while the tenor of converſation the accumulation of debts, and the impunctuality of payments, would, indeed, indicate real want and actual inſolvency. There is ſcarce a ſtreet too, that does not preſent us with ſome improvements in building, at the very moment that hundreds of houſes are untenanted; and while crowds are daily retiring to the diſtant diſtricts of the continent, we find the city rapidly extending to its weſtern boundary. Would it not add to the happineſs of Pennſylvania, were her citizens to profeſs leſs poverty, and to practice more œconomy,—were they to cultivate the bleſſings in their poſſeſſion, rather than to engage in purſuit of viſionary objects.

June 11. On Saturday laſt a gentleman arrived in this city from Fort Pitt, and informs, that about the 18th ultimo, as Caleb Lane, John Williams, Samuel Robertſon and Daniel Wright were going down the Ohio to Kentucky, they went on ſhore on the weſt ſide of the river, and were immediately ſurrounded by a party of Indians, who fired upon and killed two of them, took the other two priſoners, and made off. This tranſaction was diſcovered by ſome perſons on their way up to Fort Pitt from Kentucky, who heard the report of the fire, and ſaw ſome of the Indians; but neither their number nor tribe could be aſcertained. Two of thoſe unfortunate young men were inhabitants of New-Jerſey, and the other two, it is ſuppoſed belonged to the ſtate of New-York.

Accounts from Kentucky mention, that five perſons have lately been killed by the Indians on the north ſide, among whom were a ſon and overſeer of Gen. Scot's, who were out on a fowling party—That three women were killed in a place called the Rich Valley, near the head of Holſton, and many others killed on the waters of Clinch.—Several of the Indians have been ſeen near the great road that leads from Holſton to Wincheſter, which has alarmed the people very much.

June 13. Though the particular arguments, debates, and deciſions that take place in the federal Convention, are conſidered as matters of ſecrecy, we underſtand, in general, that there exiſts a very great diverſity of opinion amongſt the members, and that there has been already a wonderful diſplay of wiſdom, eloquence and patriotiſm. Some ſchemes, it is ſaid, have been projected which preſerve the form, but effectually deſtroy the ſpirit of a democracy; and others, more bold, which regarding only the neceſſity of a ſtrong executive power, have openly rejected even the appearance of a popular conſtitution. From the plans of this laſt deſcription, there is little reaſon to apprehend danger, for the people will hardly be induced to make a voluntary ſurrender of their rights; but they may indeed be deceived, by the flattery of outward ſhew, into a paſſive and deſtructive acquieſcence. The forms of liberty were preſerved in the ROMAN government, after the moſt intolerable tyranny had uſurped its ſeat; and we are told, that under Tiberius, one of their moſt execrable emperors, the freedom of the people was ſtill in appearance preſerved; the SENATE was ſtill employed in managing the buſineſs of the public money, as the marks upon it at this day teſtify; was coined by their authority, and every other public affair received their ſanction. Yet at the ſame time we know, the moſt ſhocking tyrannies were exerciſed by the emperors, who, whoſe actions met with no ſignificant oppoſition, were well ſatisfied that the people would flatter themſelves with the empty ſhew of power.

June 15. Wedneſday laſt arrived in this city from the Cherokee nation, Mr. *Alexander Dromgoole*, with *Seconetopah*, a War Captain, and ſeveral one of the principal Chiefs of that nation. They will leave this place in a few days, for New-York to repreſent to Congreſs ſome grievances, and to demand an obſervance of the Treaty of Hopewell, on the Keowee, which they ſay has been violated and infringed by the lawleſs and unbridled whites on the frontiers.

We are informed that a Chocktaw King, and a Chickaſaw Chief, are alſo on their way to New-York, to have a *Talk* with Congreſs and to *brighten the chain* of friendſhip.

We learn from good authority, that ſeveral of the northern tribes of Indians are diſpoſed for war, as well as the Creeks to the ſouthward, who have been furniſhed with arms and ammunition for the bloody purpoſe by our good friends the Spaniards of South-America.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

A melancholy accident happened on the third inſtant, at the houſe of Major William Ballard, who lately removed from Ameſbury, in the State of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to Warner, in the State of New-Hampſhire. A little girl, daughter to Major Ballard, who, with other children, was left at home, while the reſt of the family went to attend divine ſervice, it is ſuppoſed, caught a coal of fire into a chamber where there were ſome ſhavings, which taking, ſoon communicated the flames to the whole houſe, which was new, and almoſt finiſhed, but that, together with the unhappy girl, was ſoon conſumed. Mrs. Ballard perceived the flames from the meeting-houſe, which was about a mile diſtant; but alas! too late to afford any aſſiſtance to ſave even the ſmalleſt article. She arrived only ſoon enough to behold ſome remains of the head & arms of her only daughter, which the fire had ſeparated from her body, and they had juſt fallen through the floor—the diſtreſſed parents had buried an elder ſiſter to the deceaſed but a few days before, who died while her father was abſent on buſineſs in Ameſbury, whither he had returned again but the day before a meſſenger was ſent with the above diſmal tidings.

PORTSMOUTH, June 12.

On Wedneſday laſt the Great and General Court of this State convened at Concord, and proceeded to buſineſs in the following order:

About ſixty of the gentlemen returned to ſerve as repreſentatives in General Court, aſſembled in the State Houſe, and taking the uſual oaths, made choice of the Hon. *John Sparhawk*, Eſq. for their Speaker, and *John Calfe*, Eſq. for their Clerk.

Then ſuch of the members of the Hon. Senate as were choſen by the people at large, aſſembled in one room with the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, and proceeded to examine, ſort and count the votes for a Preſident; the whole number of which, throughout the ſtate, amounted to 9285, and were divided in the following manner, viz. for

His Excellency John Sullivan, Eſq. 3642
Hon. John Langdon, Eſq. 4034
Hon. Joſiah Bartlett, Eſq. 628
Hon. Samuel Livermore, Eſq. 603

About 378 votes for ſundry gentlemen, by which it appeared that the people had not made choice of a Preſident agreeably to the conſtitution. The Court then proceeded to fill the vacancies in the Senate.

PORTLAND, (*Maſſachuſetts*) June 8.

The three Eaſtern Counties have but 10 Repreſentatives in Court—York 7, Lincoln 3, and Cumberland none; while the county of Worceſter alone has near 50.

BOSTON, June 21.

Several vacancies having taken place in the Council (occaſioned by reſignations) and thoſe vacancies being now filled up, the Honourable Council for adviſing the Governor in the executive part of Government for the year enſuing, ſtands thus—

Hon. Nathan Cuſhing,
Jonathan Greenleaf.
Edward Cutts,
James Sullivan,
Oliver Phelps,
Iſrael Hutchinſon.
John Froſt.
Thomas Daws, and
Peter Penniman, Eſquires.

On Tueſday laſt, his Excellency the Governor ſent the following meſſage to the two branches of the General Court, viz

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

BY your reſolution of the 13th inſt. you have extended the clemency of government to all the unhappy and deluded people who have been concerned in the late inſurrections, excepting ſome of the principal leaders. This act of benignity and mercy, I conceive cannot fail to induce thoſe unhappy men to return to the open arms of their country, and again to enjoy the bleſſings of a free government; but ſhould their delution and infatuation be ſtill continued; ſhall the honeſt and loyal part of the community be burthened with taxes for ſupporting a force to defend the ſtate againſt a few citizens who depart from the original compact, and refuſe to be governed by a majority of the Repreſentatives annually elected by the people? Surely no man who loves the peace and tranquility of the government, will ſuppoſe that the whole force of the commonwealth, if neceſſary, ſhould not be exerted to reduce ſuch of them as ſhall hereafter continue unreclaimed?

But you are ſenſible, gentlemen, that by the conſtitution it is out of my power as Governor, to tranſport any of the inhabitants of the commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the ſame without their free and voluntary conſent, or of the conſent of the General Court; and therefore ſhould a very ſmall force be continued to annoy the ſtate without the limits of the ſame, I cannot march the forces you have ordered to oppoſe them, unleſs you make proviſion for the ſame.

Beſides this, ſhould a number of men, who have relinquiſhed their connection with all government, be ſuffered to collect on the borders of this ſtate, their accumulation of force, from thieves, debtors and other fugitives, would very ſoon render them troubleſome, if not formidable to other ſtates, as well as this.

You will alſo pleaſe to conſider the difficulty of marching troops into another ſovereign ſtate, without the conſent of the government there, and that this may render it neceſſary to treat with ſome of the other ſtates on that ſubject.

As the effect of your act of indemnity cannot be ſoon fully known, and as the citizens of the ſtate may be endangered by new hoſtilities, before the next meeting of the General Court, I think it my duty to ſuggeſt theſe ideas, that you may pay them ſuch attention as you may think they deſerve.

The object of my meaſures ſhall be to reſtore peace and good order to the commonwealth, and I cannot doubt of your countenance and ſupport in every meaſure which you may think is pointed to that great and deſireable end.

JOHN HANCOCK

Council-Chamber, June 19, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON, June 26.

On Thurſday laſt, *Joſeph Parmenter* and *Henry M'Cullock*, had LIKE to have been hanged. *Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Lanesborough to his friend in this town, dated June 18, 1787.*

"On the night of the 13th inſtant, a little before day-break, I was ſurpriſed by a very rude noiſe at my door, being ſound in ſleep when it commenced—and before I had really come to my ſenſes, I found my bed ſurrounded by three or four ruffians, with guns and bayonets. They immediately demanded a candle—I offered to ariſe and get one, but was forbid ſtiring on penalty of inſtant death.—My wife finally obtained liberty to ariſe and procure a candle; but before this, one of the villains found way and had introduced himſelf into the chamber where my bired man (one Lion) ſlept:—he proceeded to the bed; and with a very ſullere voice exclaimed, *who are you for?—Lincoln*, replied the man: the conſequence of this anſwer from the innocent man, was the reception of a few ſevere blows with a muſket, though he did not get very badly hurt. The villains ſoon introduced a candle into the chamber, and after plundering a cheſt, which they broke open, they proceeded down ſtairs, bringing their priſoner with them. They immediately began ſearching the lower room, and after pilliaging what they pleaſed, began to think of making their eſcape. My apprentice, who happened to be our that night, and coming home in the midſt of the fray, was not diſcovered by their fentry till he had got quite to the houſe, when he immediately haiſed him; the lad being ſurpriſed at ſuch an abrupt and ſudden challenge, did not give an immediate anſwer; the ſentry upon this, fired at him; the contents of the piece paſſed about 2½ feet from his head and entered a log of my houſe—I have ſince extracted the charge, and find it to contain one buck ſhot, and one ball of an enormous ſize. Previous to their departure, they extorted from me, my hired man and apprentice, an oath, not to reveal the tranſactions of the night, nor eſpouſe the cauſe of government any more; and alſo to repair to their head-quarters whenever they ſhould call for us—and in conſequence of my breaking the oath, they would pay me another viſit, burn my houſe, and executea ſcene of bloodſhed upon me. However, I paid little regard to their injunctions, and ſoon diſcloſed the matter, after their departure. My loſs of property is very conſiderable—I ſhall not attempt to enumerate the articles, but it conſiſts principally in cloathing."

A ſhip arrived at Boſton the week before laſt from Cadiz, in Spain—the Captain of which on his arrival, entered at the Naval-Office, *twelve thouſand dollars.*

Mr. BUTLER,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you will oblige yours, &c.

JAMES LYMAN.

Northfield, May 26, 1787.

ON Tueſday the 23d inſtant, the news of the capture of Dr. Pomery, by a party of the inſurgents, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Smith, was forwarded to this town; and likewiſe the evil intentions of them againſt a number of the inhabitants, was communicated to me by ſome friends in Wincheſter.—The troops ſtationed here being removed, the commiſſary viewed his ſtores as being in danger, and therefore applied to me for a guard—In conſequence of which, I ordered the company under my command to appear upon the parade at ſun ſetting, from which I detached a guard, and poſted them at the moſt convenient places for diſcovering the movements of the rebels; in caſe they ſhould attempt to enter the town. The remainder of the company lay upon their arms. One of the inhabitants diſcovered a party of armed men on the weſt ſide of the river, who on ſeeing him, immediately retired—and by intelligence I received the next day from Wincheſter, a conſiderable number of armed men were diſcovered on the eaſt ſide of the river, ſince which there has not been any of their movements diſcovered.—This town being apriſed of their deſign, and preparing for the reception of them, I ſuppoſe diſconcerted their plan of ſtealing away ſome of the inhabitants. The attention and alertneſs of both the alarm-liſt & train-band exhibited upon this occaſion, deſerves the higheſt commendation.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *James Oliver*, late of Conway, deceaſed, either by book, note or bond, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement immediately, to

ALEXANDER OLIVER, Adminiſtrator.
(tor—*de bonis non.*)

Conway, June 24, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Granby, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the liſts of 1784 and 1785, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			Town & County Tax.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Joſeph Brooks,	1	5	1	2	2	2
William Taylor,	3	5	8	3	6	8
William Watſon,	1	2	2			
Edmund Damon,			7	0	10	5
Lucy Smith,	3	6	0	6	0	6
Rev. S. Cook's heirs,	1	1	3	1	11	3
Rice,				0	4	2
Bayley,				0	4	2
Waſham Smith,	1	5	8	1	8	0
John Hamlin,				8	0	

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Wedneſday the firſt day of Auguſt next, ſo much of ſaid Land will be then ſold at Public Vendue, at the houſe of Jared Smith, innholder in Granby, at two o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

SIMEON MOODY, Conſtable.

Granby, June 13, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

(By Order of the Supreme Judicial Court)

A Number of LOTS of LAND, in the town of Colrain, belonging to the Eſtate of Joſhua Winſlow, Eſq. formerly of Boſton, deceaſed. The ſale to be on the 8th day of July next, at the houſe of Mr. Robert Miller, in ſaid Colrain, at one o'clock P. M.

Per order of the heirs to ſaid eſtate.

JAMES STEWART.

Colrain, June 5th, 1787.

Breck, Shephard and Clark,

INFORM their cuſtomers and others, that they have juſt received and have now opened for Sale, at their Store a few rods eaſt of the Court-houſe, in *Northampton*, a general aſſortment of India and European GOODS;

Amongſt which are the following Articles,

VIZ.

BROADCLOTHS.
Serges.
Coatings.
Kerſeymeere.
Corduroys.
Sattineets.
Jeans and Fuſtians.
Everlaſtings.
Baizes and Flannels.
Blankets.
Velvets.
Cotton Denim.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Cambletts and Camblets.
Ruffels.
Callimancoes.
Moreens.
Durants.
Tammies.
Shalloons.
Poplins.
Crapes.
Linens.
Checks.
Callicoes.
Chintzes.
Patches.
Cambricks.
Lawns.
Muſlins.
Modes.
Sattins.
Taffatics.
Perſians.
Cyprus.
Tiffany.
Shawls.
Lawn Aprons.
Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Nankings.
Handkerchiefs of all kinds.
Buttons of all ſorts.
Twiſt and Sewing Silk.
Ribbons and Taſſes.
Quality-and Binding.
Laces and Thread.
Pins and Needles.
Worſted, } Hoſe.
Thread & Silk }
Tapes.
Cap Wire.
Breeches Pieces.
Furniture Check.
Pranella.
Silk, } Gloves and Mitts.
Worſted & Leather }
Chip Hats.
Scive Bottoms.
A variety of Lute-ſtrings, for gowns, &c.

A general Aſſortment of HARD WARE, *conſiſting (beſides a great variety of other Articles) of*

NAILS and Glaſs.
Saws.
Handles & Eſcutcheons
H & HL Hinges.
Knives and Forks.
Locks of all ſorts.
Shoe & Knee Buckles.
Shoemakers Ditto.
Carpenters and Cabinet-makers Tools.
Pewter, } Ware
Braſs, & } of all
Iron } kinds.
Trowels, Spades and Shovels.
Bar-Iron and Steel.
Sheet and bar Lead.
Powder and Shot.
Brads and Tacks, of all ſizes.
Candleſticks.
Door Handles.
Pewter and Tin Meaſures, of all ſizes.
Iron and Braſs Weights and Scales.
Scythes and Sickles.
Warming Pans.
Coffee Pots.
Tea Pots.
Coffee Mills.
An aſſortment of Hollow Ware.

ALSO,

LOOKING Glaſſes
Pepper.
Alſpice.
Allum.
Copperas.
Brimſtone.
Wool Cards.
Chalk.
Chocolate.
Coffee.
Crown Soap.
Bohea and Green Tea.
Cinnamon.
Indigo.
Raiſins.
Ginger.
Snuff.
Pipes.
Linſeed Oil.
W. India & N. England } Rum.
French Brandy.
Liſbon, Malaga and Port } Wine.
Frontinac, Ditto.
Gin.
Loaf and brown Sugar.
Salr.
Cod Fiſh.
China Cups and Saucers.
An aſſortment of Glaſs and Crockery Ware, exceeding cheap.
Paper.
Quills.
Ink-Powder.
Cake Ink.
Bibles.
Teſtaments.
Primers, and
Wafers.

Which will be ſold for Caſh, Grain, Flax-Seed, Pot-aſh, Pearl-aſh, Salts, Bees-Wax, Old Pewter.

As they ſell for preſent pay only, they are determined to ſell at a lower advance than Goods have been ever ſold in this part of the country.

June 27, 1787.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLIC VENDUE,

(By Order of the Hon. Judge of Probate)

ON Wedneſday the firſt of Auguſt next, at two o'clock P. M. 150 Acres of LAND, lying in the town of Heath, belonging to the eſtate of Jonathan Thayer, late of ſaid Heath, deceaſed.

ASAHEL THAYER, Adminiſtrator.

Heath, June 22, 1787.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the tenth inſtant, an apprentice BOY, named William Newton, about twenty years of age, dark complection, is a hearty youth. All perſons are cautioned againſt harbouring him.—Whoever will take up ſaid Boy and return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Two Dollars and neceſſary charges, per me.

REUBEN SMITH.

Northfield, June 20, 1787.

THOUGHTS ON COVETOUSNESS.

BE more careful of what thou doſt, than what thou haſt; for not what thou haſt, but what thou doſt, muſt plead for or againſt thee.

Nothing is more fordid than for a man's mind to be his money's mercenary. A covetous man's kindneſs is like the fowler's net, wherein he calls meat, not out of charity, to relieve, but with treachery, to enſnare.

There is a kind of wolf, he he never ſo hungry or ready to eat, yet if he ſee another prey, he forſakes his meat, and follows after that. Such a wolf is ambitious covetouſneſs; it makes no uſe of what it hath gotten, but greedily hunteth after more; and, like Eſop's dog, loſeth the morſel in his mouth, by ſnapping at the ſhadow in the water.

Covetouſneſs makes men reſemble wild beaſts, whoſe bellies, be they never ſo hard ſtuffed, will yet tear a prey, though they cannot eat it: and it preys moſt commonly upon the prodigal, which ſhews the wiſdom of the eternal goodneſs, in giving one ſin leave to laſh another to death.

Deſires ruliified teach us to deſire more. Wiſhes have neither beginning nor end. In the midſt of affluence we complain of penury: which not finding, we make; for to poſſeſs the whole world with a grumbling, is but a little more ſpecious poverty.

It is deſire only that makes us either poor or rich; and where we cannot feel neceſſity, the meaſure of enough or too little is in our own moderation.

Were there nothing elſe, methinks the evil ſpirits under the earth having the charge of mines and treaſures, were ſufficient to deter men from this baſe ſin of avarice.

The property of a covetous man is to live all his life time like a beggar, that he may be ſaid at his death to die rich; who, as he is good to no man, ſo he is the worſt friend to himſelf, wanting as well what he hath, as what he hath not.

It is better to be the ſheep than the ſon of a covetous man (ſaith Diogenes); the firſt he loveth, and tendeth for increaſe: the other he neglecteth and hateth for expence. Avarice is deſined to be a vice in the ſoul much like to the dropſy in the body. When all other ſins grow old in man, avarice only continueth as youthful in the end as in the beginning.

The hieroglyphic of avarice ſome make the left hand clutch, thereby imitating tenacity, and holding faſt; becauſe that hand is more ſlow and dull, and leſs capable of agility, and thereby the more apt for retention.

Go, thou ungrateful to thy Maker! traitor to thine own ſoul! enemy of the poor! ſcorn of the rich! and priſon of humanity! who keepeſt it ſhut up in thy bowels of braſs, not ſuffering it ſo much as to behold its like.

The covetous man exerciſeth his fury againſt himſelf, and deprives himſelf of that wealth of which formerly he had deprived others; what we receive from him comes from a hand beſmeared with bird-lime; for he gives with an intention to graſp another.

Conſtantine, the firſt Chriſtian emperor, was ſo free from this vice, that he would not ſuffer any man to be impriſoned for money due unto him; and he ſo much hated covetouſneſs, that one day walking with Albanius, his chief favourite, who was too eager in the purſuit of his proper intereſts, he took a ſtick in his hand, and drew the length of five or ſix feet on the earth; then turning towards him, he ſaid, "Albanius, why ſo much ſweat and travel? In the end of all, neither I nor thee ſhall have more than this; nay, we know not whether we ſhall have it or not."

The hand of the covetous is as the paw of the griffin; one ſo covetous that you may ſooner extract honey and manna from flints, than get any thing out of his hands; one that loves life only to hold money in priſon, and fears not death, but for the expence which muſt be made at his funeral. A covetous man in proſperity is likened to a hen, which is ſaid to be deaf in ſummer; or like a bottle of ſilver, which affords nothing till it is broken; a mill-wheel, which labours the much, but gaineth nothing; a hog, which never doeth good but by his death. His life is of all other the moſt diſcomfortable; for that which is his God doth not always favour him; and that which ſhould be, never. If my money were but another man's, I could but keep it; only the expending ſhews it mine. The covetous man chips his bread, and ſends it to the baker for ſtaler; he would diſpatch himſelf when corn falls, but that he is loth to go to the price of a halter. He never makes a good meal but at his neighbour's table, and there he makes amends to his complaining ſtomach for his former & future faſts. If his ſervant breake but an earthen diſh, for want of light, he abates it out of his wages.

If thou deſireſt not to be poor, deſire not to be rich; he is not rich that poſſeſſeth much, but that coveis no more. The contented mind wants nothing that it hath not; whereas the covetous wants not only that which it hath not, but what it hath alſo. If thou deſireſt much reſt, deſire not too much; there is no leſs trouble in the preſervation than in the acquiſition of abundance. Diogenes found more reſt in his tub, than Alexander on his throne. Contentment lies not in the things which we poſſeſs, but in the mind that values them. The greateſt riches in the world is poverty, free from covetouſneſs. Men were antiently tried by the river Rhine; but now they are experimented by the golden ſtreams of Pactolus. Sigiſmond, the emperor, made one of his officers, that had betrayed his affairs through covetouſneſs of money, drink up a glaſs of melted gold. Alas! is there need of ſo great covetouſneſs in life to encounter with ſuch extreme nakedneſs in death? If God will have me poor, muſt I endeavour to reverſe the decrees of heaven and earth, that I may become rich?

Anecdote of a diſtinguiſhed Lord Chief Juſtice.

THIS celebrated judge, being on the Midland circuit, a Mr. Shirley, of the county of Leiceſter, was brought before him, charged with having committed a rape on the body of one of his tenant's daughters.——The judge was remarkable for poſſeſſing an uncommon ſhare of delicacy, and therefore on the day preceeding that of the intended trial, ordered the crier of the court, to give public notice, that it would come on the next morning, at ſeven o'clock, thereby truſting that the female ſex would abſent themſelves, on ſuch an occaſion.---Inſtead of which, the ladies came pouring in numbers into the court, and filled the gallery by ſix o'clock. At length the judge having heard all that the witneſſes had to ſay in ſupport of the charge, deſired the priſoner would enter upon his defence. Mr. Shirley, therefore, informed the court, that as he was one evening walking over his grounds, he eſpied his proſecutrix carrying away a bundle of faggots, from a pile that belonged to him, and obſerving ſhe was a handſome girl, he jocoſely told her, if ever he caught her repeating the tranſgreſſion, he would aſſuredly repay himſelf, in a way more agreeable to his wiſhes.---Buſineſs calling him the next day to town, he was abſent about a fortnight, and on his return home one of his ſervants deſired to know, whether he had given permiſſion to a young woman, to carry away faggots from ſuch a pile, for that ſhe had gone it every evening ſince his departure.---It immediately occurred to him that it muſt be the girl he had ſeen before, and about the ſame hour, he repaired to the old ſpot, where he had not waited long before ſhe made her appearance. To be brief---he jocularly deſired the girl to make perſonal reſtitution, which, without heſitation or reluctance, ſhe complied with.---Mr. Shirley, in ſhort, was honourably acquitted; but before he departed the court, the judge deſired to give him one piece of advice. If, ſays his Lordſhip, you ſhould, ever find a woman ſtealing faggots again, do not threaten her with ſuch a puniſhment, for if you do, believe me, that the ladies in the gallery will not leave you a ſtake in your hedge.

ANECDOTE.

DR. Pitcairn, who practiſed about fifty years ago, being called to a brick-layer on whom a *chimney* which he had *juſt erected* had fallen, finding the man dead, gravely turned round, and repeated the following appoſite quotation.---"Bleſſed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they *reſt* from their *labours*, and their *works* follow them."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 20

The two men under ſentence of death at Savannah, for robbing of bleſſrs. May and Hill's ſtore are reſpited by the executive; one of them named Smith, whilſt ſubject to the finiſhing ſtroke of the law which Mr. Jack Catch uſed to denominate exaltation, appeared ſo tranquil and indifferent as if he deſpiſed that fell ſpectre death, and all his attendant terrors, being no leſs ſtoical than Socrates of old, who made the ſpectators laugh during his diſſolution. When a carpenter took meaſure of him for his coffin, he deſired that it might be very large, in order that at the day of the reſurrection there might be ſome room to riſe; and the day previous to that on which he was to have been executed, he ſaid to a dancing maſter, "if you'll attend to-morrow at the gallows, I'll ſhew you a ſtep which I hope you'll never dance.---A perſon who had the curioſity to viſit him, declared that Smith had been condemned in Philadelphia to ſervitude at the wheelbarrow; Smith promptly replied, "yea, Sir, the ſame day and by the ſame token you received twenty-nine laſhes." It was obſerved to him, that conſidering his unhappy ſituation, he was very jocoſe.---"why how can I be otherwiſe, when to-morrow I am to be married"---to be married vociferated the by-ſtanders, to whom, "why, to the Widow WOOD."

China, Glaſs & Crockery-Ware STORE.

THE ſubſcriber is now opening for Sale, at his new brick Store, a few rods ſouth of the Court-Houſe in Hartford, a large and extenſive aſſortment Articles, the moſt uſeful and neceſſary;—among which is a very great proportion of *Mugs, Bowls, Tea-Pots and Cups and Saucers*, of all kinds and ſizes, imported directly from the manufactories, and will be ſold *wholeſale and retail*, as cheap as can be purchaſed in New-York.

6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs, per box.

A few hogſheads of excellent St. Croix Rum, at 2/8 per gallon.

2,500 wt. choice Bar Soap, at 6d. per pound, and Shaving Soap in boxes, at 6ſ. per doz.

Various kinds of Wines, Spices, and many articles in the Grocery way, very cheap for Caſh.

The higheſt price will be given, at ſaid Store, for Pot-Aſh, Sale of Rye, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and all kinds of Connecticut State Securities—by the Public's moſt humble Servant,

ASHBEL WELLS, Jun.

Hartford, June 9, 1787.

JULY 1787. THE NUMB. 44.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Breck, Shephard and Clark,

INFORM their cuſtomers and others, that they have juſt received and have now opened, for Sale, at their Store a few rods eaſt of the Court-houſe, in *Northampton*, a general aſſortment of India and European GOODS:

Amongſt which are the following Articles,

BROADCLOTHS.
Serges.
Coatings.
Kerſemeers.
Cordoroys.
Satinetts.
Jeans and Fuſtians.
Everlaſtings.
Baizes and Flannels.
Blankets.
Velvets.
Cotton Denims.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Cambletts and Camleteens.
Ruſſels.
Callimancoes.
Moreens.
Durants.
Tammies.
Balloons.
Poplins.
Crapes.
Linens.
Checks.
Callicoes.
Chintzes.
Patches.
Cambricks.
Lawns.
Muſlins.
Modes.
Satins.
Taffaties.
Perſians.
Cyprus.
Tiffany.
Shawls.
Lawn Aprons.
Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Nankings.
Handkerchiefs of all kinds.
Buttons of all ſorts.
Twiſt and Sewing Silk.
Ribbons and Taſtes.
Quality and Binding.
Laces and Thread.
Pins and Needles.
Worſted, Thread & Silk } Hoſe.
Tapes.
Cap Wire.
Breeches Pieces.
Furniture Check.
Prunella.
Silk, Worſted & Leather } Gloves and Mitts.
Chip Hats.
Scive Bottoms.
A variety of Lute-ſtrings, for gowns, &c.

A general Aſſortment of HARD WARE, conſiſting (beſides a great variety of other Articles) of

NAILS and Glaſs.
Saws.
Handles & Eſcutcheons
H & HL Hinges.
Knives and Forks.
Locks of all ſorts.
Shoe & Knee Buckles.
Sadlers Ware & Tools.
Shoemakers Ditto.
Carpenters and Cabinet-makers Tools.
Pewter, Braſs, & Iron } Ware of all kinds.
Trowels, Spades and Shovels.
Bar-Iron and Steel.
Sheet and Bar Lead.
Powder and Shot.
Brads and Tacks, of all ſizes.
Candleſticks.
Door Handles.
Pewter and Tin Meaſures, of all ſizes.
Iron and Braſs Weights and Scales.
Sythes and Sickles.
Warming Pans.
Coffee Pots.
Tea Pots.
Coffee Mills.
An aſſortment of Hollow Ware.

A L S O,

LOOKING Glaſſes
Pepper.
Allſpice.
Allum.
Capperas.
Brimſtone.
Wool Cards.
Chalk.
Chocolate.
Coffee.
Crown Soap.
Bohea and Green Tea.
Cinnamon.
Indigo.
Raiſins.
Ginger.
Snuff.
Pipes.
Linſeed Oil.
W. India & N. England } Rum.
French Brandy.
Lisbon, Malaga and Port } Wine.
Frontinac, Ditto.
Gin.
Loaf and brown Sugar.
Salt.
Cod Fiſh.
China Cups and Saucers.
An aſſortment of Glaſs and Crockery Ware, exceeding cheap.
Paper.
Quills.
Ink-Powder.
Cake Ink.
Bibles.
Teſtaments.
Primers, and
Wafers.

Whish will be ſold for Caſh, Grain, Flax-Seed, Pot-aſh, Pearl-aſh, Salts, Bees-Wax, Old Pewter.

As they ſell for preſent pay only, they are determined to ſell at a lower advance than Goods have been ever ſold in this part of the country.

June 27, 1787.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

"Parturiunt montes naſcitur ridiculus mus."

In Engliſh verſe thus:—

The King of France with forty thouſand men,
Went up the hill, and then came down again.

Or thus:—

Now is the criſis, the criſis is now,
The ſow the has pigg'd, and pigg'd has the ſow.

A DARING inſurrection! The courts of juſtice are ſubverted: The military power is aſſumed: The property and lives of the citizens are aſſailed: The Legiſlature are menaced; and the government is devoted to ſubverſion and ruin.——The authority begin to look about them. Gentlemen, they cry, What would you be at? don't be angry. We have done you no harm. We are much at your ſervice. You ſhall have every thing to make you eaſy. You need not pay your debts theſe eight months. We will receive your taxes in tobacco, that we may all ſmoak together the pipe of friendſhip. We will clip the wings of the great folks, and they ſhall have their hands full if they try to make you honeſt again. We will lower the chief councellors wages, though we had promiſed that they ſhould never be diminiſhed. In ſhort, gentlemen, if you will lay down your bludgeons and go home peaceably, not a ſoul of you ſhall be hurt for what have you done. We do not like to meddle with edge tools. But by our troth, if you keep up the uproar and go ſwaggering about the country as you have done, we'll let you know what we can do, and ſoon put you in a ſituation that you will not be able to make a diſturbance again.

The uproar increaſes. The whole country is in a flame. The authority is awake. A rebellion is declared. A valient General and four thouſand men march to quell the rebellion. The conſpirators take to their heels. Some of the culprits are taken. They are brought to trial; they are convicted of treaſon and are ſentenced to death. The greater number are pardoned: A few are deſtined to expiate the general wickedneſs and awe the guilty into peace. All was now growing ſtill as a pond. A freſh breeze blows: the fire begins to blaze again. The fire engines are drawn forth to put out the flames.

Eccè! ultima ratio regum.

Gentlemen of the rebellion,

We are determined to ſtop your violence and chaſtiſe your madneſs with exemplary ſeverity. Therefore it is our pleaſure, that three quarters of a dozen of you keep your diſtance for the preſent, or we will ſet our engines to play upon you a moſt drenching ſhower. As for the reſt of you, you may come home as faſt as you pleaſe, ſince you have proved your penitence by keeping the inhabitants near you in conſtant fear by your threatnings and burglaries, and holding the laws of your country at defiance. We freely forgive you all your ſedition and treaſon, yea and all your felonies too, provided they were attended with overt acts of treaſon and rebellion. And if you will not believe us in what we ſay you may come and ſtay with us theſe three months, and enquire for yourſelves and make what intereſt you can in your own favour, and then as you ſhall chooſe, either ſwear to be honeſt or go off again as the junCture of the times may require. And to keep you quiet, we will maintain half a thouſand muſquetteers to proteſt you in theſe rights.

As for you, gentlemen, whom our brothers the Judges have ſentenced to die as traitors, tho' your treaſon has been attended with repeated murders in which you were either principals or accomplices, we bid you be of good courage and you may ſafely hope, that if your friends will be quiet, it ſhall all end well with you. And as the guilt of your conduct by the laws of heaven cannot be ſuſtained by you but at the loſs of your life, we give you reaſon to hope, ſince we are determined to purſue vigourous and deciſive meaſures to puniſh ſuch conduct, that we will order your puniſhment to be ſhared among the community at large, who are much more able to endure the penalty of murder than a few individuals. And that you may be aſſured of this our wiſe decree we have ordained under our hand and ſeal, that our crier proclaim a ſolemn religious aſſembly to eſtabliſh your faith and prepare you for the ſerious events before you. And then after a mighty proceſſion, attended by the inſignia of death to the place of execution, he is under the gallows to make our pleaſure known as publicly as may be. And there for your quiet and the reviral of all in like trouble with you, let him bury the ſafety of individuals, the dignity and veracity of government, and the claims of juſtice and benevolence, in one common grave. Be this our decree, carried into immediate effect, that loyal citizens may ſee the fruit of their toil and the reward of their dangers.

I had it in contemplation to make ſome obſervations upon this remarkable piece of hiſtory: But I muſt be reſolved in my doubts by ſome political caſuiſt, whether it is probable if I ſhould ever ſee the country where theſe events were tranſacted---that in a community where felony, murder and treaſon meet with impunity, ſecurity can be obtained to prevent honeſt men from abuſes for adhering to the laws: And whether it may be depended on, that in ſuch a community an act of indemnity could be obtained for making a true and public ſtatement of facts, and for ſpeaking one's mind with freedom and integrity; until I am reſolved in theſe enquiries, I am, Mr. Printer, your humble ſervant,

The OBSERVER.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

Pleaſe to inſert the following Anecdote and Letter in your weekly production.

The *Triton Verus*, coming near the Iſland *Vera-Cruz*, about the 18th of June, 1787, being laſhed by a lamprey, opened his mouth, whence floated the following letter from *Neptune* to *Amphitrite*: It was taken up by a fiſher-man and brought by a ſpeedy conveyance, and is accordingly ſent to you for publication, by

Y. Z.

"Dear AMPHI,

"IN our former diſputes, you will remember that I have often told you, that the recolleſtion of an antient prediction, that the fifth monarchy ſhould begin in the new world, and that the northern inhabitants of it ſhould be univerſally reſpected by ſea and land, has prejudiced your mind in favour of the riſing States of America; that you are over fond of their conſtitutions, as peculiarly friendly to liberty and genius, and tending to make them reſpectable among the nations of the earth. I know many fine things have been ſaid of them: and I own their wiſdom, valour and proweſs in war has exceeded my moſt ſanguine expectations, and I believe yours alſo. But I have ever told you they wanted a proper head to collect and concentrate their diſtinct and ſeparate powers. You ever aſſerted their Congreſs was that head. I told you their powers were inadequate;—and though when preſſed by the war, it might anſwer for a little while; yet in time of peace the defects of power would be perceived and felt; I alſo told you that the forms of government in moſt of the States were ſo popular that they could be expoſed to factions and Anarchy, which would conſequently lead to tyranny under ſome popular demagogue. You plead that a people ſo enlightened, wiſe and virtuous as your Americans, could not but ſee the excellency of their conſtitutions, that they were the moſt friendly to liberty and the rights of mankind; and conſequently would never ſuffer them to be wreſted from them by fraud, force or artifice.—You know what I replied ſince I have been upon my tour viſiting theſe parts of my domains, I have ſeen and heard ſuch things as occaſioned the recolleſtion of our former diſputes: and had you been preſent, truly I ſhould have rallied you on the ſubject. You know that the war had brought a debt upon them, patience and frugality, could Congreſs have directed, would ſoon have extricated them: But many individuals being deeply loaded with private debts and caſh being ſcarce, ſome diſappointed of wiſhed for preferment, and deſiring to riſe into importance, took advantage of the times to raiſe a jealouſy againſt the rulers in Maſſachuſetts, diligently ſowed the ſeeds of diſcord, revived the ſpirit which ſpread ſo ſwiftly in 1774, which (now as well as then) produced county conventions, liſts of grievance, mobs,

stopping courts of justice, attempts to new model the Militia; and such was the infatuation of the times, that they meditated another revolution: the Court indeed tried to stop them, redressed their grievances, offered pardons. But (so far had they carried things) that they muſt carry their point, they endeavoured by every means to gain numbers to their party; they ſtuck at no pains nor falſhoods, and (ſtrange to be told) the credulous herd were ſo deluded that they ſoon collected an army, and many thought they would bear down all before them.—What would you have thought of the knowledge and virtue of your dear Americans, my Amphi, if you had ſeen the battle? But, to tell you the truth, they did not carry their points, they aimed to ſeize the federal Arſenal, and had they ſucceeded their numbers would have rapidly increaſed, and the fate of America would have been dubious. But the ſagacious and vigilant Governor Bowdoin, got knowledge of the ſchemes, called forth the militia to defend the arſenal, and raiſed an army ſufficient to chaſtize their inſolence.—they however, made an attempt on the Arſenal before the army arrived; but being in two diviſions, one caſt the other well of the Arſenal, and being under no command, their leaders not men of capacity, a letter from one of them being intercepted, the weſt party did not attack, and the other attack being made raſhly and without diſcretion or military order, a few ſhots diſperſed them; they precipitately quitted the field leaving a few dead on it; and had it not been for humanity of the General commanding at the Arſenal a great ſlaughter of them would have enſued.—The cool and intrepid General Lincoln purſued them with his army and in a few days diſperſed them; the body of them ſneaked off to their homes; but their chiefs fled; ſome of their leaders were taken, tried and ſentenced to die.——But, dear Amphi-rite, you know magnanimous minds delight in mercy, but yet will keep up a ſhew of authority;—the Governor and General Court of Maſſachuſetts acted upon ſimilar principles to thoſe which I manifeſted when Bolus's Inſurgents raiſed commotions in my domain, to the prejudice of my Trojans.—You know I threatened them, but at the ſame time thought it beſt to ſtill the commotions.

Quos Ego:—ſed motos præſtat componere fluctus.

Poſt Mills non ſimilis pœna commiſſa furtis.

So pardons were held out with one hand and threatnings with the other. Men were appointed to pardon, and not only pardoned all who ſolicited, but moſt of the few who were ſuppoſed to be ſpecially criminal, tried, by law, and ſentenced to die, the humane Governor pardoned. Would not this lenity and benevolence, think you, my Amphi, work upon their ingenious minds and conciliate them to government? no they are mad that the worſt rogues are not pardoned, do ſome miſchief and threaten more. But new kings, new laws, they have a new governor and a new Court, who are doubtleſs wiſer than the former. Theſe wiſely ſuppoſing that it is imprudent to deprive the State of ſo many good citizens, as are now in exile, offer pardon to all except nine; can there be a doubt but the poor half-ſtarved wretches will now at once drop their animoſity, and gladly return, be ſubmiſſive, live in peace and become good citizens? Is not this a wiſe meaſure? will it not at once put an end to their troubles?

I know that ſome have ſuggeſted that Britain have entered into a treaty of commerce with France, not with a view to commercial advantages; But that the plan is, as America owes large ſums to France loaned to them in the war, and to Holland which France is ſponſor for; and that the ſtate of American finances is ſo deranged that France has little expectation of getting her dues; ſo they mean to divide the American ſtates between the European powers: they tell us alſo that great preparations are making in Canada to come upon the Maſſachuſetts and other ſtates and take advantage of the times. Theſe are bug-bears.—But at any rate it is beſt for them to be united among themſelves; what if the confederation between the ſtates is lame and inadequate to the purpoſes deſigned. My Amphi, your Americans have a federal convention to reviſe and ſtrengthen it.—'Tis true there are ſome few difficulties in the way, ſeveral of the ſtates refuſe to ſend to it, thoſe who are met muſt be entirely united or they effect nothing at all; and what is more, if they recommend ever ſo wiſe and good meaſures, they cannot eſtabliſh them; and it is ten to one whether the people will ratify any plan the convention ſhall adopt.—But fear not, Amphi, no foreign power will attempt your brave, wiſe and virtuous Americans, nor any Julius Cæſar among themſelves will deprive them of their free republican forms of government; they have experienced ſuch happy effects from them in a ſhort time, that they expect the golden age will ſoon return, therefore they will not ſuffer themſelves to be deprived of them by fraud, force or artifice;—ſurely then they are too wiſe to let them crumble to pieces. Time muſt determine whether your conjectures or mine are beſt founded. In the mean time ſhall ſend you farther advice as affairs turn up; long to hear from you, and how affairs are in the Eaſtern parts of our extended domains.—For fear of diſaſter ſend duplicates of this to you, whom I ſuppoſed to be now near Macao, by my faithful Triton Verus and your truſty Nereid Doris, hope for good tidings by them; expect to meet you at time and place appointed, yours forever.

NEPTUNE."

Dated near Boſton, May 15, 1787.

Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſette.*

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 25, 1787.

WHEREAS, by a reſolution of the General Court of the 13th of this preſent month, the clemency of government is extended to all perſons who have committed any treaſons or miſpriſions of treaſon during the preſent rebellion, excepting certain perſons therein deſcribed and named: and whereas one of the perſons, ſo excepted is, therein, named *David Dunbam*; which chriſtian name was inſerted by a miſtake, and the perſon thereby intended is, *Gideon Dunham*, of Sheffield, in the county of Berkſhire, yeoman. And the ſaid Gideon Dunham being a malignant and incorrigible offender,

It is declared and reſolved, That the ſaid *Gideon Dunham* is the perſon meant and intended to be excepted out of the ſaid reſolution of indemnity; and the ſaid *Gideon Dunham* ſhall not, by virtue thereof, receive any benefit or any advantage whatſoever, but is excepted therefrom, and ſhall be adjudged.

And it is hereby further reſolved, That the ſaid *David Dunham* ſhall not be conſidered as within the exceptions of the ſaid reſolution.

Sent up for concurrence,

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, June 25th, 1 87.

Read and concurred,

S. ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy. Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 18, 1787.

WHEREAS the Seleſtmen, and other town officers, of ſeveral towns in this Commonwealth, have entered on the buſineſs of their reſpective offices, having taken, but not ſubſcribed the declaration and other oaths preſcribed by a reſolution of the General Court of the 10th of March laſt paſt: and whereas doubts have ariſen reſpecting the validity of the doings of ſuch officers;

Therefore, *Reſolved*, That the doings of all ſuch officers, ſo far forth as they have been or ſhall be conformable to the duties of their reſpective offices, be, and they are hereby eſtabliſhed as legal and valid, the deficiency aforeſaid notwithſtanding; Provided thoſe officers ſhall ſubſcribe the declaration and oaths preſcribed by the reſolution aforeſaid, on or before the 31ſt day of July next.

Sent up for concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In *Senate*, June 18, 1787.

Read and concurred,

S. ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy.

Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland, at their late Seſſion.

THE honourable General Aſſembly of that ſtate met at Newport on Monday, the 11th inſtant, and on Saturday following adjourned to the 2d Monday of Auguſt, then to meet at Briſtol, in that ſtate.

The firſt of the ſeſſion was employed in private buſineſs, in which a uniform diſpoſition of adminiſtration to purſue their late meaſures was fully manifeſted;—the town of Newport, by an early oppoſition to their ſyſtem, had rendered themſelves obnoxious to the leading and influential characters, and were threatened with the conſequences of their diſpleaſure;—the vacating their charter of incorporation at a former ſeſſion, becauſe it tended to give influence and promote the intereſt and happineſs of the citizens, was a ſtriking proof of their vindictive power;—influenced by this principle, an application had been encouraged to be brought forward, in order to annul a judgment grounded upon the report of three honourable gentlemen of a neighbouring ſtate, who, in purſuance of a rule of court, had adjudged in favour of the then city againſt a citizen reſpecting the title of the beach, marſh and pond, a petition was now heard and a new trial granted, notwithſtanding it appeared that the parties had been fully heard, that the conduct of the referees was exceptionable, and their report had received the approbation of a court of law;—ſummary and unuſual proceedings were had in another inſtance, by deſtroying the title a member in the minority of that houſe had in a real eſtate, by a legiſlative act, without a legal trial.——While this buſineſs was tranſacting, the upper houſe was called to the more important concerns in government;—convinced that their diſſenting from the vote of the lower houſe at May ſeſſion, for the appointment of deputies to repreſent this ſtate in the federal convention at Philadelphia, was ruinous to the government, they now paſſed a vote for the appointment of delegates and ſent it down for concurrence, the vote was received on Wedneſday, however the conſideration of it was referred to Saturday, when after a long debate it was non-concurred with by a majority of 17—although but the laſt ſeſſion a ſimilar vote originated and paſſed that houſe.

The upper houſe alſo paſſed a bill, effectually complying with the recommendations of Congreſs, "for repealing all ſuch acts or parts of acts of this ſtate as are repugnant to the treaty anniek Majeſty"—but the lower houſe nonconcurred with it by a majority of ſo—A bill was preferred for repealing the tender law ſo far as it reſpected private contracts.—This gave riſe to a very intereſting debate, in which the iniquity and injuſtice of tenders with our depreciated money were ſtrongly pointed out—An honourable member of the minority in ſupport of this bill, led the attention of the houſe to the laſt drama of life, and their ſolemn appearance before the Judge of all, to anſwer for the deeds done in the body.—"How do you know, ſir (in his addreſs to the ſpeaker) but your ſoul may this night be required of you, and how can you anſwer, for eſtabliſhing injuſtice, by the ſolemnities of law?"—the houſe was at firſt clamourous—but it gave greater energy to the worthy member—he exhibited in the ſtriking traits of truth the extraordinary proceedings of the preſent adminiſtration, he traced the impure ſource from whence they derived ſuch knowledge in perfecting their preſent meaſures, to the laws for emitting *old ſcrip*—A ſyſtem which he ſaid was fraught with every ſpecies of injuſtice and wickedneſs, and yet it was the code applied to for information and adduced as precedents. He arraigned the conduct of the truſtees for leaſing out the money, charged ſome of them who were members and of the majority in that houſe with converting it to their own uſes and loaning it without ſecurities, that their accounts were unſettled and large balances in their hands, &c.—Truth and juſtice ſeemed for a moment to triumph, as no anſwer was made to the ſpeech—but on calling the houſe, the bill was rejected by the uſual majority.

By information from the treaſurer it appeared that the firſt quarter part of the debt, amounting to about twenty-ſeven thouſand pounds, was diſcharged with twelve or thirteen thouſand in paper money; had all the creditors called for their dividend, they could not have received it, as there was not a ſufficiency in the treaſury to pay the nominal amount;——yet, in purſuance of a former reſolution, thoſe who have not received their proportion have forfeited their right to it. On theſe principles, government are provided with a fund to diſcharge the whole debt, they have therefore in purſuance of the original plan, authoriſed the treaſurer to pay the ſecond dividend, but the time of forfeiture is referred to the next ſeſſions, when it is expected there will be a ſufficient ſum in the treaſury to pay all who may apply.

At the cloſe of the ſeſſion a member in the majority who had given his voice for non-concurring with the vote of the upper houſe relative to the bill for repealing all laws repugnant to the treaty, moved, agreeably to the rules of the houſe, to recede from their non-concurrence; but to prevent this the leading and influential characters withdrew with ſome of their brethren, and left not a ſufficient number of members to conſtitute a houſe, and the aſſembly were reduced to the neceſſity of breaking up without a regular adjournment.

LONDON, April 5.

The laſt diſpatches from Canada contain certainly a ſtrong requiſition from Lord Dorcheſter, for an additional reinforcement of at leaſt two compleat regiments, with artillery, to render our frontiers ſecure; and, in caſe of neceſſity, to defend the advanced poſts ſtill in our poſſeſſion. The northern ſtates are all anarchy, and threaten every hour to ſeize them by force; to repel any attack, Lord Dorcheſter has made every neceſſary diſpoſition, as from his acknowleged talents there is no reaſon to fear the event, ſhould thoſe infatuated people be ſo fool hardy.

A Britiſh drummer being lately ordered to flog one of the ſoldiers in the regiment, purſuant to the ſentence of a court martial, was, in the courſe of the diſcipline, frequently addreſſed by the ſoldier, requeſting him (as the cuſtom) to ſtrike ſometimes higher and ſometimes lower, very cheerfully obeyed the direction, but obſerving, at the ſame time, that the fellow's exerciſe was very extraordinary, "for he him ſtrike where he would he found it impoſſible to ſtrike him at all, at all."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 19.

Extract of a letter from New-York, May 3.

"An act has been paſſed by the Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, for naturalizing his majeſty the king of France in that ſtate, as a preliminary to his making a purchaſe of thirty acres of territory on Bergen creek, nearly oppoſite the city of New-York, for the purpoſe of a garden and fruitery. Part of this ſpace is at preſent incloſing with a ſtone wall, and a univerſal collection of exotic, as well as domeſtic plants, trees and flowers, are already begun to be introduced to this elegant ſpot, which in time muſt rival, if not exceed the moſt celebrated gardens of Europe. The ſituation is naturally wild and romantic, between two conſiderable rivers, in view of the main ocean, the city of New-York, the heights of Staten-Iſland, and a vaſt extent of diſtant mountains on the weſtern ſide of the landſcape."

PETERSBURGH, (*Virginia*) June 7.

The militia of this ſtate, which conſiſts of about 80,000 reſpectable huſbandmen and artiſts are now forming into military eſtabliſhment, under the regulations of that maſterly production Baron Steuben's military diſcipline.

NEW-YORK, *June 18.*

We hear that the greateſt unanimity ſubſiſts in the councils of the Federal Convention. It is to be hoped, from a correſpondent, the United States will diſcover as much wiſdom in recurring from them a practicable form of government to preſerve the liberties of the people, as they did fortitude in defending them againſt the unnatural and wicked attempts of Great-Britain. Nothing but union, and a vigorous continental government, can ſave us from deſtruction.

We learn that the rage for duelling is now in its zenith in ſeveral of the Weſt-India iſlands; particularly in the garriſons; in conſequence of which the commanding officer at St Vincents has iſſued an order, a ſevere ſentence againſt all challengers and their ſeconds. A diſſolution of the preſent Houſe of Aſſembly, and a total change of men and meaſures, is the loud call of the majority of Jamaica, otherwiſe, ſay they, general bankruptcy and ruin, will take place throughout the iſland.

We learn from New-Jerſey, that the Heſſian fly has found its way into that ſtate, and made ſuch miſchievous ravages in the wheat fields, as to cauſe the preſent year's crops to fall ſhort, ſome nearly half, and others will not produce more than the ſeed ſown.

BOSTON, June 25.

The following is a copy of the warrant of the reprieve, iſſued in favour of Peter Wilcox and Nathaniel Auſtin.——A ſimilar one hath been iſſued in favour of Henry M'Culloch, Joſeh Parmenter and Henry Gale.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

To Caleb Hyde, Eſq. Sheriff of the county of Berkſhire. *Greeting.*

L. S. WHEREAS *Peter Wilcox* and *Nathaniel Auſtin*, were, at our Supreme Judicial Court, held at Great-Barrington, within and for our ſaid county of Berkſhire, the third Tueſday of March in the year of our Lord, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſeven, in purſuance of an act of the General Court, made and paſſed in February laſt paſt, convicted of treaſon; and there upon the ſaid Peter Wilcox and Nathaniel Auſtin, were by the Juſtices of our ſaid Supreme Judicial Court, adjudged to ſuffer the pains of Death; and a Warrant having thereupon iſſued to the Sheriff of our ſaid County of Berkſhire, to put the ſame ſentence into execution, upon Thurſday, the twenty-firſt day of June inſt. And whereas the General Court have by their reſolve of the thirteenth inſtant, made ample proviſion for ſupporting and defending the Commonwealth; and at the ſame time extended ſuch Mercy and Clemency to the unhappy and deluded men, who have (under certain leaders excepted in ſaid indemnity) diſtreſſed the State by the late unhappy commotions, as will probably induce them to ceaſe their oppoſition to the juſt government of this commonwealth, and return to the duty of their allegiance, whereby peace and tranquility may be reſtored to the citizens of this ſtate; and ſome further time being neceſſary as well to diſcover whether the lenient meaſures above mentioned will have the happy conſequences which they are intended to procure, as to determine whether ſpirited, coerſive, and forceable meaſures will be neceſſary to ſupport the government, and to protect the citizens in that ſecurity they are intitled to have under the conſtitution.——We therefore by and with the advice of Council, of our ſpecial grace and favour, do hereby direct and command you, to ſuſpend and delay the ſentence aforeſaid, until Thurſday the ſecond day of Auguſt next. And hereby require you, then between the hours of twelve and three of the clock in the day time, to put the ſaid ſentence of death in execution againſt them, and cauſe them to be hanged by the neck, until they are dead, as directed in ſaid warrants.

In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſe our public Seal to be hereunto affixed.——Witneſs JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. our Governor and commander in chief, at Boſton, this ſixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

Friday laſt, a bill was read three times, and paſſed to be engroſſed in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for continuing until the firſt of January next, the Tender Act (ſo called) paſſed by the General Court laſt year, and which expires in July next. The bill paſſed by a majority of 141 to 32. In the Senate, the report of the committee of a bill for the above purpoſe was read and not accepted.

The committee, raiſed by the honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, to fix on a ſuitable place in the country, as the ſeat of government, on Friday reported to the Houſe in favour of *Concord*, in the county of Middleſex.

We are happy in communicating to the public the pleaſing intelligence, that on Saturday laſt a motion was made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives for an emiſſion of Paper Money, and after a ſhort debate, the idea of ſo fraudulent a currency, ſtruck the Houſe with ſuch abhorrence, the motion was rejected by a majority of 56. (197 voting.)

JUNE 28.

The following generous offer of *Three hundred pounds*, to be deducted from the governor's ſalary for the preſent year, was, on Thurſday laſt, communicated by the ſecretary to the legiſlature; and was committed to Mr. Sedgwick, doctor Jarvis, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Jones, (of Boſton) and Mr. Ward, (of Salem) on the part of the houſe—Stephen Choate, Charles Turner, Cotton Tufts and Joſeph B. Varnum, eſquires, on the part of the ſenate, to report thereon.

If any new proof was requiſite to fix his excellency's character as a friend to the people, this diſintereſted favour would inevitably have that effect.

Gentlemen of the ſenate, and

Gentlemen of the houſe of Repreſentatives.

AS it has always given me the higheſt pleaſure to meet the wiſhes of the people; and as the governor's ſalary has been among thoſe objects which engaged the attention of the laſt court, and has already attracted the notice of the preſent,—to prevent a deciſion on a ſubject, the conſtitutionality of which muſt, in its nature, be attended with ſome uncertainty; you will permit me, gentlemen, to make a voluntary offer of *three hundred pounds* to the community, to be deducted from my ſalary for the preſent year.—I ſhall, with pleaſure, confine myſelf to the remaining ſum, which the laſt aſſembly determined to be ſufficient to ſuſtain the importance of that ſtation to which I have had the honour of being appointed. And when we may rationally preſume that the future ſituation of our affairs will be leſs perplexed than the preſent, I hope, that it will not be conſidered as a precedent to affect any ſucceſſor in office, nor that I have any view, but that of contributing, as far as in me lies, to relieve the burthens of the people.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council-Chamber, June 21, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON, July 4.

The welfare and happineſs of mankind, and particularly of the country in which we abide, ought invariably to be the object of the ſtricteſt inveſtigation, and every attention given to promote ſo laudable an undertaking: it is a matter of the higheſt concern, and the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of our country calls for a ſpeedy remedy. We will, for a moment, conſider what is the cauſe of our preſent difficulties. Some will readily anſwer, "that it is the want of money." This hypotheſis cannot be ſupported, for money with us is only a medium, and not an article in trade, and muſt be conſidered a ſecondary object. Agriculture and manufactures, encouraged by a good government, and properly attended to by an induſtrious people, will ever command a ſufficiency of money to anſwer all purpoſes. Look for a moment at the iſland of Great-Britain: that produces none of theſe adorable metals, and yet there is a ſufficient quantity of circulating caſh. From whence comes it? From the mines of Potoſi.—For ever let this reſt upon your minds, my countrymen, that every yard of ſuperfine broadcloth will fetch 80 dollars in any of the capitals in South-America—and it is no uncommon thing in Mexico for a gentleman's fuſil dreſs to amount to 1000 dollars. You will wonder at this, call it extravagant, and almoſt doubt the truth, I ſuppoſe.—Pauſe for a moment, and your amazement will ceaſe.—Silver and gold, being the produce of thoſe countries, muſt naturally be conſidered as articles of trade, and like all other articles will leſſen in value when there is a ſurpluſage. This inſtance alone is ſufficient to convince any one of the advantages we enjoy in preference to thoſe who are toiling in ſubterraneous caves for gold. A farmer, in a country like this, with a few pounds of wool, and about four or five days labour, will produce, when carried to theſe markets, 80 dollars. You may think this picture painted in its moſt alluring colours; but I'll promiſe you it is not more attractive than it is juſt, and well worthy the attention of any one who wiſhes the happineſs of his family, and the proſperity of his country.

Agriculture and manufactures have been the cauſe, riſe and progreſs of many ſplendid empires; and from theſe alone it is, that we muſt expect to derive a conſequence worthy of ſo valuable a country;—a country abounding with every thing that heart can with. Caſt your eyes to the eaſt, and there you will find the fiſh and the oil. The middle ſtates will furniſh us with beef, pork, grain, pulſe and vegirables of every kind. Virginia and the Carolinas with tobacco, naval ſtores, rice and indigo; and Georgia will furniſh us with ſilk in abundance.

Let your imagination rove for a moment into the interior parts of the United States: there you will find a ſoil teeming with every thing that is grateful; in ſhort, there is no part of the known world more amply furniſhed.

Will you then ſupinely hang your heads—wrapped in your tattered garments, loitering from place to place, a burthen to ſociety? Riſe from your lethargy, and with a determination worthy of rational beings, reſolve to improve what heaven has provided for you.

To-morrow, we are informed, is appointed for the execution of *Jeb Shattuck*, at Concord.

Mr. BUTLER,

THE public are weeping on account of the melancholy intelligence in your laſt, that *Joſeph Parmenter* and *Henry M'Culloch* had LIKE to have been hanged.—For the public's comfort, that people may appear as cheerful as uſual, I have to inform them, that nothing was more LIKELY, for they were guilty of nothing but felony, murder and treaſon.

Mr. PRINTER,

TO honour the brave, the good and the artful, ſeems to be the moſt pleaſing method of encouraging the arts, which are objects well worth the attention of every nation. All judiciprudent legiſlators have made it a great branch of their policy to afford this encouragement; and have ever found the benefits fully adequate to their expectations. The channel through which theſe honorary notices are wont to flow, is ſome univerſity, authoriſed by its charter to compenſate with dignities and honours, thoſe ſervices which even ſo circumſtanced as to render pecuniary rewards either impracticable or groſs—In your paper, we lately found that the Univerſity of Rogue-Iſland had conferred the Degree of Doctor of Law on his Excellency General Shays; but that from the ſcarcity of hard money, the Diploma could not be forwarded to him. As this was a difficulty of ſome magnitude, and its remedy was ſuppoſed to be highly expedient, the Convention thought it a duty of office to deviſe ſome method to obviate it. After waiting ſome time in joyful expectation of the ſafe return of Mr. Shays to his family and friends, but finding impediments ſtill in his way; through the jealouſy of government, a ſubſcription was opened, which more than anſwered our predictions—Twenty ſeven coppers were raiſed and are now depoſited with the Painter, who is enjoined to deliver them to the bearer of the Diploma, to defray the neceſſary expence, he producing a certificate from the Preſident of the College of his being employed for that purpoſe.

By order of the Convention,

Nicholas. the Clerk.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, one *Jebri Darro*, a very notorious raſcal; who was ſentenced to cloſe priſon for a high handed crime—he is the ſame perſon who was apprehended for paſſing counterfeit money a few years ſince. Whoever will apprehend ſaid villain, ſhall be entitled to a handſome reward.

ZADOK KING, Conſtable.

Conway, June 29, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lands, lying in the town of Charlemont, belonging to non-reſident proprietors, are taxed in the year 1786, as follows, viz.

Jonathan Carter of Sudbury, guardian for Lucy Carter Wilder, Continental tax, No. 2, 9:16. No. 2 ditto. Town tax, 5:3 ditto 2:5:1. ditto 2:5:—. Capt. Joſeph Wilder of Lancaſter, gardian for Relief Wilder. Continental tax, No. 2, 9:16. No. 2. ditto. Town tax, 5:6. ditto 2:5:—. The heirs of David Baldwin of Sudbury, Continental tax, No. 4, 2:1:5. 4:1. No. 2. 2:1. 2:5:. 10:6. Town tax, 3:5:11. ditto 2:5:. Jonathan Dickinſon, ditto, No. 2, 1:6. ditto No. 2, 2:18. Town tax, 5:6. ditto 2:5:—. David Hillhouſe, Continental tax, No. 1, 2:8:. No. 2, 1:6:3. Town tax, 6:2. ditto 2:10. ——. Brewer, Continental tax, No. 2, 9:6. No. 2, 7:12. Town tax, 3:8. ditto 2:5:—. Joſeph Baker. Continental tax, No. 2, 7:11. Town tax, 1:5. Unleſs ſaid taxes are diſcharged on or before the 12th of Auguſt next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the houſe of Col. Ebenezer Taylor, innholder in ſaid Charlemont, at two o'clock P. M. on ſaid day, as will pay ſaid taxes and intervening charges.

Benjamin Maxwell, Collector.

Charlemont, June 22, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of Lands lying in Granby, that they are taxed in 1784, in a State tax, as follows, viz.

Col. Iſaac Royal, 1:6:7. Rev. Samuel Cook, 2:12. William Taylor, 3:7. Elisha Church's heirs, 6:2:10. Stephen Whitcomb, 2:6. Joſeph ab Ingraham, 2:12. John Stanley, 2:6. Charles Chapin, 2:8. Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Thurſday the 2d day of Auguſt next, ſo much of ſaid land will then be ſold by Public Vendue, at the houſe of Jared Smith, innholder in ſaid Granby, at 3 o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

NATHAN SMITH, jun. Collector.

Granby, June 22, 1787.

For Sale at this Office,

Regulations for the Order and Diſcipline of the Troops of the United States,

By Baron STEUBEN.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle of Freedom.

Mr. OSWALD,

Perusing the anecdotes of the reign of Louis the 16th, translated into English by John O'Connor, I was particularly pleased with the following sentiments of monsieur Polier de St. Germain; and I conceived them interesting to our rising empire, at this important period; I have taken the liberty to inclose them in hopes of insertion in your Gazetteer, as they appear analogus enough to the great deliberations of the present crisis.

I am, sir, your constant reader,

SOLON, Junior.

"THIS is a beautiful and fairy prospect, too great and glorious perhaps for our attainment, amidst the jarring interests of the rulers of the world; to long harrassed by elementary strife. And yet if we were to embrace the project with seriousness and make one nervous effort, we might, in my opinion, accomplish the salutary end, without a single sacrifice of any real interest, without injuring, disturbing, or distressing any other power whatever, or the destruction of any form of government. But when shall we see the minds of men generally disposed and prepared to adopt the felicity and manners of this golden age? What continent or country was destined to bear the glorious appellation of the territory of morals, governed by virtue and simplicity of manners? What generation will commence this reign of divinity and justice, is yet concealed from human sagacity. For my part, I think the acquisition possible; and though the epocha may never arrive, yet its approach may be nearer than we expect. However, while the possibility exists, we should never despair of the event. We should not be discouraged by opposing difficulties. Many discoveries have been made these two last centuries, equally unexpected. The discovery of America was an object beyond the reach of human conception. Probable this heavenly sway, of morals is also reserved for the sons of the new world. We have before us the history of our species on the stage of the old one, for five thousand years, and God knows it can do little more than extract tears of blood from the heart of sensibility, and reprobation of almost every page of it from the head of reflection. Surely this should give *impetis*, to the wise, and communicate fire to the citizen. The great and good should make the empire of morality the subject of all their meditations, nay even of their dreams. The rapine and injustice committed---torrents of blood and desolation sweeping away whole nations in Asia, Africa and Europe, in the tide of past ages,---furnish monitory instructions to our American legislators, to oppose the mounds of law and justice to the practice, or admission, of such diabolical crimes and devastations into the new hemisphere. The presentment of the return of new scenes, to a religious and moral government, impresses the soul with delicious sensations, and it is not improbable that such a glorious revolution, as peace, equity and justice, succeeding to---plunder---to treachery and war, may not be remote. The most obvious means are in our possession. We have traced the source of all the calamities that have made mankind miserable in other countries, and found it to be pride and corruption of manners. Let human depravity decrease or be eradicated, and the prospect of affairs will brighten. The temper of some of their sovereigns has assumed moderation, and they seem to confide to reason in the adjustment of their quarrels. Negotiation takes precedence, and reflection has assumed a considerable influence in their cabinets. While the practice of every act of goodness and benevolence adorn their private character, they seem emulous of more extensive fame, by promoting the felicity and interest of their whole species, and by doing this to perpetuate their own glory to the latest posterity. By the example of their actions, they recommend the adoption of virtue and the study of morality. From every designation of the times, we can collect appearance of improvement in manners. Licentiousness and irreligion have fewer advocates in the world, and the pen of learning, sanctioned by every authority, has pointed against vice, and left the infidel no retreat to shelter his front from the impressions of truth."

"It is better to marry than to burn."

THERE prevailed in Arabia, a shocking custom, sprung originally from Scythia, and which being established in the Indies by the credit of the Brachmans, threatened to overrun all the East---When a married man died, and his beloved wife aspired to the character of a saint, she burnt herself publicly on the body of her husband. This was a solemn feast, and was called the "Funeral Pile of Widowhood;" and the tribe in which most women had been burned was most respected. An Arabian of Setoc's tribe being dead, his widow, whose name was Almona, and who very devout, published the day and the hour she intended to throw herself into the fire, amidst the sound of drums and trumpets. Zadig, a foreign Philosopher, remonstrated against this horrible custom, he shewed Setoc how inconsistent it was with the happiness of mankind to suffer young widows to burn themselves every other day,---widows who were capable of giving children to the State, or at least, of educating those they already had; and he convinced him that it was his duty to do all that lay in his power to abolish such a barbarous practice. "The women (said Setoc) have possessed the right of burning themselves for more than a thousand years; and who shall dare to abrogate a law which time has rendered sacred? Is there any thing more respectable than antient abuses." "Reason is more antient, replied Zadig. But do you speak to the chief of the tribes upon the subject, and I will undertake to wait on the young widow.

Accordingly he was introduced to her, and after having insinuated himself into her good graces by some compliments on her beauty, and told her how shameful it was to commit so many charms to the flames, he at last praised her for her constancy and courage. "You must have loved your husband, said he, with the most passionate fondness."---"Who, I? replied the lady, I did not love him at all---for he was a brutal, jealous insufferable wretch, but that has nothing to do with my resolution to perish on his funeral pile." "It would appear then, said Zadig, that there must be a very delicious pleasure in being burnt alive." "Oh! exclaimed the lady, it makes nature shudder---but that must be overlooked, for as I am a devotee, I shall lose my reputation, and be despised by all the world, if I do not burn myself," Zadig having made her acknowledge that she burned herself to gain the good opinion of others and to gratify her own vanity, entertained her with a long discourse calculated to make her in love with life, and even went so far as to inspire her with some degree of goodwill for the person who spoke to her. "And what will you do at last, continued he, if the vanity of burning yourself should not continue? "Alas! said the blushing, I believe I must get you to marry me."

Zadig went instantly to the chiefs of the tribes, and telling them what had passed, he advised them to make a law, by which *a widow should not be permitted to burn herself, 'til she had conversed privately with a young man for the space of an hour.* Since that time not a single woman has burned herself in Arabia.

China, Glass & Crockery-Ware STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening for Sale, at his new brick Store, a few rods south of the Court-House in Hartford, a large and extensive assortment Articles, the most useful and necessary;---among which is a very great proportion of *Mugs, Bowls, Tea-Pots and Cups and Saucers*, of all kinds and sizes, imported directly from the manufactories, and will be sold *wholesale* and *retail*, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York.

6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass, per box.

A few hogsheads of excellent St. Croix Rum, at 2/8 per gallon.

2,500 wt. choice Bar Soap, at 6d per pound, and Shaving Soap in boxes, at 6/. per do.

Various kinds of Wines, Spices, and many articles in the Grocery way, very cheap for Cash.

The highest price will be given, at said Store, for Pot-Ash, Salts of Lye, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and all kinds of Connecticut State Securities---by the Public's most humble Servant,

ASHBEL WELLS, Jun.

Hartford, June 9, 1787. 4w

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *James Olliver*, late of Conway, deceased, either by book, note or bond, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement immediately, to

ALEXANDER OLIVER, Administrator.
(for---*de bonis non.*)

Conway, June 24, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the lists of 1784 and 1785, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			Town & County Tax.		
	£	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
Joseph Brooks,	5	2	2	3	5	2
William Taylor,	2	5	3	1	6	2
William Watson,	1	2	2			
Edmund Damon,				0	10	3
Lucy Smith,	2	6	2	0	8	1
Rev. S. Cook's heirs,	3	1	3	1	11	1
Rice,				0	4	2
Bayley,				0	4	2
Wareham Smith,	2	5	2	1	6	0
John Hamlin,				1	6	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the first day of August next, so much of said Land will be taken and sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Jared Smith, innholder in Granby, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

SIMEON MOODY, Constable.

Granby, June 23, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

(By Order of the Supreme Judicial Court)

A Number of LOTS of LAND, in the town of Colrain, belonging to the Estate of Joshua Winslow, Esq. formerly of Boston, deceased. The sale to be at the 6th day of July next, at the house of Mr. Robert Miller, in said Colrain, at one o'clock P. M.

Per order of the heirs to said estate.

JAMES STEWART.

Colrain, June 5th, 1787.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

(By Order of the Hon. Judge of Probate)

ON Wednesday the first of August next, at two o'clock P. M. 150 Acres of LAND, lying in the town of Heath, belonging to the Estate of Jonathan Thayer, late of said Heath, deceased.

ASAHEL THAYER, Administrator.

Heath, June 22, 1787.

RUN away from the subscriber the tenth instant, an apprentice BOY, named William Newton, about twenty years of age, dark complection, is a heavy youth. All persons are cautioned against harbouring him.---Whoever will take up said Boy and returned him to the subscriber, shall receive Two Dollars and necessary charges, per me.

REUBEN SMITH.

Northfield, June 20, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,

The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

Watt's Psalms---Primers---Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

For Sale at this Office,

Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.

By Baron STEUBEN.

JULY 1787. THE NUMB. 45.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Breck, Shephard and Clark,

INFORM their customers and others, that they have just received and have now opened for Sale, at their Store a few rods east of the Court-house, in *Northampton*, a general assortment of India and European GOODS:

Among which are the following Articles,

---VIZ.---

BROADCLOTHS.
Serges.
Coatings.
Kerseemeres.
Corduroys.
Satinetts.
Jeans and Fustians.
Everlastings.
Baizes and Flannels.
Blankets.
Velvets.
Cotton Denims.
Marseilles Quilting.
Cambletts and Camletteens.
Russels.
Cassimarcoes.
Moreens.
Durants.
Tammies.
Shalloons.
Poplins.
Crapes.
Linens.
Checks.
Callicoes.
Chintzes.
Patches.
Cambricks.
Lawns.
Muslins.
Modes.
Satins.
Taffaties.
Persians.
Cyprus.
Tiffany.
Shawls.
Lawn Aprons.
Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Nankings.
Handkerchiefs of all kinds.
Buttons of all sorts.
Twist and Sewing Silk.
Ribbons and Tastes.
Quality and Binding.
Laces and Thread.
Pins and Needles.
Worsted, Thread & Silk } Hose.
Tapes.
Gap Wire.
Breeches Pieces.
Furniture Cheek.
Prunella.
Silk, Worsted & Leather } Gloves and Mitts.
Chip Hats.
Scive Bottoms.
A variety of Lute-strings, for gowns, &c.

A general Assortment of HARD WARE, consisting (besides a great variety of other Articles) of

NAILS and Glass.
Saws.
Handles & Escutcheons
H & HL Hinges.
Knives and Forks.
Locks of all sorts.
Shoe & Knee Buckles.
Sadlers Ware & Tools.
Shoemakers Ditto.
Carpenters and Cabinet-makers Tools.
Pewter, Brass, & Iron } Ware of all kinds.
Trowels, Spades and Shuvels.
Bar-Iron and Steel.
Sheet and bar Lead.
Powder and Shot.
Brads and Tacks, of all sizes.
Candlesticks.
Door Handles.
Pewter and Tin Measures, of all sizes.
Iron and Brass Weights and Scales.
Scythes and Sickles.
Warming Pans.
Coffee Pots.
Tea Pots.
Coffee Mills.
An assortment of Hollow Ware.

SALT.

LOOKING Glasses
Pepper.
Allspice.
Allum.
Copperas.
Brimstone.
Wool Cards.
Chalk.
Chocolate.
Coffee.
Crown Soap.
Bohea and Green Tea.
Cinnamon.
Indigo.
Raisins.
Ginger.
Snuff.
Pipes.
Linseed Oil.
W. India & N. England } Rum.
French Brandy.
Lisbon, Malaga and Port } Wine.
Frontinac, Ditto.
Gin.
Loaf and brown Sugar.
Salt.
Cod Fish.
China Cups and Saucers.
An assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware, exceeding cheap.
Paper.
Quills.
Ink-Powder.
Cake Ink.
Bibles.
Testaments.
Primers, and
Wafers.

Which will be sold for Cash, Grain, Flax-Seed, Pot-ash, Pearl-ash, Salts, Bees-Wax, Old Pewter.

As they sell for present pay only, they are determined to sell at a lower advance than Goods have been ever sold in this part of the country.

June 27, 1787.

The SPEECH of an honourable gentleman in the house of representatives, on Tuesday the 19th ult. on the question---Whether it is necessary to send a body of troops into the western counties, &c.

MR. SPEAKER,

I BEG the house may be called to order for a moment. I do not wish supposing to throw any neglight on the subject, as the several worthy gentlemen who have spoken before me, have given every minute statement of facts, and made such observations as almost wholly renders my exertions at this time unnecessary: however I would beg to be heard with candour and attention, while I make a few observation on a question which, I really think, must determine the fate of the nation.

The question before us is---Whether it is necessary to send a body of troops into the western counties, to protect the loyal inhabitants, who have not bowed themselves at the feet of Baal, against the depredations of abandoned, lawless men, after the discharge of the troops now in the field, whose times are near expiring? and whether it is necessary to hold out the olive branch of peace, and grant an act of pardon and indemnity to all who have been concerned in the late rebellion, before we proceed to such rigourous measures?

It is a fact well known, and not to be controverted, that they began their hostile invasions several months before government unsheathed the sword against them, and not till after they had granted an indiscriminate pardon, upon the mild condition alone, that they would come in and take the oath required, and remain good subjects for the future. But how did they behave in consequence of this? They spurned at the idea of pardon, and have frequently averred, that they will not comply, unless government would pay them for the time they had last, and make concessions, and acknowledge, not only the unjustifiable grounds they had adopted against them, but that their demands, however wrong the means might be which they had adopted to acquire them, were just, as became a free and independent people.

What injury, what violation of the sacred compact which binds us together as a people, should we commit, should we tamely submit to their proposals? Some, here present, have argued, that before we proceed upon warlike measures, it is necessary to extend a pardon to them, offering them mercy, should they incline to accept, by a certain period to be prescribed.---I would ask those gentlemen who are of that opinion, whether there is any more probability of their accepting a pardon now, should it be extended to them, than they were when it was offered them the last year? and whether they are now any more convinced of the turpitude of their conduct than they were when they experienced the lenity and forbearance of government, under the last administration? For it is generally found to be a truth, that the longer they continue in obstinate resentment, the more they become hardened in it. I am for the adopting every measure which is calculated to restore peace and tranquility to this distracted commonwealth.

"The first motion in the political system, (says a venerable old patriot,) here present, who has just enforced his arguments with the greatest degree of propriety and eloquence) *is,* TAKE CARE! *and the first word of command,* SUPPORT AND PROTECT YOUR CONSTITUTION! Some have endeavoured, by the greatest warmth, to point out the speedy necessity of adopting conciliatory measures, as the likeliest means to established that permanency in government so much wanted, and so much desired by every friend to peace and good order; while others have ransacked the whole divine revelation for arguments to support these vain pretentions---for I should suppose it to be out of order to recur to revelation for arguments in this public political exigency.

Some are for depreciating the measures, adopted under the last administration, for the protection of the laws, and the due and regular administration of justice; and are endeavouring, by every insidious art that can favour their design, to render them wrong and suspected, and thereby cause an entire abolition of them. This I believe to be wholly wrong. I am for pursuing the same line of conduct---invariably adhering to those principles which was the first cause of opposition to those hostile invaders, and by every exertion to render them respectable and coersive. There cannot be found a more equitable model of justice and humanity than the history of the last year, which will furnish a tale in the history of America, that will prove the astonishment and admiration of future ages; and by pursuing the same line of conduct, we shall quickly establish a durable monument of our future greatness; and which ought, in commemoration of its singular merit, be transmitted in LETTERS OF GOLD, and lodged among the lasting achievers of American liberty.

However, I am far from saying, that the measures adopted under the last administration were all free from the just imputation of censure. Two measures which were taken, I believe to be wholly incompatible with the interest it was intended to promote. The several acts of grace, which was sent out under the last administration, seem to be founded upon the principles of moderation, rather than that of prudence and good policy. My idea of the matter is, that where we extended a discrimination act, we ought to name the persons therein excepted, and not express in such equivocal terms as not to be understood, whether the persons that had been guilty, by a greater or lesser degree, came within its description, or not.---The act of impowering three commissioners to repair to the western counties, to grant pardons to certain persons, is, in my opinion, very erroneous, and transferring the whole power of the legislative body to a few individuals. For I am far from intrusting all the power and liberality of government to two or three individuals, to deal it out to one and another as they think proper.---I do not mean to reflect upon the worthy gentlemen intrusted with that important commission, for I believe them possessed of as much firmness and integrity as any men whatever---It is establishing a bad precedent, which, in my opinion, if tolerated and practised upon, will shortly grow into aristocracy---the most detestible government in the world. I am for dealing it out ourselves, and have the inspection of matters which so nearly concern the liberties of our country.---But to return.

It is said, by some, should we send out an armed force before we made offers of mercy, we should incur the resentment of the whole community. I doubt not but it will incur the disapprobation of many members present, who, out of tenderness and humanity, would wish to prevent the effusion of any more blood. Give me leave to say, that I really believe it will be the only way to pursue, which can effectually compleish their long premeditated designs, that tenderness and humanity, which, in some instances, triumphs over every passion, may be carried to such lengths as to become a most dangerous enemy. Hitherto the humanity of government has been carried to its utmost extent. While the first appearance of insurrection was quashed by stopping with a high hand the course of justice in the western counties, numerous executions would have been justified, before the present time, had the laws been executed with the utmost rigour, and cut them off from the face of society. But the lenity of government, our pacific disposition of, and their forbearance has encouraged pride and timidity.---They not only ascribed their folly and madness upon the courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace, which had exulted from time immemorial; but, with the most abandoned impetuosity, appeared in open arms to stop the supreme judicial court, which was never even admitted as a grievance. They have hitherto appeared to be hurried on by a blind impulse, rather indicating principles of indiscriminate resentment and diabolical revenge, than that of redressing those grievances under which the whole community unavoidably labour.

It has been asserted in this house, that there was nothing to fear from them; that they would gladly embrace any offers that would be made them, and return to their duty and allegiance---Have not all the members from the county of Berkshire, except one, declared in the most positive and pressing terms the situation they and their constituents stand in should not an armed force be kept up? the member from Tyringham seems to be of the opinion of several other gentlemen, that a force is absolutely unnecessary; & that for himself and constituents they did not apprehend any danger---Give me leave to ask the worthy gentleman, whether the town to which

he has the honour to represent, turned out a single man in the support of government during the pressing exegencies of the last winter? and whether the principal part who were able to bear arms did not *oppose* government, and were made prisoners in the county of Hampshire in attempting to join *Shays*, by the friends of government? However, the worthy gentleman does not pretend to extend his views beyond his own town—no wonder this gentleman should be of contrary opinion from the other members from that county—It is a mere miracle that such a disloyal town should be so mistaken as to make choice of so respectable a man, as it seems they have, to represent them—however, mistaken policy, if such it may be called, will often turn to the infinite advantage of those who adopted it; and this single instance shows a singular display of the interposition of Providence in directing their choice in such a manner, as may finally be a means of establishing peace and good order, and an unfaded lustre to the dignity of government, and our excellent constitution.

But even a smirting their good disposition to embrace an act of mercy, come in and return to their duty and allegiance, this would not strengthen the arguments made use of by their advocates. For it is a fact well known that they have hitherto flattered themselves that this present General Court would grant all they ever asked for, and ever much more; that this present house would consist of members, whose sentiments, in general, would be similar to their own.—Should we now grant an act of mercy before we show our determination to support the constitution, they would, and indeed with a great deal of propriety, think themselves not disappointed.—This would very much confirm, and materially strengthen their former opinion.—Puffed up with these ideas, they would think themselves justified should they *again* rise in arms; and the first opportunity that appeared favourable, they would again, firmly relying on this court for protection, reassume their authority, draw the sword, proceed with rigour and indiscriminate revenge, and spread fire and desolation through the country with impunity—A scene of slaughter and bloodshed, most horrible to behold, must inevitably ensue!—First let them experience the authority of government and their determined zeal to support that constitution, which is the sole basis of American liberty, in the erecting of which, besides the vast expense of it, many thousands of valuable lives have been sacrificed—draw the sword, and twine the olive branch of peace around it—let the sword precede that of the olive-branch, as this is the likeliest means to establish a dignity in government, and security to the lives and liberties of the people.

Indeed some have the boldness to affirm, and I am sorry to have occasion to mention it, that because the voice of the people are for lenient measures, and even for overthrowing the constitution, it must be done; and that there is not the least trace of a republican government unless the power and authority of constituting and making laws is lodged in the hands of the people.—All this I readily grant. But how shall we dispense with the obligations we first laid ourselves under to stand by and protect the constitution during the term of fifteen years?—And, indeed, suffer me to say, that although two thirds of the people are for abolishing the present constitution, the other third have a right to take up arms in its defence, and support it at the risk of every thing dear and sacred, even at the expence of their precious blood and treasure—Mercy has been my first delight; it has been extended to them;—what has been the consequence? they have assembled in arms, and bid defiance to the power of government.

During the last winter, a period big with the fate of our excellent constitution, we assembled a small, though determined, band of heroes, to repel the invaders, and put a stop to the inundations which seemed to break forth from every quarter. After we had collected, sensible of their inferiority, they declined meeting us in the field, but wantonly gave themselves up to a blind infatuation, in spreading devastations! in burning, destroying and plundering the faithful inhabitants—Was this all? No, outrage succeeded outrage, and a number of the lives of our faithful citizens fell a prey to a horrid banditti of infernal rebels. But happily we have hitherto succeeded in a miraculous manner, considering our numbers.—Whatever memorable event, the action at Sheffield, will fully demonstrate a savage brutality, that may be more easily conceived than expressed. Those respectable characters, whom they the day before made prisoners, were placed in their front for a breast-work, and forcibly drove up before them, most exposed to our fire, and one of them, a promising young gentleman, fell a sacrifice to their inhuman purposes, and expired in the field.——We are daily hearing of the ravages they are making, and the depredations they are committing—we have letters from several gentlemen of character laying before us, who all agree that it is absolutely necessary that a body of troops should be immediately raised for their defence and safety. Not only this, but a petition from a number of inhabitants testify their danger; and that they are obliged to quit their habitations, and repair within the guards for safety, during the night. Painting themselves like savages, they now take the woods, and are continually firing upon the guards, and peaceable citizens of this commonwealth. Scarcely a night passes, but they are entering houses and exercising their cruelty. The house of a worthy member now in this house, has been plundered since his absence, to a very considerable amount. Can we, when we reflect for a moment, refuse sending troops to the relief of our friends in that quarter? what ingratitude do we comit! what violation of the sacred ties of nature and interest do we stand chargeable with! modern republican gratitude indeed! The members from that quarter have signified their absolute necessity of withdrawing from this house, should this question terminate in the negative, in order to secure their wives, their children and property, against the expiration of the time for which the troops now in the field are engaged; who, on the troops being discharged, will be exposed to every kind of danger, insult and plunder, from those abandoned lawless men.

This day must determine the fate of the empire! and I am bold to say, should not the question be carried, we cannot boast of a constitution for six weeks longer. We shall have rebellion enough to contend with. Civil war, fire, slaughter and bloodshed, are its consequent attendants, and one promiscuous carnage must inevitably overspread the land. Do we wish for arguments drawn from example and woful experience of a similar nature? let us turn our eyes to the history of our mother country——What do we find but a rapid succession of almost every kind of government during a long series of the most astonishing events, wherein rivers of blood were spilt by contending usurpers, ambitious tyrants, and haughty despots! Let us view the gradual rise of that once potent republic of Rome, who obtained her greatness by a strenuous adherence to her constitution—her veneration for justice—her readiness to protect her citizens from danger and insult, and her spirited decision of matters which respected the safety of the commonwealth. But at last, like ourselves, she began to be enervated, and her decline was hastened by a most astonishing rapidity, which ended in the final ruin and overthrow of that once renowned republic. If we compare the causes which gave rise to violence and insurrection between this and that republic, we shall find them similar; and the same causes will ever invariably produce the same effects. And now can we hesitate in adopting decisive measures, the only security left us? or will we be so wanton as to suffer the page of the American history to be blackened with this, *that we wrested our liberties from the jaws of an oppressive tyrant, after a most arduous conflict, in which many thousands of valuable lives was sacrificed; and when we had it in our power to preserve them, we would not, but sported them away*. God forbid! but may we this day show to the world our determination to support a constitution we have ourselves formed. Let us convince those learned politicians who have predicted that our constitution cannot stand, that we can support it against every effort made to destroy it—This day must determine it—Let us, for our own benefit, (and to prevent the displeasure of posterity, who may justly censure their ancestors) show a firm resolution to preserve, sacred and inviolate, the blessings of freedom, and that constitution which is the admiration of the world, and the envy of nations.—But if we will no—farewell to peace and prosperity! adieu to all that solid glory which characterizes a people, that must render them happy at home, and respectable abroad! prepare to stand the shock of thousands, and undergo the rude tempests of a degenerate government! until, finally, the end shall come, when the curtain of night shall be drawn over this political world——the scene closed, and one wide desolation over all!

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the OBSERVER.

IT is easy to perceive by your last week's publication, that your mind is a little chafed, and not quite satisfied with the late jigging of the sow.—Your writings discover you to be a man of good abilities, and independent sentiment; but at the same time too zealously attached to antient modes and customs. Acknowledge it is hard to subdue old habits, and remove our early imbibed prejudices. Mankind are too apt to say this is virtue, and this is vice, this is right and this is wrong, merely because these ideas have been affixed to certain actions and things in early life. Ten months ago I should have united in sentiment with you, and said Amen to your writings; but the late commotions have produced a new train of ideas, and given me a very different opinion of government, and what is necessary to support it. I have ever, till of late, supposed that treason and murder were such high crimes that the peace and safety of every form of government required that they should be capitally punished, and that it was agreeable to the eternal rule of right: but a more critical examination of the subject, satisfies me the idea was the result of a wrong direction given the mind in youth—It must be good policy in every, especially a young country, to promote the population and increase of its inhabitants. Certainly upon this principle it cannot be wise to take the life of a man; because he has been the instrument of another's death. Shall the state loose two, because it has lost one? What destruction and depopulation would this soon produce? It might even check the inclination to propagate our species—the fatal effects of which would be too manifest to want elucidation. I suppose you will appeal to me the old law, *that he who sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed*. This no doubt was a good law among the Jewish antient times, and very well suited the then police of that nation; but I presume, if the Observer will throw aside his old prejudices, and give fair play to his understanding, that he cannot suppose it to adapt, at all, to the present situation of our affairs. You seem, Sir, to have brought some ideas which you imbibed under a monarchial government, and would ingraft them into the wild olive of our republic—they never will unite and grow to together. Such punishments will answer a good purpose in a government where great parade and show is necessary to preserve its dignity; but can never comport with the purity and simplicity of republicanism.—Treason in a monarchial government must be considered as a horrid crime, for it endangers the safety of the kingdom, and the peace and happiness of every individual of it. Under such a form of government, the laws must compel obedience, and high penalties must force mankind to be happy: but in a republic, set them insults, insurrections, and what under another form of government, would be called overt acts of treason, be never so many and violent, the evil must and will be cured by new elections, and forever preclude the necessity of punishment. Mankind were never pleased with whipping, and it is necessary that *every individual* should be pleased, otherwise the government shakes to the foundation till a new choice.—You may think my sentiments rather singular; but I really am of the opinion, that we have not arrived to the highest perfection in republicanism, and never shall so long as our laws have penalties annexed. Why should the minds of the good people be chased with the idea of punishment, when without it every man may sit quiet, and without molestation taste the fruits of his labour, and no collector or sheriff disturb his peace and tranquility?——Happy I am that so many good omens presage the rapid approach of this blessed state of things.—This is the country, Mr. Observer, you enquire after, and the state of things that will secure to you all your wishes. Under such a form of government you may speak and write, with impunity—I hope, Sir, you will not be offended at my difference in opinion—the last year, your sentiments and mine perfectly harmonized—this year, I think I have good reason to change them. A little cool and dispassionate reasoning, I presume will again bring you into the sentiments of your humble servant.

The VICAR O'BRAY.

July 9, 1787.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

In the House of Representatives, June 27, 1787.

ORDERED, That Mr. Jones, Mr. Read, Mr. Manning, (of Salem) Dr. Kilham, and Mr. Davis, (of Plymouth) with such as the honourable Senate may join, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, with the following address.

Sent up for concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate June 28, 1787.

Read and concurred.

And Charles Turner, Ebenezer Bridge, Thompson J. Skinner, and Benjamin Austin, jun. Esquires, are joined.

SAMUEL ADAMS, *President*.

May it please your Excellency,

YOUR Excellency's messages of the 21st inst. containing an offer of three hundred pounds, to be deducted from your salary, as Governor, for the present year, has been attended to, and considered by the two branches of the Legislature, not only as a proof of your Excellency's generosity, but as a mark of your attention to the peculiar situation of the people, and the embarrassed state of our public affairs.

The patriotism and benevolence of your Excellency having been so often experienced in your various stations, we are convinced of the sincerity of the sentiment expressed in your message, that it always gives you the highest pleasure, when consistent with your idea of the public good, to meet the wishes of the people.

The embarrassed situation of this state, pleads in behalf of our constituents to accept your generous and unsolicited favour, though at the same time, we would not wish to have it operate as a precedent to influence any successor in office, to relinquish any part of his yearly salary.

The constitutionality of the question relative to the Governor's salary, being undetermined, we shall, at present, wave our sentiment, on this subject, as this decision, without doubt, will claim the attention of the Legislature when they shall think expedient.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.) May 19.

The order from the court of Spain for the British settlers to remove from the Honduras country on the second of February last, was looked upon by the latter to be horridly cruel, as the settlers do not only cut wood, but have their crops nearly ready for gathering in, at that time of the year. The sixth article of the definitive treaty of peace (signed Sept. 3d, 1784) with his most Christian Majesty, could not be supposed (say the British) to cede to Spain the province of Honduras, it was only meant by the British cabinet, to give up their claim to the country and remove their settlers, but by no means to consider it as Spanish property. In all probability the country on this part of the continent will be the cause of a war between Great-Britain and Spain and that at no great distance from the present period.

NEW-YORK, June 28.

Extract of a letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of the back counties of Virginia, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I have recent advices from the territory of *Kentucky, Holstein, Sallsbucky, French Broad*, the *Cherokee* nation, and as far south as the *Occonas*, and am well assured that there is more peace, good order and contentment in the Cherokee towns, than there is among their *white* neighbours, who are obliged to employ a sett of men they called *regulators* to crush the idle vagabonds and horse thieves that come among them. This plainly demonstrates the necessity of the present Convention. May the Governor of the universe inspire them with wisdom and unanimity."

ALBANY, June 21.

We learn from Washington, that the magistrates of Salem, on the evening of the 12th inst. receiving intelligence that Shays was lurking near the eastermost part of that settlement, at one Wilson's in Sandgate, recommended to lieutenant-colonel Martin immediately to collect a sufficient force and apprehend him and his abettors, at all events. Col. Martin, with a secrecy and dispatch which did him honour, immediately distributed the necessary orders, and at sunrise the next morning about 16 of the Hebron militia, under the command of Capt. Shepherd, and an equal number of light-infantry under captain Clap, of Salem, marched to the place where Shays was said to be concealed.——After searching every suspected place, and making the strictest enquiries of persons who were taken up, they returned disappointed in the object of their expedition.—It appeared, that Shays had for some days past been concealed in a log-house, which he chose, it is presumed, partly on account of its equivocal situation, it being on the borders of Vermont, and possibly within the limits where it exercises jurisdiction: he decamped the preceding night, and left word that he meant to return to Canada, convinced he could no longer remain in these parts with safety.——They were not able to learn whether Shays had received any notice of this excursion, though it is highly probable. Upon the whole, we are happy to inform the public, that the authority of Washington are determined to proceed in the most vigourous manner against any person or persons that may have given Shays intelligence, it he or they can be discovered.

NEW-HAVEN, June 27.

Monday last was committed to the jail in Litchfield, for trial at the next superiour court, Elisha Fones of Southwick, and Joseph French of Chester, state of Massachusetts, for counterfeiting and uttering the paper currency of the state of New-York.

PORTSMOUTH, June 26.

The General Assembly have elected the Hon. John Langdon, John Pickering, Nicholas Gilman and Benjamin Bellows, Esquires, Delegates to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, for the term of one year, from and after the first Monday in November next. Two of the above gentlemen are authorised to represent this State in the Grand Federal Convention, now sitting in Philadelphia.

During the present session, the General Assembly have passed an act, complying with the treaty of peace agreeable to the requisition of Congress.

BOSTON, July 5.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of American *Independence*, the same was celebrated with uncommon marks of joy and festivity. The dawn was announced by a discharge of artillery; and by a peal from all the bells in the several churches of the town. At ten o'clock, the Supreme Executive of the Commonwealth, escorted by the Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. Bradford, proceeded to the Senate Chamber, from whence they marched in procession, attended by the Hon. Senate and the Hon. House of Representatives; the French and Dutch Consuls, the Sheriffs, Secretary, and many other gentlemen of distinction, to the Stone-Chapel, where a prayer suited to the ocasion was addressed to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Thacher, Chaplain to the Legislature: After which an elegant and pertinent Oration was delivered by Thomas Dawes, jun. Esq. at the request of the inhabitants; which we presume to say, was received with the utmost satisfaction by a numerous and splended audience.

NEWPORT, June 28.

A correspondent observes, that it is impolitic for a citizen of this State in his travels abroad to acknowledge his country, unless he can prove a uniform and decided opposition to *Know Ye measures*.——So great disrepute and contempt are we held by our Sister States, that *Rhode-Island-Faith* is become a proverbial term of reproach when one violates his engagements.——If a rebel or pirate escapes from justice, it is suggested that he has fled for refuge here——if language fails of odious epithets to pourtray the finished villain, he is compared to a *Know Ye* judge.——Unhappy State! thy government is distracted, thy trade is ruined, and thy character is fullied by merited reproach——if an enemy had brought us to the precipice of annihilation, our innocence would have invigorated the efforts to rise, but when we reflect that the calamities we feel are deliberately introduced by those who ostentiously profess to *relieve the distressed*——when poverty advances with rapid strides in the prosecution of a system, which was to render our country richer than Eldorado——how can we too strongly execrate the policy of such measures——how can we too bitterly curse the men who have dictated them?

NORTHAMPTON, July 11.

On the night of the 7th instant, the gaol in Great-Barrington was, by the assistance of the tenery, broke open, by which means eleven prisoners made their escape.

We are informed, by a gentlemen who left Lake Champlain the 18th ult. that the British have fitted out a ship of 20 guns, in order to cruise on that Lake; that she was three miles from the line, within our territories, when he came away from thence; that she had taken one vessel said to have been on the smuggling business belonging to the United States; and that the British were also fitting out a gun-boat, which was to accompany the ship in cruising on the Lake. This ship, it is said, was taken from us during the late war.

*** *The sale of the Land belonging to the estate of Joshua Winslow, Esq. deceased, lying in Cabrain, will be on the 26th of July, instead of the 4th, as advertised in this and the two preceding papers.*

GENERAL ORDERS throughout the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of } *Boston, June 22, 1787.*
MASSACHUSETTS. }

THE Officers of the Militia, and other corps, of this Commonwealth, are requested to take notice, that when they appear in their Uniforms, all General and Field Officers will be permitted to wear one Epaulet 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 Governor and Commander in Chief,

ISRAEL KEITH, *Adj. General.*

BROKE Great-Barrington gaol, in the county of Berkshire, on the night of the 7th inst. the following persons, viz.

James McClentick, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complection, committed for costs.

Eleazer Allen, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complection, committed for stealing and cost.

Timothy Doty, about 22 years old, light complection, about 5 feet 7 inches high, committed for burglary.

Benjamin Chapman, about the same height, darkish complection, committed for the same crime.

Squire Horton, about 44 years old, light complection, yellowish hair, a fidler, committed for an assault and battery.

John Dublin, a negro, a large well set fellow, committed for theft.

Robert Eldridge, a short thick set fellow, sentenced to the castle for one year.

Daniel Spencer, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair and eyes, committed for horse stealing.

Ebenezer Crittenden, about 5 feet 10 inches high, darkish hair, dark sharp eyes, very talkative, and has a double share of impudence—he is gone excepted in the general pardon.

Abel Holeman, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, light complection, light shore curled hair, committed for breaking out Austin and Wilcox, prisoners under sentence of death.

Polly Maxwell, about 27 years of age, light complexion, grey eyes, more than middling stature for a girl.

Whoever will take up said prisoners, and return them to the gaol in Great-Barrington, shall have the following rewards, viz. For McClentick, 1 dollar; Allen, 3 dollars; Doty, 8 dollars; Chapman, 8 dollars; Horton, 4 dollars; Dublin, 6 dollars; Eldridge, 5 dollars; Spencer 6 dollars; Crittendon, 15 dollars; Holeman, 15 dollars; Miss Maxwell, 10 dollars.

EBENEZER BEMENT, Gaoler.

July 9, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved lands lying in Middlefield, formerly belonging to Becket, Chester and Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots are taxed in a town tax for the year 1784, town tax for 1785; state tax for 1786, as follows, viz.

		Town tax 1784.			Town tax 1785.			State tax 1786.		
Div.	Lot.	acres.	l.	d.	q.	l.	d.	q.	l.	d.	q.
3	31	57	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1
3	32	62	3	7	2	3	5	1	3	5	1
3	37	52	2	7	0	3	5	1	2	5	1
3	38	17	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	0	2
3	28	17	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	0	2
5	40	41	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	41	56	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	42	40	2	0	0	1	10	2	1	11	0
5	43	48	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	44	44	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	45	48	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	49	44	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	48	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	53	42	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	59	62	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	58	28	1	0	0	0	19	2	0	18	1
5	57	29	1	0	0	0	19	2	0	18	1
5	60	50	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	61	50	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	62	56	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	63	48	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	64	32	1	0	0	0	19	2	0	18	1
5	65	22	1	0	0	0	13	2	0	12	2
5	66	25	1	0	0	0	14	2	0	13	2
5	56	70	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	52	42	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	48	15	0	18	0	0	9	0	0	8	2
5	42	32	1	0	0	0	18	0	0	17	2
5	21	32	0	10	0	0	18	0	0	17	2
5	30	60	2	0	0	1	11	2	1	11	1
5	22	38	1	11	0	1	3	2	1	2	0
5	20	30	1	5	2	1	5	0	0	11	0
5	27	38	1	9	2	1	9	0	1	9	0
5	37	40	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
200	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
201	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
202	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
200	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
240	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
241	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
242	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
218	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
219	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
295	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
298	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
299	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
254	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
253	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	5	0	2
247	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	5	0	2
235	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	5	0	2
230	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	5	0	2
231	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	5	0	2
232	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	5	0	2
234	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	5	0	2
237	50	2	3	1	0	2	4	0	2	19	1
240	50	2	3	1	0	2	4	0	2	19	1
245	50	2	3	1	0	2	4	0	2	19	1
246	50	2	3	1	0	2	4	0	2	19	1
249	50	2	3	1	0	2	4	0	2	19	1
255	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
256	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
257	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
258	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
259	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
260	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
261	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
262	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
263	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
264	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
265	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
266	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
267	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
268	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
269	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
270	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
271	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
272	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
273	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
274	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
275	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
276	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
277	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
278	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
279	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
280	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
281	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
282	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
283	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
284	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
285	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
286	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
287	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
288	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
289	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
290	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
291	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
292	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
293	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
294	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
296	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
297	100	4	6	2	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
36	50	2	3	1	0	2	4	0	2	19	1

Jeremiah Patterson, town tax for 1784, 2/3. for 1785 [illegible] 2/10 1/2. and State tax for the year 1786 [illegible]

Capt. Jeremiah Olmsted, town tax, for the year 1784, 5/8, and for the year 1785 town tax, 7/. 2s.

Jacob Bacontown, tax for 100 acres of land, for the year 1784, 3/10, and for the year 1785, 4/8 1/2.

Major Moses Ashley, taxed for 200 acres of land, in a State tax, for the year 1786.

That if the above taxes, is not paid to us before the third day of September next, at eight o'clock in the morning, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay the said taxes and intervening charges, at the house of Major David Macks, innholder in Middlefield; the said vendue to be continued from day to day, till the whole is compleated, by us the subscribers.

JAMES NOONEY, Collector for 1784.
EPHRAIM SHELDON, do. for 1785.
JOBE ROBBINS, Constable for 1786.

Middlefield, June 16, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of Capt. Ebenezer Wells, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months being allowed to the creditors to bring in their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in said Greenfield, on the third Mondays of August, October, December and January next, from one to six o'clock, P. M. on each day—after which no accounts will be allowed.

Caleb Alvord.
Moses Arms,
Lemuel Smead.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Reuben Wells, Administrator.

Greenfield, June 25, 1787.

For Sale at this Office,
Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States,
By Baron STEUBEN.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c.
given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing Office in Northampton.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

AMPHITRITE's answer to NEPTUNE's letter in Gazette No. 44, by a late speedy arrival.

My dear NEPTUNE,

I THANK you for your letter of intelligence, and for your precaution in sending duplicates, otherwise the intelligence might have failed. Your messengers were faithful, came by the shortest rout and found me where they expected; they were indeed delayed half an hour by poor Verus's misfortune, as he can inform you.---I own I was somewhat surprized at the contents of your letter, and at first a little nonplus'd. I did not expect to hear such tidings concerning my dear Americans. But when I had a little recovered myself, and enquired of Verus and Doris some particulars for more full information, and weighed matters well, I thought proper to return the compliment by the same messengers with like precaution.---You may rally me, dear Neptune, as much as you please on the conduct of my Americans; But let them laugh who win. As thunder is necessary to cleanse the air of noxious vapours, so such risings are sometimes necessary, in free states, to preserve freedom, and my Americans know it. 'Tis true indeed there was no need of it at that time; but they thought it best to bestir themselves seasonably---you know men are influenced by various motives, they will pretend one thing and intend another, the Leaders, you know, always keep their views out of sight, and amuse the ignorant herd with fine stories. The merchants you know, to effect the late revolution cried out against the duty on tea, as what would enslave us; but they did not tell the people that if the Britishers sent tea to America, the American merchants would loose that valuable branch of trade. So others, some who had been in the war before and wanted the emoluments of commissions; others who wanted places in the civil department, which, as the government then was, they could not obtain, joined in the cry, and the herd followed, they carried their point.---So now the cry was set up by designing men, and *grex asinaria sequitur*. Some missed of their object in the revolution, and thought they would take another pull for it; others acted from similar motives. 'Tis true they all met with disappointment now; But it will do them good, it will make them look before they leap next time. Most who ever arrive to wisdom, gain it by their own follies. These people are now sensible of their mistakes, conviction now flows in upon them from every quarter, they now see that county conventions produce nothing but tumults and disorders; they see that it is in vain to stop Courts, for they must and will be set up again; and they see that the way to pay debts is not to try to stop their creditors from legal processes, but to compound with them; they see that they have spent ten times as much to get rid of paying taxes, as it would have cost them to have paid them honestly; and that they must pay them after all; they see that most of their leaders, and many of their dupes have lost most of their estates by this short flurry; they see government must be maintained; they see that a rabble without leaders, or where there are too many leaders is not an army; they had sensitive conviction at Springfield, and powerful conviction at Petersham; and they see it to their own cost: they now see that the last year's General Court did all they could to relieve them, and that they have got such a court this year as suits them; and they have suffered so many hardships of cold, hunger and nakedness, that they will be glad to come home, mind their business and live peaceably for the future. 'Tis true it has cost the good honest peaceable citizens something to convince their deluded brethren of their infatuation and mistake; but when they consider the woful case they would have been in had the insurgents prevailed, they will not grudge what they have expended to preserve so excellent a constitution and form of government. Things will presently and gently settle and get back into their proper channel——what I have written, dear Neptune respects one commonwealth.

——The prospect respecting the nation in general is not so bad as you seem ironically to represent. They have certainly a wise convention, what hinders them from coming to wise resolutions and laying a wise plan for the good of the whole, and what hinders all the states from adopting wise measures, when properly laid before them with the reasons of them? suppose a little footy state should act like crazy people for a season, if the rest are united, they will soon come to their senses.---You know, dear Neptune, I was always disposed in the whole of the last war to view the bright side; I never meet troubles half way, they come fast enough, and when they do come, I get over them or through them as well as I can. My Americans can and will be a happy people.

Hope to meet at time and place agreed ——affairs in this quarter of the globe go on in the usual channel.

AMPHITRITE.

Pleasant Grotto, near Macao,
June 30, 1787.

Supplement to the Debates of the General Assembly of Connecticut.

PAPER MONEY BILL.

Mr. Gillet of Sharon obtained leave of the house to bring in a bill for an emission of paper money; the day before Mr. Peter Bulkley introduced his tendry-bill. Mr. Gillet promised the house, that he would bring in his bill the next morning. When the next morning came, the tendry-bill was introduced into the house not without many a sarcastic sneer, and its twin-brother the paper-money-bill was called for. Mr. Gillet perceiving, from the spirit of the house, that his offspring if introduced, instead of being fostered and nursed up, would be doomed to an untimely grave, told the house, he had not finished it. And whatever the cause may be, whether he fancied that honesty, like a great red dragon, stood before him ready to destroy the paper brat, as soon as it should be born; or whether the atmosphere of the state be unfriendly to such a fungous birth; although symptoms of pain and travel appeared, yet no delivery was effected, during the sessions of the legislature. The disdain of honest men struck the spirit of paper money with terror and dismay; but it is apprehended, that nothing will so effectually lay both this infernal intruder, and the rebellious spirit of Shayism, as the solid, dark, silent, solemn walls of Litchfield gaol.

RUN away from the subscriber, one *John Darro*, a very notorious rascal; who was sentenced to close prison for a high handed crime—he is the same person who was apprehended for passing counterfeit money a few years since. Whoever will apprehend said villain, shall be entitled to a handsome reward.

ZADOK KING, Constable.

Conway, June 29, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,
The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

Watt's Psalms—Primers—Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

China, Glass & Crockery-Ware STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening for Sale, at his new brick Store, a few rods south of the Court-House in Hartford, a large and extensive assortment Articles, the most useful and necessary;—among which is a very great proportion of *Mugs, Bowls, Tea-Pots and Cups and Saucers*, of all kinds and sizes, imported directly from the manufactories, and will be sold *wholesale* and *retail*, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York.

6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass, per box.

A few hogsheads of excellent St. Croix Rum, at 2/8 per gallon.

2,500 wt. choice Bar Soap, at 6d. per pound, and Shaving Soap in boxes, at 9/. per doz.

Various kinds of Wines, Spices, and many articles in the Grocery way, very cheap for Cash.

The highest price will be given, at said Store, for Pot-Ash, Salts of Lye, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and all kinds of Connecticut State Securities—by the Public's most humble Servant.

ASHBEL WELLS, Jun.

Hartford, June 9, 1787. 4t

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *James Oliver*, late of Conway, deceased, either by book, note or bond, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement immediately, to

ALEXANDER OLIVER, Administrator.
(TOT—*de bonis non.*

Conway, June 24, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the lists of 1784 and 1785, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			Town & County Tax.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Joseph Brooks,	3	2	8	3	3	1
William Taylor,	3	5	3	2	6	2
William Watson,	2	2	2			
Edmund Damon, 3/.				0	10	5
Levy Smith,	2	6	0	0	6	0
Rev. S. C. ok's heirs,	3	2	3	1	11	3
Rice,				0	4	2
Bayley,				0	4	2
Warham Smith,	2	5	2	2	6	0
John Hamlin,				0	5	0

Which said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the first day of August next, so much of said Land will be first sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Jared Smith, innholder in Granby, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

SIMEON MOODY, Constable.

Granby, June 25, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

(By Order of the Supreme Judicial Court)

A Number of LOTS of LAND, in the town of Colrain, belonging to the Estate of Joshua Winslow, Esq. formerly of Boston, deceased. The sale to be on the 8th day of July next, at the house of Mr. Robert Miller, in said Colrain, at one o'clock P. M.

Per order of the heirs to said estate

JAMES STEWART.

Colrain, June 5th, 1787.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Wednesday the first of August next, at two o'clock P. M. 150 Acres of LAND, lying in the town of Heath, belonging to the Estate of Jonathan Thayer, late of said Heath, deceased.

ASAHEL THAYER, Administrator.

Heath, June 21, 1787.

RUN away from the subscriber the tenth instant, an apprentice BOY, named William Newton, about twenty years of age, dark complexion, is a heavy youth. All persons are cautioned against harbouring him.——Whoever will take up said Boy and returned him to the subscriber, shall receive Two Dollars and necessary charges. per me.

REUBEN SMITH.

Northfield, June 20, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lands, lying in the town of Charlemont, belonging to non-resident proprietors, are taxed in the year 1785, as follows, viz.

Jonathan Carter of Sudbury, guardian for Lucy Caun Wilder, Connecticut tax, No. 1, 78l. No. 2, 58l. Town tax, 56l. ditto 28l. ditto 12l.—Capt. Joseph Wilder of Lancaster, guardian for Relief Wilder, Continental tax, No. 1, 98l. No. 2, 96l. Town tax, 36l. ditto 18.——The heirs of David Baldwin of Sudbury, Continental tax, No. 1, 2l. 5s. 4d. No. 2, 1l. 14s. 10d. Town tax, 15l. 12s. ditto 7l. 16s.——Jonathan Dickinson, ditto, No. 1, 14l. ditto No. 2, 11l. Town tax, 56l. ditto 28l.—David Hillhouse, Continental tax, No. 1, 18l. No. 2, 14l. Town tax, 65l. ditto 32l. 10s.——Brewer, Continental tax, No. 1, 9l. No. 2, 7l. 12s. Town tax, 36l. ditto 18l.——Joseph Baker, Continental tax, No. 2, 9l. 12s. Town tax, 15l. Unless said taxes are discharged on or before the 25th of August next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Othniel Taylor, innholder in said Charlemont, at two o'clock P. M. on said day, as will pay said taxes and intervening charges.

Benjamin Maxwell, Collector.

Charlemont, June 12, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Lands lying in Granby, that they are taxed in 25l. in a State tax, as follows, viz.

Col. Isaac Royal, 16l. 5s. Rev. Samuel Cook, 25s. William Taylor, 3l. 5s. Elisha Church's heirs, 6d. 2q. Stephen Whitmore, 3l. 5s. Jedediah Ingraham, 15s. John Smiley, 2l. 5s. Charles Chapin, 1l. 5s. Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 2d day of August next, so much of said land will then be sold by Public Vendue, at the house of Jared Smith, innholder in said Granby, at 3 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NATHAN SMITH, jun. Collector.

Granby, June 27, 1787.

JULY 1787. THE NUMB. 162.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

In SENATE, June 25th, 1787.

WHEREAS, by a resolution of the General Court of the 13th day of this present month, the clemency of government is extended to all who have been concerned in the present rebellion, except some of the principal offenders, and those who stood convicted of being concerned in the rebellion aforesaid by due course of law; which act of benignity and mercy ought to induce those unhappy men to return to the open arms of their country and again enjoy the blessings of a free government; but should they still continue their delusion, infatuation and crimes, the whole force of the commonwealth must if necessary, be exerted, to reduce them, and protect the well affected to constitutional government:

And whereas, by the constitution, it is out of the power of the governor, to transport any of the inhabitants of the commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court:

And whereas, also, it may become necessary to obtain the consent of the states, where any of the rebels have taken refuge, to march the troops of this state, within the limits of such states, respectively, in order to prevent an accumulation of force from thieves, and other fugitives joining the rebels, which might render them formidable to other states, as well as this:

Resolved, That his Excellency the governor be, and he hereby is requested to make known, to the states, which have adopted measures for rendering efficacious the exertions of this government for the suppression of the rebellion, the just sense of the legislature entertain of their friendly disposition, and to request of them, and all other states, where any of the rebels may lurk for the purpose of making inroads into this state, that the troops of this state, if necessary, may be permitted, under such restrictions and limitations, as may be by them adopted, to preserve the tranquility of the respective states, and the security of the citizens thereof, to march the troops of this government into the limits of the states where any of the rebels may have taken residence for rebellious purposes, or with an intention of plundering, captivating, or annoying any of the citizens of this commonwealth, and having obtained such permission his excellency the governor is hereby authorised and empowered to march the forces of government, out of the limits of the commonwealth, and to encounter, resist and pursue, by force of arms, as well without as within the limits of this commonwealth; and also to kill, slay and destroy if necessary, and conquer by all fitting ways, enterprises and means whatsoever, all and every of the rebels aforesaid, and all who may join, aid, abet, and support them, and who in a hostile manner shall attempt, or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this commonwealth.

And whereas, it may become necessary, should the lenient measures, which have been adopted, not produce the effect thereby designed to make further provision to enable the supreme executive totally to suppress the the rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That his Excellency the governor be and he hereby is, requested, agreeably to the constitution, should the safety and protection of the well-affected to government in his opinion require it, to raise, by voluntary enlistment or draft from the militia, such a force as in his opinion shall be necessary wholly and effectually to subdue all persons, who may at any time be in arms against the government of this commonwealth; and the whole expense arising thereby shall be defrayed out of the first monies which may come into the treasury for the use of government, from any taxes or duties already laid, or which may be hereafter granted, and which have not yet been appropriated.

And whereas, some of the persons to whom offers of mercy have been repeatedly made, may be encouraged, from a mistaken idea of the lenity of government, to persist in their wicked and destructive courses, in expectation that the legislature will renew their acts of grace after a commission of new offences:

Resolved, As the determination of the General Court, that no further act of grace and clemency, consistent with the dignity of government, and that safety and protection which ought to be extended to the peaceable and well-affected citizens of the commonwealth can be made to the persons aforesaid.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 29, 1787. Read and concurred.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

AN ESSAY on HARD TIMES.

THERE cannot possibly be any situation, in which the collective members of a community can be so placed, but some will complain of *hard times*. The superior industry, frugality and abilities of some will ever produce wealth and respect, while the idleness and dissipation of others must beget contempt and indigence. Hence an unavoidable distinction will take place, not from the design of individuals, but is the consequence naturally resulting from the pursuit of different plans in life; and hence, in some measure, every individual is answerable for his want of respect, and frequently for his indigence.—Poverty, general speaking, is not so much the fault of the soil and government, as of custom and education: Where the youth were taught to hold manual labour in contempt, there poverty and her attendants will triumph.—The riches of a country do not so much consist in the number of inhabitants, as the quantity of labour; therefore, in those countries where labour is not regarded as a *virtue*, want and wretchedness will finally close the period of their political existence.

As the riches of the United States must ultimately depend upon the tillage of the earth, it is an happiness that our soil is admirably adapted to the different branches of agriculture; and when our land does not produce, it is more commonly owing to the sterility of labour than of the soil.—He who has the happiness to possess land, is in possession of a mine; but if the land is not cultivated, it is as useless as hidden ore, and that person who has the free use of his limbs, is in possession of an independent treasure; but if, like the miser with his wealth, he is sparing in the use of them he must expect to meet insult and want.

Could a just comparison be drawn between the ease with which those support themselves, who follow agriculture and mechanical employments, and those who follow a hunting life, the balance would be infinitely in favour of the former; the latter are always in precarious circumstances, for the most provident are incapable of displaying their frugality; they are always in want of some of the necessaries of life, and soon become constitutionally habituated to idleness, and nothing but the desire of supporting a miserable existence, can stimulate them to action; the government of such a people will always want energy, and they will ever have *hard times*.—It may be laid down as a general rule, that the life of an industrious man, is a life of ease; but the life of an idle one, is a life of hardship and want.

A wise and superintending Providence has at all times been attentive to the happiness of man; we have all the requisites for happiness; we are free; the value of our labour in our own; we possess one of the finest countries in the world; and the fault is certainly our own, if we complain of *hard times*.

LONDON.

The captain of a ship, whose wife died abroad, brought home a coffin, in which were supposed to be the remains of his once beloved wife. It was suffered to be taken on shore without searching, and the *lady* lay in state several days before she was interred; however at last, a hearse was prepared, and two mourning coaches attended with the relations of the deceased, and the procession moved on slowly towards Stepney, where the coffin was deposited. About 12 o'clock at night, Mr. Tankard and his men coming by the church-yard, observed some men a digging, and a cart hard by, they watched the motion of those *resurrection*-men, and presently saw them open the coffin and take out the *body*, which consisted of upwards of five hundred pieces of muslin, and various other contraband articles.—Mr. Taskard suffered them to proceed with their *corpse* till they came to Ratcliffe-cross, where he got assistance, and seized the whole.

A letter lately received from the continent, mentions amongst the extraordinary instances of longevity we sometimes meet with, that of a man now living at Paris, who for a criminal offence was sentenced to imprisonment for a hundred years. This term has actually expired about three months since, and he compleated it in the same prison, where at his own particular request, he still remains, and intends to stay in his old and familiar residence during the remainder of his existence.

The subject and advantages of toleration are very little understood by the orators of England. The late King of Prussia was the only Prince of modern times, who could avail himself by all its advantages. In Neufchatel, Mr. Petit Pierre, a Calvanistick Clergyman, hast doubts on the eternity of hell-torments, and never alluded to them in his sermons. The Orthodox preachers alarmed the people, and Mr. Petit Pierre was suspended.—The Ministers, who in all regions are fond of profecution, obtained a memorial to the King, to oblige Mr. Petit Pierre to preach on hell-torments, or to punish him. The King wrote at the bottom of the memorial, "If the people of Neufchatel choose to be eternally damned, so be it; but the King requires, that the conscience of the minister be not molested."

The late *Jonas Hanway* having hired a coachman, telling him the duty he required, concluding, "you will attend with the rest of my family every evening at prayers."—"Prayers, Sir!" says the descendent of Jehu. "Why, did you never say your prayers?" asked Mr. Hanway, "I have never lived in a praying family."—But have you any objection to say your prayers?"—"No, Sir; I have no objection, *but I hope you will excuse it in my wages.*"

After the business of the session was finished, Samuel Burt, convicted of forgery, was put to the bar, and informed, that his Majesty, in his royal clemency, had been pleased to extend his mercy to him, upon condition that he should be transported during his natural life. The prisoner bowed respectfully to the court, and immediately addressed the recorder with his "most humble and unfeigned thanks for the kindness and humanity of the recorder, the sheriffs, and the other gentlemen who had interested themselves in his favour, and had so effectually represented his unhappy case to the throne; that his Majesty, whose humanity could only be equalled by his love of virtue, had extended his mercy; but however flattering the prospect of preserving life might be to a man in a different situation; yet that he, now that he was sunk and degraded in society, was totally insensible of the blessing. Life was no longer an object with him as it was utterly impossible that he could be joined in union with the person that was dearer to him than life itself. Under such circumstances, although he was truly sensible of his Majesty's goodness and clemency, yet he must positively decline the terms offered to him: preferring death to the prolongation of a life which could not be otherwise than truly miserable." The whole court was astonished at this address; and after consultation, Mr. Recorder remanded the prisoner back to the gaol, to be brought up again the first day of next session.

NEW-YORK, June 28.

By the ship George, Capt. Hunter, in 6 weeks from Glasgow, we are favoured with the following intelligence.

LONDON, April 17.

By authentic letter from Vienna we are informed, that on the 29th day of March the Russian troops, supposed to be assistants at a coronation pomp, compleatly invested the very important fortress Oczakoff, which, it is generally supposed, must surrender very speedily; as the Turks are by no means prepared with provisions, stores, or ammunition.—Nothing but a decisive action in favour of the Ottoman army, that may come to its relief, may save the place, in which there are now upwards of twenty thousand Sephis.

On Thursday night a paper was read before the royal society, giving an account of a new COMET which was seen the 10th instant at Paris; and also another paper proving that the wolf, the jackal and the dog, are of the same species.

April 24. Affairs in France are still in very great confusion. Monf. de Calonne having asserted, that the cause of the derangements of the public finances was owing to Mr. Neckar, having left a deficiency of upwards of two millions sterling in the treasury, the latter wrote to the former demanding an explanation; receiving no answer, Mr. Neckar wrote to the King, accusing Mr. Calonne, and stating, that in place of deficiency, he had left a surplus, as a proof of which he referred to an account he delivered to his Majesty in 1781. He farther requested to be confronted to M. de Calonne, in the assembly of notables, to justify himself; and added, that though much inferior to his antagonist in the powers of eloquence, yet the voice of justice must prevail. His Majesty refused this request, upon which Mr. Neckar made an appeal to the public in a pamphlet, written with that boldness and freedom which are the characteristics of a republican. Mr. Neckar is a native of Switzerland. It conveys the language of honest reason and truth. Mr. Neckar was immediately, in consequence of it, banished from Paris.

Orders are given from the war-office, for the 4th, 5th, and 26th regiments, now on duty in Ireland, to be embarked at Cork for Quebec immediately, where shipping are provided for them. Two regiments now on duty in Canada are to come home, so that the reinforcement will be one regiment only; but it is expected a further force will be sent in the course of the summer, as Lord Dorchester has informed the necessity, in the present situation of affairs, of reinforcing all the posts in Canada.

On Tuesday last arrived in this port his Most Christian Majesty's Packet le Courier de l'Europe, Clement de Fournier, Esq. Commander, in 45 days from Havre de-grace.

By this packet later intelligence is received, respecting the assembly of NOTABLES, than by the ship George. We are told by a London paragraph of the 24th of April (see London head) that Monsieur Neckar was banished from Paris. But, we are assured, that is not the fact; Mr. Neckar simply retreated a few leagues and returned.

It is a notorious fact, that M. de Calpne is dismissed, to which account is added, in private letters to a respectable gentleman in this city, the following anecdote respecting him—That while on his expeditious rout through the country, he passed a place of execution, where a malefactor had just received the rewards of his demerits; and on his arrival, the intelligence of his personage soon buzzed through the numerous crowd, whose rage was so great that it was with difficulty that the police prevented his being absolutely *hung* upon the gallows, through the two standards of which they passed him and his coach.

Extract of a letter from Paris April 13.

"Versailles is in the greatest confusion; no body is to be trusted; all the King's ministers are disgraced.

"M. de Calonne is ordered not to leave Versailles, where he is now kept in sight. He would have been impeached when in place as minister, but it was thought disrespectful to his Majesty. He is now impeached by M. le Marquis de la Fayette.

"Monf de Fourquier is named Controlleur de Finance, but only to fill up the gap—it is not supposed he can keep it long.—

"Le Garde de Sceaux, M. de Marsomesnil, is exiled or confined to his house; and M. la Morgnon named in his place.

"Le Controlleur des Batiments du Roi, inspector of the King's buildings, M. de Angerville, is dismissed; and the first president of the parliament of Paris, Mr. de Aligre, is defired to demand his conge; if he refuses he will be instantly prosecuted for mal-administration. M. d'Ormesson is named to succeed him. These are the Principal changes.

"M. le Marquis de Vandreuil, brother to the Admiral of that name, a great favourite of the Queen, wanted the place of Controlleur de Batimens du Roi, but he is also in disgrace.

"To give you some little idea of the peculations of the ministers of this country, take the following circumstance:

"Monf. de Baron d' Afpagrac (brother to the Abbe the great speculator in the funds, sent or ordered to the Bastile a little while ago) proprietor of the county of Sancerre. This county was represented to his Majesty as a purchase worthy his attention, and what he bught not to let slip. You must know that a speculation of this kind to a minister, is more lucrative than making a Nabob. The King cannot alienate the crown lands, but he can make an exchange; the Baron would not sell absolutely for money only, but demanded something in exchange, and some money. The county of Sancerre was accordingly estimated at 1,700,000 French livres; one million was paid in money; and for the 700,000 livres, as many different parcels of woodland and meadow, &c. in the different parts of kingdom, belonging to the King, were to be assigned, as, by investigation by the Nobles, are found to be worth, 14,000,000 of livres; so that 30,000l. sterling was to have been purchased by his Majesty with 600,000l. you may judge from this sum, what would have been the good will to the minister who made the bargain. During M. de Calonne's administration, nothing has been transacted without his being secretly touched. The purchase of L'Orient, from the Prince Guimenee, was of the same kind: but the impeachment by Monf. de la Fayette demands a rigorous inquiry into all these matters. It is said, Calonne is a defaulter for 150,000,000 livres.—Such are the facts and reports of the day.

"In the beginning of the *Assemblee des Notables*, M. de Calonne foreseeing, from the spirit and vigour of the members, the affair would turn out badly for him, advised the King to sign five lettres des cachets, for as many of the heads which he refused, by nobly saying, "They were called together to consult for his benefit, and they should debate in all freedom." Lately he had again the audacity to propose to his Majesty to dismiss the Garde de Sceaux, and to sign 32 lettres des cachets for the different notables, archbishops, bishops, &c. &c. It was this last application which decided the King, who most undoubtedly wishes to do what is right; but how is he to do it from whom truth, right, and justice are always hidden? It is even said, that the King did not sign a lettre de cachet against Mirabeau; but that he was frightened out of the town by the minister, who was afraid his abilities would open the eyes of the King and people; for his majesty replied, "No, he would not; that he had written the book with a good intention, and did not deserve punishment." These are noble sentiments, give me leave to tell you, from absolute power."

The following is the impeachment of M. de Calonne by the Marquis de la Fayette.

"Monseigneur,

"THE King desires us to indicate no particular abuses, but in signing our names; the advice which I gave on Saturday has procured to us this permission; I will profit by it, with zeal, impartiality, and liberality, which are in my heart. I have said, that it was necessary to attack the monster of stock-jobbers. His Majesty deigns to assure us, that he does not support stock-jobbing; I had been the interpreter only of the public alarm.

"I propofed, and now propose to the office, that his Majesty be supplicated to order a serious examination, by persons not suspected, of all the gifts of the King, of domains, as well as of the titles of gifts, sales, exchanges, or purchases, which are or ought to be in the chamber of accounts, so that his Majesty may know the value of those he has made, investigate burdensome contracts which have not been liquidated, and break those wherein he has since his succession to the throne been injured of more than one half. And to support my suspicions by some examples, I have quoted the contraft of L'Orient, because the public has been scandalized, in learning that, for the seigneury of L'Orient and the lands of Chatel, being together worth no more than 180,000 livres a year, the Prince of Guimence has had the principalities of Dombes, estimated at 40,000 livres rent (without reckoning fay they, had obtained poffeffion of it) and the immenfe fum of 12,300,000 livres payable in 25 years.

"I have quoted the exchange of the Compte of Sancerre, because I fear it has been paid for by 8000 acres of wood, of which 3000, 3 or 500, in the county of Blaiois, are worth of themselves, as it is faid, the Compte of Sancerre; and that the public adds to these 8000 acres a great number of lands in different provinces, and a great fum given to M. le Baron d'Espagnac.

"I have the mortification to believe, that the King has acquired, since his accession to the throne, about 100,000 livres of revenue in lands and forefts, which he has paid for with about 700,000 livres a year; 50,000 of which, or thereabout, in annuities for livres; and that he has gained on this occasion, either in ready money or engagements to pay it, at ftated terms, upwards of 45 millions.

"It is poffible I may be deceived, but a great disorder supposes a great depredation.

"I ask why the miniflers of finance propose to the King purchases or exchanges, which not being by any means proper for him, can only serve the purchases of particulars.

"I might perhaps ask alfo, why the King is made to purchase domains, at the same time that it is tha't neceffary to fell those he has.

"I am not the King's Council, neither of the Chamber of Accounts, nor one of the administration of Domains; I cannot, therefore, verify what I indicate; but my patriotism is alarmed, and I folicit a rigorous examination.

And fince the information now given is signed by me, and is to be laid before his Majesty, I repeat with double confidence, the reflection I have fubmitted to Monfeigneur, which is, that the millions which are diffipated are levied by impofts, and that impofts can be juftified only by the neceffities of the ftate; that fo many millions abandoned to depredation or to avarice, are the produce of the fweat of the brows, of the tears, and, perhaps, of the blood of the people; and that the calculation of the misfortunes which have been caufed to compofe thofe fums fo lightly and prodigally diffipated it is a frightful one; for the juftice and goodnefs which we know to be the natural fentiments of his Majefty.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE."

WILMINGTON, June 22.

A correspondent has informed us, that a quantity of base plugs in gold are in circulation, marked D. M.—I. W.—C. G.—I. A.—W. G.—I. K.—W. W. We hope this notice will caution the public against receiving them.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

The fupreme executive counfel confidering the seditious tendency of the proceedings of certain perfons, who affembled on the feventh of May laft, at Eafton, in Northampton county, ftiling themfelves a Town-Meeting, and who, among other things, determined to refufe the payment of taxes, and to labour the inhabitants of the other townfhips of the county to with-hold their taxes unlefs a certain act of the legiflature was repealed——directed the attorney general to proficute fuch of them, as had been moft active on this occafion; accordingly the warrants of his honour the chief juftice were taken out for Dr. Andrew Leckie and Garret Broadhead, who early this week were brought down before the judge, in the cuftody of the Sheriff of Northampton, and bound with proper fureties to appear and anfwer for their mifconduct, at the next affizes for the county. Three others by direction of the chief juftice, have been admitted to bail before Juftice Lucas at Eafton. Dr. Smith, of Northampton-county who is alfo accufed) being from home, has not yet been brought to this city. Thus hath care been taken to nip the beginning of diforders in the bud.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

By the feveral papers in the neighbouring ftates, we find, that the anniverfary of the American Independence has been generally celebrated with extraordinary feftivity and military parade; at Boston and Philadelphia in particular, where the ceremonies were commenced, by a folemn addrefs to the king of kings. At Philadelphia, an oration was delivered by James Campbell, Efq. to a numerous and crowded auditory. At Princeton, Trenton, &c. in New-Jerfey, we hear that the day was celebrated by all ranks of people—females not excepted, who, almoft without exception, appeared in public, decorated with the natural and moft beautiful ornaments of their country, viz. green branches, and flowers.

A London paper fays:—The fpeedy downfall of the Britifh empire may with reafon be prognofticated, when it is afferted with precifion, that the intereft of the national debt amounts to the enormous fum of *twenty-four thoufand pounds a day.*

Seven ftates aflembled in Congrefs on the 9th inftant, viz. Maffachufetts, New-York, New-Jerfey, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia. The prefident being abfent, they proceeded to the choice of a chairman, when the Hon. William Grayfon, Efq. was elected.

BENNINGTON, June 18:

On Saturday laft a perfon paffed through town, charged with difpatches to Shays, Wheeler, &c. directed them at Ifle aux Noix, and written by the leading members of the prefent Houfe of Repreferitatives in Maffachufetts. The letters contain aflurances of pardon to them and their adherents, provided they would prefer a petition.

LANSINGBOROUGH, June 25.

A gentleman who paffed through town laft Saturday, from Egremont, informs, that on the 18th inft. an number of the infurgents, among whom were *Adams* and *Dunham*, paid a vifit to a Mr. Kellogg, of that place, who was faluted by Dunham with the breech of a gun, then robbed of every thing valuable in his houfe, even to the fhirt upon his back. Mr. Kellogg would probably have received more abufe, had he not, in the confufion of plundering the houfe, made his efcape at a back door. The ruffians in proceeded to the houfe of E. Hopkins, Efq. into which they difcharged five balls that paffed thro' the curtains of the bed in which they fuppofed he lodged; but their ufual cowardice prevented their entering the houfe, as they knew Mr. Hopkins to be armed, and concluded he would oppofe them.

Their next attack was upon the defenceleft houfe of the Rev. Elipha'et Steel, who they robbed of about forty pounds worth of provifions and cloathing; they alfo took from the Rev. Mr. Alexander, (who happened that night to be at Mr. Steel's) his hat, great-coat, and watch. They then fled over the line into this ftate, where it is fuppofed they will endeavour to continue undifcovered till their ill gotten gains are confumed, when, it is expected, they will again vifit the inhabitants of Berkfhire.

We are informed, by the fame gentleman, that a number of the principal inhabitants of Berkfhire have figned a fubfcription-paper, offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for either Dunham or Adams, double the fum for both, and half the faid fum for either of their accomplices in the abovementioned robberies.—We prefume that a bare reprefentation of the facts will be fufficient to induce every honeft man to exert himfelf in apprehending fuch nefarious villains.

SHELBURNE, (Nova-Scotia) June 14.

Extract of a letter from Madras, in the Eaft-Indies, dated August 1, 1786, received via New-York.

"The French are fortifying Pondicherry in the ftrongeft manner, and we expect they will not remain quiet long. No Engliflman can walk their streets without being affronted in the baseft manner. Within these two months past, a ship loaded with salt, belonging to the French, and convoyed by one of their frigates, in attempting to pass Buge-Buge, an Englifh fort, where veffels loaded with salt are obliged to stop, was fired upon from the fort, and the frigate returned the shot, in consequence of which the fort immediately fired fix 24 lb. fhot into the frigate, and funk her. The salt-ship then came to an anchor, one the Englifh company made a prize of her. The French Governor has fent a frigate to Europe concerning it, and we expect a war shortly."

BOSTON, July 9.

Saturday laft his Excellency the Governor was pleafed to prorogue the General Court of this Commonwealth to Wednefday the 17th day of October next, after figning his aflent to the following acts, viz.

An act for authorifing two or more Juftices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to hold feffions of the faid Court in the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln.

An act to divide the town of Greenwich into two parifhes, and for including the town of Belchertown, in the fourth parifh.

An act to eftablifh Naval-officers and Notaries public in places not already by law eftablifhed.

An act in addition to an act made in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-four, intitled "An act directing the mode of transferring real eftates by deed, and for preventing fraud therein.

An act for continuing an act, intitled "An act for fufpending the laws for the collection of private debts under certain limitation."

An act for incorporating the weflerly part of the town of Dartmouth, in the county of Briftol, into a feparate town, by the name of Weftport.

An act to empower the fecond parifh in Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland, to exchange the parfonage of lands, belonging to the faid fecond parifh, for twenty acres of marfh, lying within faid town.

An act for regulating the fees of the Naval-officers within this Commonwealth, and repealing the laws heretofore made for that purpofe.

An act for naturalizing John Gore, Efq.

An act to prevent the diftruction, and to regulate the catching of the fifh called alewives, in their paffages up the rivers and ftreams, in the town of Harwich, in the county of Barnftable.

An act fetting off John Dexter and others, therein named, with their eftates, from the north parifh in Malden, and annexing them to the fouth parifh in the faid town.

An act for changing the name of Thomas Graves Ruffel, to Thomas Ruffel Graves.

An act repealing an act paffed in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and eighty three, entitled "An act for raifing by lottery the fum of three thoufand pounds, for the purpofe of building a glafs houfe, and promoting the manufacture of crown and other glafs in Boflon; and for the purpofe of promoting the manufacture of crown and other glafs within this Commonwealth."

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for erecting the northerly part of the town of Shutefbury, and that part of a tract of land, called Evingsthire, which lies on the fouth fide of Miller's River, into a feparate town, by the name of Wendell."

NORTHAMPTON, July 18.

We hear from Weftampton, that Mr. Sylveftet Judd of that town, lately had a fon born, and has called his name *Jacob Walker*, in memory of the unfortunate young man who was killed at Bernardfton laft winter, in defence of the rights of mankind, and in fupport of the laws of God and his country.

Where is *Shays*? (exclaims a correspondent)——Is he in Canada, Vermont, or White-Creek?——Thefe queftions have a thoufand times been afked, and as often has the curiofity of the enquirers remained ungratified——It is not alone, at the Head of an armed Banditti, in Berkfhire, in the Forefts of Canada or Vermont, or the Cliffs of Sandgate, we are to look for *Shays*——*Shays* is eflentially the fame, whether acting in the character of a foldier, or fitting in magifterial importance in the form of the gubernatorial *Jack-Tar*——*mutato nomine* is all the difference.——Where there is the mock femblance of government without energy——there is *Shays*——Where the ftrie wd eye of Villainy peeps through the feemly mafk of juftice——there is *Shays*——Where a bafe regard to private intereft acts in obftinate oppofition to the general welfare——there is *Shays*——he lives in the depreciated currency of one State——he triumphs in the Tender-Act of another.

*** *An answer to Junius, is received, and will appear in our next*

Mr. BUTLER,

Please to infert in your paper the following ufeful and droll ftory of a letter, which appears to be wrote by one of Shays's emiffaries—it was pinch'd up in Weftfield ftreet—the public, from its contents, will judge of its originality. Yours, &c.

"Weft-Springfield, June 26, 1787.

"My dear GUNKEAT,

"AGREEABLE to our laft conclufion, I have been the route through the Maffachufetts State, and am on my return to this place, and fhall expect to be at St. John's by the middle of July, at fartheft. Having this opportunity of conveyance, I write a few of the obfervations I have made refpecting political matters, and have been fortunate in the difcovery. Have frequently mixed myfelf in company with all claffes of men and of various fentiments. I find to my agreeable furprife, that the movements of government exceed our moft fanguine wifhes. Sir, I can aflure you that our laft year's craft, in calling the then adminiftration by the odious names of tyrannical, unconftitutional meafures, and complaints of high falaries of men in office—infupportable taxes and no public debts paid, with many abufive grievances by no means to be fubmitted to by a free people, has had all the effects on the minds of the common people that we ever wifhed for; and all thanks is due from us to the artful genius and induftry of fome of our party, who improved all opportunities to inftil in the minds of the unweary and ignorant every idea of its being in reality a tyrannical oppreffive government, and by this piece of artifice, there is a fpirit of jealoufy and diftruft amongft the common people againft all the men of experience and influence in the ftate. Confequently you will find by the returns of the new members for the General Court, are moftly fuch as we fhould have chofen. Sir, this new aflembly have done much already, and have taken off the difqualifying act and ordered a return of the fire arms to our brave boys again, and have granted a general pardon, unafked for by us, with a few exceptions, of which, Sir, you are one. But fear not, you will find that our renowned Wheeler is reftored to full charity and confidence, which I muft conftrue as an earneft of a pardon for the whole at a future time. You will difcover fome of the feelings of the prefent from the former Court, in that they have given the addition of *gentleman* to your names, which you will accept as a compliment from the Court for this time. Our illuftrious Governor and Council have confented that the government party fhould be fo far gratified as to attend our brave Parmenter and McCulloch to the gallows and back again to the prifon, and this I prefume will be the laft of it; and we have no fmall grounds of hope that this Court will look up fome of our old objects, and that public fecurities of all kinds will be brought down to their going price, or paper money iffued for their payment, and in one year more, poffibly, we fhall have a leveling and diviflon of property under the function of law. Agreeable to the predictions of fome of our party, the difqualifying act has been hurtful and has kept back fome of our friends for this year, as many of the towns have fent reprefentatives that keep up the old outcry in the General Court, viz. that they muft fupport their conftitutional rights and enforce obedience to the laws of the ftate, and to pay ftrict attention to public faith, honour, honeftv, juftice and righteoufnefs, in all public and private contracts, &c. But notwithftanding all this noife about conficntioufnefs and integrity, in one year more it is probable we fhall be in as agreeable circumftances as Rhode-Ifland is at prefent. Sir, you will find the Court have agreed and ordered five hundred men to be raifed for a limited time—the government party fay this is only an artificial parade and fhew of authority and protection, when in fact they, by their conduct, don't mean the foldery fhall hurt fo much as an hair of the rebels heads.—They fpeak of the proceedings of the Court in thefe movements, not only as childifh weaknefs in government, but as an open connivirg at and flattering the moft obftinate and baffeft of men, and to wink at their captivating, robbing, plundering and murdering their beft citizens. Some of the government even fpurn at an amendment of a refolve of the Senate by the Houfe of Reprefentatives, in confequence of a motion made by one Dr. Jarvis, by his artificial abufe of words, they fay, it is evident that the Court expect to coufin and flatter them into a belief of their intentions to fupport the dignity of authority, and approve of the former Court's meafures to quafh rebellion.

Dear fir, I can aflure you that many of the firft characters, & of the common people in the government, do folemnly declare, that let what inftructions, rebellions, or civil wars take place, they will not turn out again to fupport fuch a difjointed, fhackling government as this was, or any other republican government, where the people are fo deftitute of virtue, and turn liberty into licentioufnefs. The government people fay that there is fuch a part of the inhabitants that are willingly ignorant of the nature of true liberty, or fuch as the conftitution points out, and all the advantages that would be injoyed by fupporting the fame: but fay they, it is probable that the lofs of them will bring them to a fenfe of their value—and unlefs the Federal Convention now fitting, fhould be fo wife and lucky as to conftitute all the ftates under one head or form of government, which they don't put much dependence on, as they fay it is not likely that all the ftates will ever voluntarily fall in with any one plan of government; yet notwithftanding there be fome of the firft characters in thefe eaftern ftates that have fome object a head, from which they form large expectations. In cafe there is no accommodation from the Federal Committee, by what little I can difcover, this chain of connection reaches through the United States, which includes no fmall number of the men of enterprize, of power, experience, wealth and military fkill; and it is fuppofed there is fome mutual agreement as to the form of government and the plan of opperation, and the courfe of their movements, by which means they expect to bring about a fudden and univerfal revolution without the fhedding of much if any blood; and this new government is to be on the moft liberal principles, if well ufed by the fubject; but nervous if abufed—The outlines of this new form of government, are fuppofed to be planned nearly in the following order, viz.

THE Collector of Impoft and Excife for the county of Hampfhire, gives notice, that all perfons in faid county, who took out leeches in Auguft 1785, and have not fince renewed it, and have neglected to fettle their Excife accounts agreeably to law, that the recognizances of all fuch delinquents will be put in fuit in Auguft next, unlefs prevented by a fpeedy fettlement. Alfo all perfons that are indebted to the faid Collector, by bond, are requefted to fettle and difcharge the fame before Auguft court, as they would wifh to avoid trouble and expence.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Impoft (& Excife for the county of Hampfhire.

Northampton, July 16, 1787.

WE the Subfcribers being appointed Commiffioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eftate of Capt. Benjamin Clark, late of Colrain, deceafed, reprefented infolvent, and four months longer being allowed for the creditors to bring in their accounts, Hereby give notice, that we fhall attend faid buffnefs on the third Monday in Auguft, fecond Monday in September, and firft Monday in Octoben next, at the dwelling-houfe of the deceafed.

James Stewart,
Joſeph Babcock,
Peleg Babcock.

Colrain, July 17, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-refident proprietors of lands in the town of Norwich, county of Hampfhire, that their lands are taxed in the lifts of 1784, 1785, and 1786, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town & county tax.
1784.	l. s. d. q.	l. s. d. q.
Edward Walker, Efq.	0 8 1 0	0 6 8 0
Daniel Wood,	0 1 1 1	
Capt. Samuel Ward,	0 2 8 1	0 13 4 0
Timothy Leffer,	0 11 11 0	0 15 0 0
David Crow,	0 1 4 0	0 3 4 0
Jofeph Gorham,	0 0 6 1	0 1 8 0
Ebenezer Pelton,	0 1 3 1	
Samuel Smith,	0 1 3 1	0 3 4 0
1785.		
George Green,	2 3 6 0	1 5 4 0
Edward Walker, Efq.	0 13 5 0	
Capt. Samuel Ward,	0 12 9 0	0 7 2 0
Benjamin Coit, Efq.	1 7 4 0	0 5 0 0
David Crow,	0 2 0 0	0 1 3 0
Timothy Leffer,		0 10 3 0
Ebenezer Pelton,		0 2 1 0
Daniel Wood,		0 2 8 0
1786.		
Capt. Edward Walker,		0 7 0 0
George Green,		1 10 0 0
Capt. Samuel Ward,		0 15 10 0
Benjamin Coit, Efq.		0 12 6 0
David Crow,		0 2 10 0

Unlefs faid taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of Auguft next, fo much of faid land will then be fold at public vendue, at the houfe of Maj. Thomas J. Douglafs, innholder in Norwich, at one o'clock P. M. as will be fufficient to difcharge the fame, with intervening charges.

JONATHAN TOWEL, Collector for 1784.
JOHN GRISWOLD, Collector for 1785 & 1786.

Norwich, July 9, 1787.

WE the fubfcribers being appointed Commiffioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampfhire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eftate of Capt. Ebenezer Wells, late of Greenfield, deceafed, reprefented infolvent, and eight months being allowed to the creditors to bring in and fupport their claims; hereby give notice, that we fhall attend faid buffnefs at the houfe of Caleb Alvord, innholder in faid Greenfield, on the third Mondays of Auguft, October, December and January next, from one to fix o'clock, P. M. on each day—after which no accounts will be allowed.

Caleb Alvord.
Jofeph Arms,
Lemuel Smead.

All perfons indebted to faid eftate, are requefted to make immediate payment, to

Reuben Wells, Adminiftrator.

Greenfield, June 25, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

(By Order of the Supreme Judicial Court)

A Number of LOTS of LAND, in the town of Colrain; belonging to the Eftate of Jofhua Winflow, Efq. formerly of Boflon, deceafed. The fale to be on the 26th day of July next, at the houfe of Mr. Robert Miller, in faid Colrain, at one o'clock P. M.

Per order of the heirs to faid eftate.

JAMES STEWART.

Colrain, June 25, 1787.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

By giving the following a place in your Gazette, you will oblige a cuſtomer.

Friend TOBIAS,

IN Gazette No. 36, I obſerved your piece, which wants an explanation, who you mean by thoſe rebellious ſons, and who is the father you ſpeak of. I was of the opinion you meant the king of Great-Britain for this father, till I read that the father was neceſſitated to awake and ſuppreſs the rage, and by his power ſuppreſſed his ſons. This put me upon thinking that it was not the king of Great-Britain that was the father you mention, for he did not overcome his rebellious ſons—they were verily guilty of the greateſt rebellion and cauſeleſs that hiſtory ever painted out. His ſons would not have him to reign over them becauſe he enacted a ſmall duty, not two per cent. on the intereſt of the nominal ſum, which he had expended in protecting them from the violence of a ſavage nation and other enemies: Sure you cannot mean him to be this father. I have heard of a family rebellion in a family where the father come to a treaty with his rebellious ſons, and was to quit unto them certain premiſes, on conſideration that they ſhould pay his loyal ſons for that part of the premiſes which was their real property before the rebellion; and theſe rebellious ſons promiſed in the moſt ſolemn terms to fulfil the requeſt of their father; but their hearts got hardened like Pharaoh king of Egypt, they would not fulfil the contract, but forfeited what little honour they ever had,—they would not pay the loyal ſons, nor let them come within the territories: They broke the ſolemn engagements with their father, and Pharaoh like, they oppreſſed their poor brethren. They aſſumed authority over thoſe they had flattered into the rebellion, and ſet up the great Whore of Babylon with the golden cup in her hand, full of gall and bitterneſs—Their cry againſt their brethren was, hang them, they are rebels—They did not conſider they were once rebels themſelves. This has been the conduct of thoſe rebellious ſons, and many more outrageous cruelties which they have tranſacted, too bad for my pen to paint. I would not be too tedious; but give me leave to aſk you ſome queſtion—Are you the ſon of Tobit, or have you changed your name from that of Tobiah to that of Tobias,—if you are Tobiah, you are one of Sanballat's aſſociates, and not a friend to Iſrael—I take you to be Tobiah. If you had been the ſon of good old Tobit, you would not have been for killing your brethren for that which you are guilty of every day. Who turned rebel againſt their king? Perhaps you will anſwer, Abſalom.—Queſtion, Are there not many Abſaloms in Boſton? Are they not blind that they cannot diſcern the ſigns of the times?—Query, If you are the true Tobias, your father is yet blind, and you have not done as the Angel Raphael directed you: You ſhould have been in Boſton a-burning the heart and liver of your fiſh to drive away the evil ſpirit: You ſhould have annointed the eyes of your father that you ſpeak of, ſo that he might ſee the great Whore of Babylon which he hath ſet up, with a golden cup in her hand, full of indignation and unjuſt laws. I believe your father's eyes have yet got ſwallows dung in them. Are you that Tobias which the Lord had reſpect to, and conducted ſafe to Media by an angel, and would hang one of your ſons becauſe he carried a letter in his pocket that was ſealed and did not know the contents of it; or would you hang one who was in defence of his life for killing the perſon that ſnapped a piſtol at his breaſt, which miſſed fire, and was preparing for the ſecond trial: and your ſon killed him, and it could be proved that he was aſſaulted; would you hang him for bravely preſerving his own life, which was ſo dear to him—ſurely you cannot be Tobias.——If you obtained your intereſt by turning rebel, are you a fit judge to ſit on the judgment ſeat to judge others for turning rebels to ſave their intereſt? or would you condemn them? ſure Raguel did not teach you ſo.—If you got in to be judge by turning rebel againſt your king, ſhould you think you are a fit judge to condemn rebels? If you got in to be governor by turning rebel againſt your king, can you blame others for turning rebels againſt you, to get clear of the ſhackles of ſlavery and ſave their intereſt? Did you ever hear of one David who was king over Iſrael, although his ſon turned rebel againſt him he had no mind to ſlay him: And you Tobias, anti ſuch a bloodthirſty mortal? No, it cannot be, you have certainly miſtook your name—you are Tobiah, or of ſome other heathen nation—You that will extort from the poor to maintain you in your luxury, go under the name of Tobias: I ſhould think it almoſt blaſphemy to have one ſo bloodthirſty degrade that name ſo much as to ſtile himſelf Tobias. You that will oblige men to ſwear contrary to the holy ſcriptures and their own conſcience, and make them pay one ſhilling and nine-pence for a forced oath. Tobiah, don't you know that ſeverity is the ready ſtep to ruin your children? Don't you know that a ſlaviſh fear is the right way to ſpoil your children? Will not your children curſe you if you are too ſevere with them? If you had a family of children, and you found they were aggrieved, you ought to enquire into the cauſe and redreſs all ſuch grievances that appeared to be reaſonable: if you did this, I am ſure they would not turn rebels againſt you. I ſhould adviſe you to enquire into the reaſons of your ſons rebelling againſt you; and if your ſon aſk a fiſh, don't give him a ſerpent: If they aſk redreſs of grievances, don't heap on more and lay heavier burthens upon their ſhoulders, too grievious to be borne; adding affliction to the afflicted. If you make laws and conſtitutions, don't you firſt break them yourſelf. If you obſerve my directions in this point, if your children rebel againſt you, the law of reaſon gives you liberty to admoniſh them, and if they will not obey, when you have admoniſhed them three times, you may expel them, the law of God don't teach thee to murder them as thy father hath done. Surely it is impoſſible you ſhould belong to the tribe of Iſrael; therefore you have nothing to do with us, for you have no right nor portion nor monument in Jeruſalem.

America, thy glories and thy beauty mourn:
'Tis vaniſh'd, never, never to return.
Ah! who in feeble mortals' ſtrength would truſt;
Whoſe glory is ſo near allay'd to duſt.

OLD BRITAIN.

GENERAL ORDERS throughout the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS. } *Boſton, June* 22, 1787.

THE Officers of the Militia, and other corps, of this Commonwealth, are requeſted to take notice, that when they appear in their Uniforms, all General and Field Officers will be permitted to wear one Epaulet 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 Governor and Commander in Chief,

ISRAEL KEITH, Adj. General.

BROKE Great-Barrington gaol, in the county of Berkſhire, on the night of the 7th inſt. the following perſons, viz.

James McClentick, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complection, committed for coſts.

Eleazer Allen, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complection, committed for ſtealing and coſt.

Timothy Doty, about 22 years old, light complection, about 5 feet 7 inches high, committed for burglary.

Benjamin Chapman, about the ſame height, darkiſh complection, committed for the ſame crime.

Squire Horton, about 44 years old, light complection, yellowiſh hair, a fidler, committed for an aſſault and battery.

John Dublin, a negro, a large well fet fellow, committed for theft.

Robert Eldridge, a ſhort thick fet fellow, ſentenced to the caiſle for one year.

Daniel Spencer, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair and eyes, committed for horſe ſtealing.

Ebenezer Crittendon, about 5 feet 10 inches high, darkiſh hair, dark ſharp eyes, very talkative, and has a double ſhare of impudence—he is one excepted in the general pardon.

Abel Holeman, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, light complection, light ſhort curled hair, committed for breaking out Auſtin and Wilcox, priſoners under ſentence of death.

Polly Maxwell, about 27 years of age, light complexion, grey eyes, more than middling ſtature for a girl.

Whoever will take up ſaid priſoners, and return them to the gaol in Great-Barrington, ſhall have the following rewards, viz. For McClentick, 1 dollar; Allen, 3 dollars; Doty, 8 dollars; Chapman, 8 dollars; Horton, 4 dollars; Dublin, 6 dollars; Eldridge, 5 dollars; Spencer 6 dollars; Crittendon, 15 dollars; Holeman, 15 dollars; Miſs Maxwell, 10 dollars.

EBENEZER BEMENT, Gaoler.

July 9. 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lands, lying in the town of Charlemont, belonging to non-reſident proprietors, are taxed in the year 1786, as follows, viz.

Jonathan Carter of Sudbury, guardian for Lucy Carter Wilder, Commental tax, No. 2, 9lio. No. 2 1611. Town tax, 9s. dino 2s. dino 1786. Capt. Joſeph Wilder of Lancaſter, gardian for Relief Wilder, Continental tax, No. 2, 9lt. No. 2, 1611. Town tax, 3s6. dino 2l.——The heirs of David Baldwin of Sudbury, Continental tax. No. 2, 2l. 5l. 9d. No. 2, 1l. 24l. 2od. Town tax, 15l11. dino 45s. Jonathan Dickinſon, ditto, No. 2, 24l. ditto No. 2, 12l8. Town tax, 36l. dino 8l.——David Hillhouſe, Continental tax, No. 2, 18l2. No. 2, 24l3. Town tax, 46l. dino 11l.——Brewer, Continental tax, No. 2, 9lt. No. 2, 76l1. Town tax, 3l6. dino 1l.——Joſeph Baker, Continental tax, No. 2, 9l12. Town tax, 8l5. Unleſs ſaid taxes are diſcharged on or before the 12th of Auguſt next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the houſe of Col. Othniel Taylor, innholder in ſaid Charlemont, at two o'clock P. M. on ſaid day, as will pay ſaid taxes and intervening charges.

Benjamin Maxwell, Collector.

Charlemont, June 12, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of unimproved lands lying in Middlefield, formerly belonging to Becket, Cheſter and Worthington, in the county of Hampſhire, that their ſeveral lots are taxed in a town tax for the year 1784, town tax for 1785, and ſtate tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

Div.	lot.	acres.	Town tax 1784. £.	d.	q.	Town tax 1785. £.	d.	q.	State tax 1786. £.	d.	q.
3	31	57	2	5	1	2	5	1	3	1	1
3	32	62	2	7	0	2	7	0	3	1	2
3	37	52	2	7	0	2	5	2	3	1	1
3	36	27	0	0	0	0	12	1	1	1	0
3	38	17	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0
5	40	51	2	0	0	2	11	2	3	1	1
5	38	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
5	42	40	2	0	0	2	0	3	2	1	1
5	44	48	2	4	0	2	3	0	2	1	1
5	45	48	2	4	0	2	3	0	2	1	1
5	49	44	2	2	2	2	3	0	2	1	1
5	51	50	2	4	0	2	3	0	2	1	1
5	53	41	2	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	1
5	59	61	2	11	0	2	11	2	3	1	2
5	58	88	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	2
5	57	29	1	5	0	1	4	3	1	0	1
5	60	90	4	2	0	4	1	1	4	1	2
5	62	50	2	5	2	2	4	2	2	1	1
5	62	36	1	10	0	1	9	1	1	1	0
5	64	48	2	4	0	2	3	0	2	1	1
5	63	25	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
5	66	25	0	8	0	0	9	0	1	0	0
5	56	20	0	6	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
5	54	49	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	1	1
5	48	55	2	6	0	2	5	2	2	1	1
5	46	32	1	10	0	1	6	0	1	0	0
5	31	32	1	10	0	1	6	0	1	0	0
5	30	69	2	11	0	2	9	2	2	1	0
5	28	38	1	11	0	1	8	1	1	0	0
5	20	30	1	5	2	1	4	3	1	0	0
5	27	58	2	9	2	2	9	2	2	1	0
5	37	40	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1
	207	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	201	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	204	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	200	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	202	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	213	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	214	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	218	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	215	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	197	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	298	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	299	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	301	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	314	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	313	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	141	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	315	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	130	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	128	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	131	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	134	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	137	50	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	1	1
	140	50	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	1	1
	143	50	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	1	1
	146	50	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	1	1
	135	50	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	1	1
	58	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	4	1	2
	59	90	4	2	2	4	2	3	3	1	2
	57	100	4	7	0	4	8	1	4	1	2
	56	50	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	1	1

Jeremiah Fogerſon, town tax for 1784, 2/3. 2*d*. for 1785 town tax, 2/10 1*d*. and State tax for the year 1786, 3/.

Capt Ichabod Olmſted, town tax, for the year 1784, 2/9. and for the year 1785 town tax, 7/. 2*d*.

Jacob Bacomown, tax for 100 acres of land, for the year 1784, 3/10, and for the year 1785, 4/8 1*d*.

Major Moſes Aſhley, taxed for 200 acres of land, in a State tax, for the year 1786.

That if the above taxes, is not paid to us before the third day of September next, at eight o'clock in the morning, ſo much of their land will be ſold at public vendue, as will pay the ſaid taxes and intervening charges, at the houſe of Major David Macks, innholder in Middlefield; the ſaid vendue to be continued from day to day, till the whole is compleated, by us the ſubſcribers.

JAMES NOONEY, Collector for 1784.
EPHRAIM SHELDON, do. for 1785.
JOBE ROBBINS, Conſtable for 1786.

Middlefield, June 16, 1787.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, one *John Darro*, a very notorious raſcal; who was ſentenced to cloſe priſon for a high handed crime—he is the ſame perſon who was apprehended for paſſing counterfeit money a few years ſince. Whoever will apprehend ſaid villain, ſhall be entitled to a handſome reward.

ZADOK KING, Conſtable.

Conway, June 29, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of Lands lying in Granby, that they are taxed in 1784, in a State tax, as follows, viz.

Col. Iſaac Royal, 16l3. Rev. Samuel Cook, 1811. William Taylor, 3l7. Elitha Church's heirs, 6d 2q. Stephen Whitecher, 2l2. Jedediah Ingraham, 1l1o. John Stanley, 2l1. Charles Chapin, 1l3. Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Thurſday the 2d day of Auguſt next, ſo much of ſaid land will then be laid by Public Vendue, at the houſe of Jared Smith, innholder in ſaid Granby, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

NATHAN SMITH, jun. Collector.

Granby, June 29, 1787.

Caſh, Writing-Paper, &c.

given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

JULY 1787. THE NUMB. 473

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER I.

WHERE I live, or whether do I live; whether the ſpirit of modern or ancient times; whether I have written before, and if before, how much and often, are queſtions that need not be anſwered. I am in all companies—hear what I can: obſerve at the time upon what I hear, or ſubſcribe to abſurdities directly. But the leſs I ſay abroad, the more reflections I make in my retirement. I collect out to derive inſtruction from what paſſes. Nor only do I aim at the improvement of my own mind and the regulation of my own life, but the improvement and regulation of others. It is one of my maxims, that no man is born for himſelf. It is a ſmall matter to think and act and live only for ourſelves. We are members of ſociety, parts of the great whole, qualified and required to do good. Our ſphere of uſefulneſs is different; but every talent ſhould be improved. None ſhould endure the ſhame and pain of doing and being nothing.

I have long been collecting matter for the public inſpection; which may be conveyed through the channel of the paper. Whether I ſhall write every week, ſhort or long pieces, with various other particulars equally intereſting, are enquiries which the reader may make, with to gratify curioſity and enliven expectation. It will afford ſatisfaction and lighten my labour to have it ſaid, when, will he write again? I wonder what will be the ſubject of the next number? I wiſh I knew the author; though if he will favour us with his reflections, I reſt eaſy with my ignorance.

After this preface, it may be judged proper that I ſhould open my plan. It is of large extent. I ſhall attend to the political and moral ſtate of this Commonwealth—of the neighbouring States—probably that of the whole country. Events will be noticed as they riſe. I ſhall labour to profit my readers—to afford them inſtruction as well as entertainment. So to conduct my deſign, that whether they are young or old, gay or ſerious, friends or foes to government, they ſhall have no juſt ground of complaint.

As I read every new publication, that falls in my way—ſee the public papers, and have acceſs at pleaſure to thoſe in civil life—have leiſure and love ſtudy—my ſituation favours improvement. To my own obſervations I ſhall add thoſe of others, that my own may have an additional advantage, when enriched by the wiſdom of other countries, ſupported by the experience of paſt time, and confirmed by facts taken from all writers.

Order in the pieces will not be ſtudied—they will be ſtrictly miſcellaneous—a collection of various ſubjects, on which one chooſes to write. This information is given on my entrance to bar the complaint that every number changes—none knows what will be the ſubject of the next. Keep it, reader, in your mind, that inſtruction is the main object. While that is promoted, do not reſent it becauſe I do not pleaſe you where I conceive you have no right to be pleaſed. If you judge differently it matters not—I cannot be controled in my opinion.

If more need be ſaid in opening my deſign, I tell you I ſhall watch every one's actions, and as far as may be, their thoughts. I ſhall enter others hearts, except they lock up their lips. If the mouth be the index of their minds, I ſhall diſcover them. If they deviſe, ſpeak and attempt evil, I ſhall point my remarks at them. While oppoſing the public good, whether in private or public life, I will expoſe their deſigns, counteract their meaſures, deſtroy their influence, and prevent the miſchief. Greatneſs and numbers muſt be diſregarded. Whether others love or hate me, fear or deſpiſe me, protect or threaten me, I muſt write freely. The truth muſt be declared. Decency will ſtill mark my obſervations. I ſhall diſtinguiſh between characters—treat perſons in high life with reſpect, and the public opinion with deference. But I can't ſpare a fool or villain, becauſe the idol of people, nor implicitly believe what others do. Opinions ſhall be tried by a proper ſtandard—popular errors corrected. I muſt publiſh every attack upon the conſtitution—every violation of the bill of rights—every infringement on the liberties of the people—every attempt by artifice or force to enſlave them. With equal plainneſs I ſhall ſhow the danger and point out the evil of riſing againſt a government well adminiſtered—of overthrowing the conſtitution—interrupting the progreſs of juſtice—weakening the hands and diſcouraging the hearts of thoſe who dignify their office—the evil of denying confidence and aid to thoſe who are juſtly entitled to them. Meaſures ſhall not eſcape animadverſion which ſtrike at the union and endanger our national exiſtence. Thoſe which in one view or other ſhade our greatneſs, cloud our proſpects, and retard our improvements, muſt not be raiſed in ſilence. Thoſe alſo whoſe influence is benign and flagrant as the roſe, will be urged upon my countrymen as worthy their purſuit. I ſhall therefore recommend frugality in dreſs, diet and equipage; induſtry in lawful and uſeful employments; fidelity in their engagements; juſtice and equity in all their intercourſe with each other, every ſocial and domeſtic virtue.

In ſuch an undertaking, ſhould any be diſpleaſed, whoſe good I would promote, it will not weaken my affection for him. Every man of virtue and principle I will befriend; while thoſe that poſſeſs neither, who proſeſs much love, but exerciſe practice, deceit, I will cenſure, and cenſure that I may profit them.

Should any who have leiſure and a turn for ſpeculation approve of my deſign, and wiſh to encourage it; ſhould they indulge doubts, feel difficulties, and deſire ſatisfaction, the whole may be lodged at the Printing-office and ſhall be duly noticed.

If any other Printers ſhould judge favourably of what may be written, they will allow it a place in their uſeful papers, for the benefit the public, and oblige a well wiſher to this country.

NUMA.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

IT is an old and true ſaying, *that we beſt prize the things of this life by the want of them.* Thus *Junius*, in a late publication explains on the advantages of LEARNING, in a ſtrain ſo truly pathetic, that the world muſt be convinced that he is indeed deprived of that moſt valuable ornament to human nature; and it is much to be feared his intellects are ſo ſhattered, that he will never be able to obtain but a very ſmall ſhare of it. "Let us (ſays he) a little look into the political ſtate of the county of Berkſhire, and ſee what confuſion that county is involved in. Is not it (he aſks) much owing to the male-practice of ignorant, avaricious & vicious lawyers, that civil law is almoſt expiring in that infant, fertile and induſtrious county? How long muſt Doctor ——— be impriſoned contrary to law? Whence is it that the writ of *habeas corpus* is *ſuſpended?* Is it not through the conſummate ignorance of lawyers and petteſoggers?" Theſe obſervations ſhew that Junius poſſeſſes faculties of mind equal to ſome part of the animal creation; and that he partakes in ſome meaſure of the feelings of human nature, for that he remembers is certain, though he cannot compare or connect ideas; and he feels the compunctions of guilt in his own breaſt, and ſtartles at the word *ſuſpenſion*. That the county of Berkſhire has been involved in confuſion: that Doctor ——— has been ſentenced by the Supreme Court to ſeven months impriſonment: and that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been ſuſpended, are all facts. But how Junius ſhould imagine all theſe things to be the conſequence of the *male-practice of ignorant, avaricious, and vicious lawyers in the county of Berkſhire*, is irreconcilable upon any other hypotheſis than the want of abilities ſufficient to compare one idea with another. *Mediitia ſuppleat atatem*——If he had teeth he would bite.

Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts.*

In SENATE, July 2, 1787.

WHEREAS by a reſolve paſſed the 6th day of July, A. D. 1786, the Treaſurer of this commonwealth was directed not to iſſue alias executions againſt any Conſtables or Collectors of the firſt moiety of the Continental tax, granted in the year 1782, or any tax granted before that period, after a time limited by the ſaid reſolve, unleſs by direction of the Governor and Council.

And whereas by reaſon of the oppoſition to law and juſtice in the late rebellion, the Sheriffs of ſeveral counties have not been able to compleat the collection of the taxes aforeſaid,

Reſolved, That the Treaſurer of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby empowered and directed, to iſſue alias executions againſt all Conſtables and Collectors of taxes againſt whom executions have been iſſued in conſequence of the aforeſaid reſolve, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That the ſaid Treaſurer is hereby directed, immediately to iſſue his executions againſt deficient Conſtables and Collectors of all the taxes granted prior to July 9th 1784, and if any Sheriff to whom executions may be directed in conſequence of the foregoing reſolves, ſhall neglect to return the ſame, within the time limited by law, or ſhall return ſuch executions in part ſatisfied, the ſaid Treaſurer is hereby directed forthwith to iſſue an execution againſt the eſtate of ſuch Sheriff, directed to a Coroner of the ſame county, for the whole ſum due on the executions againſt ſuch deficient Conſtables of Collectors, that the ſaid executions may be levied and collected according to law.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That the ſeveral Conſtables and Collectors of the tax granted in March 1786, be, and they are hereby empowered and directed to continue in receiving money notes and indents or certificates, agreeably to the proviſion made in the ſaid tax act, any law or reſolve to the contrary notwithſtanding: and the Treaſurer is hereby directed to govern himſelf accordingly; and he is hereby further directed to iſſue his executions againſt all the Conſtables and Collectors of the laſt mentioned tax, and of the tax granted July 9th in the year of our Lord, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and eighty-four, who ſhall not on or before the firſt day of November next, compleat the whole ſum or ſums committed to them reſpectively to collect.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That the Collectors of paper money taxes prior to the new emiſſion money tax granted in 1781, be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to receive the ſpecie value thereof, agreeably to the ſcale of depreciation, in the conſolidated notes of this commonwealth; and the Treaſurer is directed to receive ſuch notes in diſcharge thereof accordingly.

And be it further *Reſolved*, That all orders which have been, or hereafter ſhall be drawn by the Treaſurer of this Commonwealth, upon tax No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3, may and ſhall be received in payment of either of the ſaid taxes indiſcriminately.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That the ſeveral Sheriffs to whom executions may be committed agreeable to the foregoing reſolutions, are hereby directed to receive in payment (for any kind of property taken by diſtreſs from Conſtables or Collectors, and ſold by virtue of the ſaid executions) any orders, notes, or certificates that will diſcharge the tax for which the ſaid property was taken; and all Conſtables and Collectors are hereby directed to obſerve the ſame rule in receiving payment for any property taken by diſtreſs (from any perſon or perſons named in the rate liſts) and ſold for diſcharge of taxes committed to them to collect. *Provided* however, that in all inſtances where any Collector of taxes has advanced to the Treaſurer of this Commonwealth a ſum in ſpecie, over and above the collections he has made on his rate liſt, and ſhall ſo make it appear to the Aſſeſſors of the ſaid tax, he may proceed to diſtrain and diſpoſe of property to the amount of the ſaid ſum in ſpecie, in manner as hereinbefore practiſed, the foregoing reſolve notwithſtanding.

And be it further *Reſolved*, That all orders drawn on the ſpecie part of tax No. 5, may and ſhall be received of any perſon, againſt whom the Collector may have a demand for the ſpecie, in full payment & diſcharge of his or her part or proportion of the ſaid ſpecie, in manner aforeſaid.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

July 7, 1787.

Read and concurred,

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In *Senate*, July 7, 1787.

RESOLVED, That until the end of next session of the General Court, there shall be no prosecution by indictment commenced, had or further proceeded on, against any person or persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, for sedition or seditious practices, which shall have been committed within this Commonwealth, at any time from the first day of June 1786, to the thirteenth day of June last past.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

In the *House of Representatives*, July 7, 1787.

Read and concurred.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS of the CINCINNATI, July 4, 1787.

WHEREAS *Luke* and *Elijah Day*, having served as officers in the late Continental Army a sufficient time to entitle them to become Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, did at the termination of the late war, deposit each, one month's pay; which month's pay was in common with the pay of the other officers of the regiment to which they belonged, delivered into the hands of the Treasurer of this Society.

And whereas the said *Luke* and *Elijah Day* have, by openly joining, leading and conducting the late rebellion in this Commonwealth, rendered themselves particularly odious and obnoxious to this Society:—Therefore,

Resolved, That their said month's pay be returned them by the Treasurer; as they are not, and never have been considered as Members of this Society.

Per Order,

THOMAS EDWARDS, Sec'ry.

From the *Massachusetts Centinel*.

Mr. CENTINEL,

I AM astonished at your rashness in printing *The Observer*, from the Hampshire Gazette, in your last paper. While treason and rebellion are pardoned by wholesale, and *confiscates marks so strongly the measures of government*, I think you must be in great danger of a prosecution; and you may be strung up, my lad, with the very Hemp produced from the seed in your own paper. Now, Mr. Centinel, is I think your weekly productions very entertaining, I beg you would take care of your neck. An insolent *Boston* printer may not expect the indulgencies which have been lavished on a *Shays*, a *Shattuck* and a *Day*, the road to favour is to be found in the commission of more attrocious crimes than you are like to commit.

CONSISTENCY.

LONDON, May 22.

The intelligence communicated some days since to the public, relative to a civil war having broken out in Holland, is now confirmed by the mails which arrived yesterday. On the ninth day of this month, an action between the patriotic party, as they are termed, and the regular troops, took place near Utrecht, in which numbers were killed and wounded.

The following are the particulars:—The action was between the city militia of Utrecht and a body of three hundred and fifty regulars, under the command of colonel compte d'Efferen. It appears upon the whole, that the latter were the aggressors, and that the commanding officer of the city free corps was first shot by a party who laid in ambush to surprise his followers. The burghers re-entered the city on the 10th at night, and were received by torch-light, amongst the acclamations of their fellow-citizens. The captain commandant Wisscher, and mynheer Vander Vlerk, were killed on the spot.

The number of the killed and wounded in the above action is not yet authentically ascertained: it is reported that there were,

Of the provincial troops,

Killed - - - - -	200
Taken prisoners, - - - -	27
And on the patriotic side,	
Killed - - - - -	7
Wounded - - - - -	30

The baggage, &c. taken from the enemy,
A military chest, containing 40,000 florins.
30 chests belonging to the officers.
260 muskets.
4 spontoons.
12 drums.
1 horse belonging to the major.
109 hats.
12 grenadier caps,
With a quantity of swords, belts, &c.

This civil disturbance is not likely to end here, and it is more than probable that the cause of the inhabitants of Utrecht will be powerfully supported by the states of Holland, their noble and great neighbour, having ordered their general, Van Ryssel, to march directly to their assistance, in case any further disturbance should happen. Mean while the states of Amersfort, in whose department lies the city of Utrecht, having concerted measures with the Stadtholder, are to send more military forces, to the amount of three or four regiments, against the above city. The pretence is to stand on the defensive; they even very loudly blame the conduct of compte d'Efferen for having exceeded his orders.

Among the wounded was a boy, twelve years of age, who was shot through the belly by a musket ball; and, being carried into the city of Utrecht on a board, he exclaimed, *I am not yet dead, and still a* PATRIOT!

After all the struggles which the Dutch have had to gain their liberty, and to maintain it, they seem to be now in danger of loosing it by their own intestine quarrels. No war is so hostile to liberty as a civil war; and no constitution so liable to be changed by it as a republic. Nor are there in any wars, since mankind have become civilized, such cruelties exercised as in civil wars. They are in general carried on with such savage ferocity, and barbarity, as disgrace human nature. If France or Prussia interfere in this war, and it is more than probable that one of them will, it must wear a serious aspect in a very short time. And if either power does, the other will not be long behind hand; nor can England be an indifferent spectator. He argues weakly who contends, that England has no interest in the preservation of the present constitution which has preserved her independency. What the war, if it goes on, will produce, time only can shew; but it is a war that must engage our most serious attention.

It is said, that the English ambassador at the Hague will return home in a few days, on account of the disturbances in Holland, which are become so serious, that other powers must interfere.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) June 2.

By several people late from the frontier posts of this state, it is credibly reported, that the Creek Indians have again renewed hostilities. They inform, that in the course of the last week, some indians carried of a negroe, the property of a Mr. Lang, of Greene county, and were closely pursued by a Mr. M'Michal, and a lad (name not mentioned) who unfortunately fell in the attempt to rescue the Negro, and according to savage custom were scalped. The Indians in their precipitate retreat lost the scalps, but got the Negro intirely off. Irritated by the loss of his neighbours, Captain Alexander with a small party of volunteers, went in quest of the murderers, overtook and killed six of them on Saturday last, on the opposite side of the Oconee river, not far from the place, at Shoulderbone, where the treaty was held.—It is likewise said, that two other Indians were killed on the Monday following, and that 150 have set out from the nation purposely for mischief. Although this alarming intelligence is not officially authenticated, we are sorry to observe, that by the manner in which it is communicated, it has rather too great an appearance of truth.

BALTIMORE, July 3.

Copy of two letters from a gentleman at the Falls of the Ohio, to his friend in New-England

"*Louisville, Falls of the Ohio, 4th Dec.* 1786.

"Dear Sir,

"POLITICS, which a few months ago were scarcely thought of, are now founded along in this part of the world, and discussed by almost every person. The late commercial treaty with Spain, in shutting up (as it is said) the navigation of the Mississippi River for the term of 25 years, has given this western country an universal shock, and struck its inhabitants with amazement—Our foundation is effected—it is, therefore, necessary that every individual exert himself to apply a remedy. To sell us and make us vassals to the merciless Spaniards, is a grievance not to be born—The parliamentary act which occasioned our revolt from Great-Britain, was not so barefaced and intollerable.—To give us a liberty of transporting our effects down the river of New-Orleans, and then be subject to the Spanish laws and impositions, is an insult upon our understanding. We know, by woful experience, that it is in their power, when once there, to take our produce at any price they please. Large quantities of flour, meat, &c. have been taken there the summer past, and mostly confiscated, those who had permits from their governor, were obliged to sell for a price he was pleased to state, or subject themselves to lose the whole. Men of large property are already ruined by their policy.—What benefit can you on the Atlantic shores receive from this act? The Spaniards, from the amazing resources of this river, can supply all their own markets, as also foreign markets, at a much lower price than you possibly can.—Though this country has been settled but about three years, and that in the midst of an inveterate enemy, and most of the first adventurers fallen a prey to merciless savages, and although the emigration of this country is so very rapid, that the internal market is very great, yet the quantities of produce they now have on hand, are immense.—Flour and pork are now selling at 12s. per hundred Cwt. beef in proportion, and any quantity of indian corn may be had at 9d. per bushel. Three times the quantity of tobacco and corn can be raised on an acre here, that can be within the settlements on the east side of the mountains, and with less cultivation—it is, therefore, rational, to suppose, that, in a very few years, the vast bodies of water in these rivers will labour under that immense weight of the produce of this rich and fertile country, at the Spanish ships be unable to carry it to market.—Do you think to prevent the emigration from a barren country, loaded with taxes and impoverished with debt, to the most luxurient fertile soil in the world?—Vain is the thought, and presumptuous the supposition! You may as well endeavour to prevent the fishes from gathering on a bank in the sea, which affords them plenty of nourishment!—Shall the best and largest part of the United States be uncultivated, a nest for savages, and beasts of prey?—Certainly not: Providence has designed it for some nobler purposes. This is convincing to every one who beholds the many advantages and pleasing prospects of this country.—Here is a field richer, to appearance, than can be possibly made by art!—Large plains and meadows, without the labour of hands, sufficient to support millions of cattle, summer and winter! Cane, which is also good nourishment for stock, without bounds!—The spontaneous production of this country surpasses your imagination, consequently I see nothing to prevent our herds being as numerous here, in time, as they are in the kingdom of Mexico.—Our lands north of the Ohio, for the produce of wheat, &c. I think will vie with the Island of Sicily. Shall all this country now be cultivated entirely for the use of the Spaniards? Shall we be their bondsmen as the Children of Israel were to the Egyptians?—Shall one part of the United States be slaves, while the other is free?—Human nature shudders at the thought, and despises those who would be so mean as to even contemplate on so vile a subject. Our situation is as bad as it possibly can be; therefore, every exertion to retrieve our circumstances, must be manly, eligible and just.—We can raise 23,000 troops this side of the Allegany and Appalachian mountains, and the annual increase of them, by emigration from other parts, is from two to four thousand.

"We have taken all the goods belonging to the Spanish merchants at Post St. Vincent and the Illinois, and are determined that they shall not trade up the river, provided they will not let us trade down it.

"Preparations are now making here (if necessary) to drive the Spaniards from the settlements at the mouth of the Mississippi.

"In case we are not successed by the United States (if we need it) our allegiance will be thrown off, and some other power applied to. Great-Britain stands ready, with open arms, to receive and support us.——They have already offered to open their resources for our supplies.—When once reunited to them, "farewell—a long farewell to all your boasted greatness."—The province of Canada, and the inhabitants of those waters, of themselves, in time, will be able to conquer you.——You are as ignorant of this country as Great-Britain was of America.

"These hints, if rightly improved, may be of some service; if not, blame yourselves for the neglect."

"*December 6th*, 1786.

"Dear Sir,

"I cannot but remind you of the danger into which the United States are plunging themselves. Spain has placed the rock upon which they are like to split. It is very surprising to every rational person, that the legislatures of those states, which have been so applauded for their assertion and defence of their just rights and privileges, should so soon endeavour to subjugate a great part of their dominions even to worse slavery than ever Great-Britain presumed to subjugate any part of hers. Ireland is a free country to what this will be when its navigation is given into the hands of the Spaniards.—There now seems a greater call for the people here to appeal to justice and to arms, for the defence of their just rights, than was known in America.—The fine western counties of Pennsylvania are sensibly affected.——The French at the Illinois and Post St. Vincent have two thousand militia, and, by forming a new alliance, the numerous tribes of Indians will join us. The State of Franklin are ready to fly to arms.——In Kentucky, Liberty and Death are in every one's mouth!——all is in confusion——and God only knows where it will end.—Except Congress immediately resume their resolution, and do something to make this country form a better opinion of them, America is ruined! inevitably ruined!"

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

To what a degree, observes a correspondent, must the feelings of those people, who possess that noble spirit which gained us glory and independence, be injured, by reflecting on the commotions which at present rage without intermissions at Rhode-Island?—Those who could lately boast of men of strict integrity to fill the respective offices of government, have now to regret that they are filled with a set of ignorant countrymen.

The citizens of that state, one day view the Governor sitting in the chair of government, and the next day may see his excellency in his blacksmith's shop, completely equipped for a hot engagement. At the celebration of the anniversary of American independence, in New-Jersey, the sons of liberty, it is said, had express orders from the Governor to fire but twelve cannon, and to drink but twelve toasts. Till a reformation takes place, may they meet with similar contempt from the twelve United States!

LANSINGBOROUGH, July 6.

On the 29th ult. Solomon Maker, one of Shays's officers, in attempting to land from a raft as it was passing Stillwater, was drowned. A few days after his body was taken up a float near Albany.—In one of his pockets were found three half joes and some coppers. It is said he was a descendant from credible parents near Boston.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

Since the 4th instant, the hon. the Congress of the United States, have been sitting in this city. The most important business which has employed this august body, since that day, is a resolve respecting pension officers—an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, and the election of a Governor or governors, for said territory.

It was rumoured, yesterday, that the hon. Major-General Parsons was in nomination for governor of a certain proportion of the western territory, by Congress.

The public is requested to beware of counterfeits, of the Spanish milled dollars, emitted in 1777. They are badly executed, and some of the marks by which they may be distinguished from the genuine ones are as follows:—A material difference in the found—the falling, light and ringing like glass—the words *plus ultra* on the pillars, appear to have been cut with a tool in a very bungling manner—the mark of the mould, like a small notch in the edge, is very perceptible—held up to the light with a good dollar, the bad may immediately be distinguished by its leaden hue—on examination, by rubbing or scraping the counterfeits, betray a copper complexion, very thinly washed with quicksilver.—The great scarcity of hard money has of late rendered people too remiss in examining what they receive, by means of which, they are exposed to impositions, especially as it has been strongly suspected, that a notorious gang of money makers are dispersed on the frontiers of Massachusetts and Vermont.

We are informed from Claverack, that a discovery has lately been made of a NEW EMISSION of paper money, that has been struck in that town, in imitation of the paper money of this state.—That upwards of 20,000l. was found in one house, the greatest part signed.—That the supposed principal person in this villainy, had eloped on the first discovery; but, that strict search is now making to find out his accomplices.—That the above sum is supposed to be all that has been printed, and that none has got into circulation.—We would nevertheless, advise our friends to be on their guard, as many other attempts (more successful than the above) have been made to counterfeit the paper money of this state.

HARTFORD, July 16.

Last Saturday, his Excellency John Langdon, and Col. Gardner, Delegates from the state of New-Hampshire to the Federal Convention, passed through this city on their way to Philadelphia.

A correspondent remarks, that the Convention now sitting, seems quite novel in the history of governments, and stands remarkable alone in the political history. After the establishment of governments in various parts of the continent, some of which have been forced upon the majority of the governed; and after the residence of others which have not only been cheerfully submitted to, but eagerly embraced by the people; it is still singular to see an authority, however great and respectable in itself, presiding tacitly over the confederation of the states by voluntary election.

May patriotism blow the gale, and virtue be the pilot to the ports of happiness and freedom!

PORTSMOUTH, July 7.

The Great and General Court of this state, were adjourned on Saturday last, to the second Wednesday in September next, then to meet at Charlestown.

The General Court, during their late session, repealed the *Ten Pound act*; and thereby justified the conduct of the Justices of the Inferior Court, who have uniformly opposed it, *as unconstitutional and unjust*.

A correspondent is of opinion, that no person will be surprised to hear, that the seat of government is removed to Charlestown, or Connecticut river, when he recollects the received opinion of the politicians of the present day—"*that empire is traveling from east to west.*"

We hear, that his Excellency the late President Langdon will leave this town on Monday, to join the general convention. The prayers of the good will follow this disinterested patriot, who, tho' the public treasury was incapable of furnishing supplies, generously offered to bear the expense of himself and colleague on this important mission.

BOSTON, *Saturday*, July 14.

We hear that a *voluntary* Convention was lately held at *Chelmsford*, in the county of Middlesex, to fabricate a petition to the Governor praying him to grant a pardon to *Job Shattuck*, a convicted traitor. Circular letters to the Selectmen of the different towns, in that county, were sent, inclosing copies of a petition recommended to their patronage—But, it is said, they met with small success. The very general disposition of the people was in favour of the laws. Several towns have treated the attempt with neglect. We are told that the Selectmen of the respectable and patriotic town of Cambridge, agreed upon an answer, which contains a protest against such an irregular meeting, for the purpose of reviewing public measures, and declares that it ill became them as individuals to give their advice to the Governor, especially in opposition to the General Court, who on 19th June pronounced any further act of grace to be inconsistent with the dignity of the government and the safety of the State—and that their whole knowledge of SHATTUCK's character is derived from the public investigation before the Supreme Court—and the result by no means gave them a favourable opinion of the man.

JULY 19.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Lyman, commanding the troops lately levied, and stationed in Hampshire and Berkshire, to his Excellency the Governor.

"*Northampton, July 8th*, 1787.

SIR,

"In my last letter of the 30th of June, which I had the honour to write from Great-Barrington, I informed your Excellency of my having re-inlisted nearly two hundred men, from the regiments which had been engaged for the four months; which number is since augmented to perhaps two hundred and fifty. I also then took the liberty to suggest, that, so many as five hundred, would, under present circumstances, be raised not only with considerable difficulty, but might perhaps be unnecessary; since which I am more confirmed in the above opinion, not only from the prospect of general internal tranquility in this, but from the vigilance adopted by the neighbouring States, who seem suitably alarmed at the late outrages from persons harboured with them."

Extract of a letter from Stockbridge, (county of Berkshire) dated July 7.

"There is little room to apprehend danger from any public opposition, that the rebels are now able to make against Government. I do not conceive, that as a body, we have any thing to fear from them. Some abandoned and desperate individuals may, *here and there*, perpetrate private thefts and robberies; but I do not conceive that if they are still disposed to prosecute any rebellious plans, they will be able to collect in such *force* that a *greater* may not be readily collected to oppose them. I believe they will not in future, be able to find protection in the State of New-York; as I have no doubt but the authority of that State will give every necessary aid to the apprehending of any persons, who, by fleeing there, may seek to screen themselves from the Justice of this.

"May I be permitted to suggest, whether, at present, a vigilant exertion of civil authority may not probably be attended with more permanent and salutary effects, than a military force. Does not the latter tend to keep up the idea of the strength and importance of the rebels? Must it not occasion a considerable expence to government, and bring an additional burthen on the citizens; and may not this tend to weaken the attachment of the less discerning, to a government which they feel so expensive."

Extract of a letter from Great-Barrington, dated July 12th, 1787.

"Since the troops employed under the command of Col. Newell, have been dismified, nothing of importance has taken place here, except the liberation of the prisoners, amounting to thirteen, and the carrying off one of the field pieces.—The former was effected last Saturday night, about one o'clock, by the treachery of the centinel placed at the gaol, who forming a league with the prisoners, broke the lock, and they all escaped as did the centinel with them. Among the prisoners who escaped was *Crittenden* a noted insurgent, and who was proscribed from pardon by the late act of the General Court, and the centry and woman who were accessary to the escape of Wilcox and Austin, when confined under sentence of death for high treason. As soon as it was discovered, the troops and some of the inhabitants pursued them, and though they could not find them: yet found their irons about three miles from the gaol, on the road to New-York state: On Monday evening the piece of artillery was observed to be missing, and was pursued by the troops, about half a mile and retaken. Whether the piece was taken by the friends of government to create a laugh, or the insurgents, is uncertain; however the presumption is, that it was carried off by some of the insurgents, as it would be very impolitic for the other party to commit an action which must alarm the town.

"I think the minds of the people are much more easy than they have been, yet I cannot but observe, that there was a peculiar propriety in government's resolving to raise troops: This convinces the insurgents, that the legislative body will not suffer the government to be trampled on, without raising a force to oppose those who may be hardy enough to attempt it."

NEWPORT, July 12.

We learn that his Excellency Governor Hancock, hath conducted with such firmness and propriety in the administration of his office, as to gain even the confidence of those who openly opposed his election; such an approbation is of more real honour to the patriot, than *chiming bells or laureated standards*.

NORTHAMPTON, July 25.

Nothing authentic, says a New-York paper of last Thursday, has yet transpired from the hon. Federal Convention. It is said, however, that they are *out on Committees*. It is not doubted, that when these Committees report, some important resolutions, resolutions which may be big with the fate of America, will be adopted and made public.

Reports say:—That a French fleet of men of war was to sail from the West-Indies about the first of July, bound to New-York and Boston, to pass away the hurricane months.

DIED] Last Saturday night, Mrs. *Esther Clapp*, consort of Mr. *Ethia Clopp*, in the 24th year of her age.

*** *WANTED, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.*

Mr. BUTLER,

IN Gazette, No. 46, you informed your readers what you had heard from Westampton—I beg leave through the same channel to acquaint the public what I have heard from Southampton, viz. That a few Sundays past, Daniel Luddington (lately convicted of treason) had a child baptized by the name of JASON, no doubt to perpetuate the memory of the worthy Mr. Jason Parmenter, who after a due preparation for the solemnities of such an awful scene, was on the 21st of June last, for the inconsiderable crime of *Treason*, and killing Jacob Walker, when endeavouring to assert the rights of his country.

The INFORMER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Norwich, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the lists of 1784, 1785, and 1786, as follows, viz.

1784.

	State tax.			Town & county taxes		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Edward Walker, Esq.	0	8	10	0	6	8
Daniel Wood,	0	3	1			
Capt. Samuel Ward,	0	6	8	0	13	4
Timothy Lester,	0	11	11	0	15	0
David Crow,	0	1	4	0	2	8
Joseph Gorham,	0	0	6	0	1	0
Ebenezer Pelton,	0	2	3			
Samuel Smith,	0	3	1	0	5	0

1785.

George Green,	2	5	6	0	5	4
Edward Walker, Esq.	0	15	5			
Capt. Samuel Ward,	0	11	9	0	7	2
Benjamin Coit, Esq.	2	7	4	0	5	0
David Crow,	0	3	0	0	2	3
Timothy Lester,				0	10	3
Ebenezer Pelton,				0	3	1
Daniel Wood,				0	2	8

1786.

Capt. Edward Walker,	0	7	0
George Green,	1	10	0
Capt. Samuel Ward,	0	15	0
Benjamin Coit, Esq.	0	11	6
David Crow,	0	1	10

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of August next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Maj. Thomas J. Daniels, innholder in Norwich, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JONATHAN LOVELL, Collector for 1784.
JOHN GRISWOLD, Collector for 1785 & 1786.

Norwich, July 9, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Joseph Barnard*, late of Deerfield, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement with the subscribers, administrators on said estate. And all persons having claims on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for adjustment, to

Joseph Barnard,
Samuel Barnard, jun.

Deerfield, July 23, 1787.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 19th instant, a red roan MARE, rather small, a natural pacer, her mane lies chiefly on the near side, several white spots under the saddle, carries her head low. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

NATHANIEL PHELPS, jun.

Northampton, July 24, 1787.

RUN away from the subscriber the 15th inst. an apprentice Boy, named JAMES STEWART, about 17 years of age, darkish complexion. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting him on my account. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the subscriber, shall receive Two Shillings in hard cash, or Four Shillings in the paper currency of Rhode Island.

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Chester, July 23, 1787.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

BEING informed that Mr. James Cowles of Farmington, has found means to prevent the Fly from injuring his Wheat, I requested my relation, Mr. Decius Wadsworth, to wait on Mr. Cowles and examine his Wheat-Fields, and obtain all the information possible and give me a minute account. I herewith send you this letter, which you are requested to publish——Mr. Wadsworth visited the fields on the 2d instant—as it is possible Mr. Cowles' wheat may yet be injured by the Fly before harvest, I shall take care to have a further examination of it, which shallbe communicated.

JERE. WADSWORTH.

Hartford, July 5, 1787.

SIR,

FROM a late experiment, it should seem that a method is discovered of effectually preventing the ravages of the Hessian Fly; the inclosed facts which were collected from the mouth of the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the experiment, will enable you to judge what advantage may be expected from his method of procedure.

Mr. James Cowles of Farmington, sowed three small adjacent pieces of land, about the 20th of September last, with wheat, having prepared the seed in the following manner:

He took an indifferently large quantity of the young twigs of elder, of that summer's growth, together with the leaves, and poured upon them a sufficient quantity of water, that the twigs of elder might be entirely covered, having suffered it to continue in an open vessel exposed to the sun and air for the space of twenty-four hours, he bruised and wrung the twigs of elder until they had transmitted all their virtues to the water. In this preparation he steeped the seed for twelve hours, and sowed it in the common manner. It happened that the quantity of seed which was steeped was not sufficient; on the remaining part of the land, he took about a peck of seed of the same quality, but it had only a short steeping of three quarters of an hour. I have examined each piece of the land, and the small spot where this was sown is the only part of either patch which is essentially injured. One sees here and there a stalk eaten off by the insect, but I think not so frequently as in the Rye which I have sown this year. The small patch where the peck of wheat slightly steeped was sown, is distinguished from the rest of the field at the distance of forty rods. In almost every tuft or root of this, which I examined, I found from one to a dozen of the insect in the worm state. In either of the other parts I found none of the insects, though I occasionally saw the effects by the dead ears of corn. In general it looks very promising, and if unhurt by a blast, may produce from 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

In an adjacent field a farmer had sown a small strip of land which had been occupied by a dead hedge: it was burnt over, and prepared in the best possible manner. Scarcely a single ear of wheat is to be seen; but for a small sprinkling of Rye he would not reap the seed. All the wheat which I have heard of in the neighbourhood, but this of Mr. Cowles, is destroyed. How much the preservation of this probably depends on the method of preparing the seed, every person may judge. It is found that at this season of the year, the wheat in the granary is infested with a small insect, almost imperceptible to the naked eye, to whom the juice of elder is instantly fatal. Whether this insect be the parent of the worm so destructive to wheat, and the preparation operates upon them, is not material to the farmer, if the advantage of the process shall generally succeed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your most humble servant,
D. WADSWORTH.

Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth.

BALTIMORE, June 20.

A most melancholy instance of the frailty of human life was strikingly exhibited in the much lamented fate of Mr. JOHN HUNT, of this town, merchant.—On Saturday Morning last, in the prime of life, and, apparently, in the glow of health, he rose with the rising sun to attend the market——while busied in providing support for *life*, the brittle thread was suddenly broken—in *one* instant the pulse ceased to beat—every vital function was suspended, and he fell, lifeless, on the spot.—No exertions were wanting to recall the fleeting spirit; but, alas! in vain the friendly effort—it had forever flown from its frail mansion of clay!——The same evening his remains were respectfully interred in St. Paul's Church-Yard, his Masonic brethren, and other fellow-citizens, paying the last affecting tribute of regard——How sudden the transition from "the cheerful haunts of men" to the narrow confines of the silent tomb!——Every bosom of sensibility must swell with mingled emotions for the early loss of this deserving man; and every child of Morality contemplate in *his* Fate, *their own* rapidly approaching dissolution.—Ye youthful and gay!—ye dissipated and giddy!—attend this useful lesson—and "BE YE ALSO READY!"

——By this afflicting event, the mercantile world are deprived of a promising genius, society of a worthy member, and his friends of a beloved companion, as Urbanity and Benevolence were the shining traits in his character.

——"What tho' short thy date?
"*Virtue*, not rolling suns, the mind matures."

China, Glass & Crockery-Ware STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening for Sale, at his new brick Store, a few rods south of the Court-House in Hartford, a large and extensive assortment Articles, the most useful and necessary;—among which is a very great proportion of *Mugs, Bowls, Tea-Pots and Cups and Saucers*, of all kinds and sizes, imported directly from the manufactories, and will be sold *wholesale* and *retail*, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York.

6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass, per box.

A few hogsheads of excellent St. Croix Rum, at 3/8 per gallon.

2,500 wt. choice Bar Soap, at 6*d.* per pound, and Shaving Soap in boxes, at 6/ per doz.

Various kinds of Wines, Spices, and many articles in the Grocery way, very cheap for Cash.

The highest price will be given, as said Store, for Pot-Ash, Salts of Lye, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and all kinds of Connecticut State Securities—by the Public's most humble Servant,

ASHBEL WELLS, Jun.

Hartford, June 9, 1787. 3t

THE Collector of Impost and Excise for the county of Hampshire, gives notice, that all persons in said county, who took out licence in August 1785, and have not since renewed it, and have neglected to settle their Excise accounts agreeably to law, that the recognizances of all such delinquents will be put in suit in August next, unless prevented by a speedy settlement. Also all persons that are indebted to the said Collector, by bond, are requested to settle and discharge the same before August court, as they would wish to avoid trouble and expence.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Impost & Excise for the county of Hampshire.

Northampton, July 16, 1787.

BROKE Great-Barrington gaol, in the county of Berkshire, on the night of the 7th inst. the following persons, viz.

James McClentick, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complection, committed for debt.

Eleazer Allen, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complection, committed for stealing and cost.

Timothy Doty, about 22 years old, light complection, about 5 feet 7 inches high, committed for burglary.

Benjamin Chapman, about the same height, darkish complection, committed for the same crime.

Squire Horton, about 44 years old, light complection, yellowish hair, a miller, committed for an assault and battery.

John Dublin, a negro, a large well set fellow, committed for theft.

Robert Eldridge, a short thick set fellow, sentenced to the castle for one year.

Daniel Spencer, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair and eyes, committed for horse stealing.

Ebenezer Crittenden, about 5 feet 10 inches high, darkish hair, dark sharp eyes, very talkative, and has a double share of impudence—he is one excepted in the general pardon.

Abel Holeman, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, light complection, light short curled hair, committed for breaking out Austin and Wilcox, prisoners under sentence of death.

Polly Maxwell, about 27 years of age, light complexion, grey eyes, more than middling stature for a girl.

Whoever will take up said prisoners, and return them to the gaol in Great-Barrington, shall have the following rewards, viz. For McClentick, 1 dollar; Allen, 3 dollars; Doty, 8 dollars; Chapman, 8 dollars; Horton, 4 dollars; Dublin, 6 dollars; Eldridge, 5 dollars; Spencer 6 dollars; Crittenden, 15 dollars; Holeman, 15 dollars; Miss Maxwell, 10 dollars.

EBENEZER BEMENT, Gaoler.

July 9, 1787

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of Capt. Ebenezer Wells, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months being allowed to the creditors to settle estate, from the 6th day of June current, to bring in and support their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in said Greenfield, on the third Mondays of August, October, December and January next, from one to six o'clock, P. M. on each day—after which no accounts will be allowed.

Caleb Alvord.
Moses Arms,
Lemuel Smead.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Reuben Wells, Administrator.

Greenfield, June 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved lands lying in Middlefield, formerly belonging to Becket, Chester and Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots are taxed in a town tax for the year 1784, town tax for 1785, state tax for 1786, as follows, viz.

Div.	lot.	acres.	Town tax 1784. £.	s.	d.	q.	Town tax 1785. £.	s.	d.	q.	State tax 1786. £.	s.	d.	q.
3	53	37	2	5	1	2	2	5	1	2				
3	52	62	3	7	0	2	3	7	0	2				
3	57	52	2	7	0	2	2	7	0	2				
3	16	17	0	0	8	2	0	10	1	2				
3	88	17	0	0	8	2	0	10	1	2				
3	40	41	2	0	0	2	2	11	1	2				
3	38	46	2	2	6	2	2	11	1	2				
3	42	40	2	0	0	2	2	10	1	2				
3	44	48	2	4	0	2	2	11	1	2				
3	45	48	2	4	0	2	2	11	1	2				
3	49	64	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2				
3	51	55	2	15	0	2	2	15	0	2				
3	53	62	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	2				
3	59	61	3	1	0	2	3	0	3	2				
3	58	88	4	6	0	2	4	6	0	2				
3	37	36	2	5	0	2	1	4	3	2				
3	80	90	4	1	0	2	4	3	1	2				
5	60	32	1	5	0	2	1	4	1	2				
5	61	36	1	10	0	2	1	4	1	2				
5	62	48	2	4	0	2	2	3	0	2				
5	63	32	1	8	0	2	1	8	0	2				
5	66	15	0	8	0	2	0	9	0	2				
5	56	20	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2				
5	54	42	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	2				
5	48	25	0	8	0	2	0	9	0	2				
5	46	32	1	10	0	2	1	6	0	2				
5	32	20	0	10	0	2	1	0	0	2				
5	30	60	2	12	0	2	3	3	1	2				
5	22	28	1	11	0	2	1	8	2	2				
5	20	30	1	5	0	2	1	8	2	2				
5	27	58	2	9	2	2	2	16	3	2				
5	37	40	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2				
201	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
201	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
204	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
203	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
242	120		5	6	2	2	5	8	1	2				
243	120		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
244	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
218	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
215	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
297	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
298	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
299	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
201	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
202	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
203	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
154	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
155	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
14	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
335	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
230	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
231	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
232	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
234	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
237	50		2	4	1	2	2	4	1	2				
240	50		2	4	1	2	2	4	1	2				
213	50		2	4	1	2	2	4	1	2				
246	50		2	4	1	2	2	4	1	2				
249	50		2	4	1	2	2	4	1	2				
255	50		2	4	1	2	2	4	1	2				
53	100		4	6	2	2	4	8	1	2				
59	50		2	4	1	0	2	4	1	0				
37	100		4	7	0	2	4	8	1	2				
26	50		2	4	1	0	2	4	1	0				

Jeremiah Fogerson, town tax for 1784, 3/ 29. for 1785 town tax, 2/10 19. and State tax for the year 1786, 3/.

Capt Ichabod Olmsted, town tax, for the year 1784, 5/9, and for the year 1785 town tax, 7/ 25.

Jacob Bacontown, tax for 100 acres of land for the year 1784, 3/10, and for the year 1785, 4/8 10.

Major Moses Ashley, taxed for 200 acres of land, in a State tax, for the year 1786.

That if the above taxes, is not paid to us before the third day of September next, at eight o'clock in the morning, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay the fore-taxes and intervening charges, at the house of Major David Marks, inn-holder in Middlefield; the said vendue to be continued from day to day, till the whole is compleated, by us the subscribers.

JAMES NOONEY, Collector for 1784.
EPHRAIM SHELDON, do. for 1785.
JOBE ROBBINS, Constable for 1786.

Middlefield, June 16, 1787.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Benjamin Clark, late of Colrain, deceased, represented insolvent, and four months longer being allowed for the creditors to bring in their accounts, hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on the third Monday in August, second Monday in September, and first Monday in October next, at the dwelling-house of the deceased.

James Stewart,
Joseph Babcock,
Peleg Babcock.

Colrain, July 27, 1787.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c.

given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing Office in Northampton.

FOR SALE,
At the Printing-Office in Northampton,
The First, Second and Third Part of
Webster's Institute.

Watt's Psalms—Primers—Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER II.

An ADDRESS to my COUNTRYMEN.

AS I love my countrymen, my bowels yearn over them as over a child. I must call their attention to their civil state. The present season is critical—but few resemble it in the whole length of a nation's existence. One, which if misimproved, the error may not soon be corrected. If managed right, a character may be established, evil prevented and good secured. Ages of felicity or wretchedness seem to hang upon the present time. The fate of a rising empire, perhaps never before exceeded, is now at stake. It is for you to determine, whether you will be free and happy till time shall end, or whether you and your children, to a thousand generations, shall be equally wretched as the body of the world. Very rarely has a nation been situated as you are for the choice of a government. It is not left with them to say what one they would prefer, but only to receive the one which is imposed upon them. The dire alternative is to submit or perish. But our lot is happily cast. Almost for the first time since the institution of civil government, you have had it at your election to form a constitution for yourselves, suited to your local circumstances, customs and manners. In the execution of this important design, you have had all the forms under heaven under your eye. The wisdom of other nations is with you. The experience which they have had of the defects and excellencies of their government, hath been spread before you. You have employed upon this great occasion the wisest of the ablest of your sons. Citizens of all classes were members of the state Convention. Men, who were used to govern—well versed in the politics of Europe—adepts in the study of human nature—liberal in their sentiments—friendly to the common interest—unawed by power, and unbiassed by prejudice, formed that body. The majority consisted of persons of this description. Their plan was a subject of conversation in all companies—submitted to the remarks of the discerning and judicious throughout the state: It was on the anvil for years: Finally received the sanction of two thirds of the people. Under these circumstances it would be strange if in the main it was not well adapted to advance the ends of government. If you might not exercise those powers which consist with freedom: while you were complaining of foreign usurpation—fearing beneath its stroke, and groaning under its impositions, and of design, guarding against lawless encroachments, that you should not form a constitution friendly to every real enjoyment; one securing life, liberty and property to the good citizens: for others ought not to enjoy them. Knowing that the best civil constitutions are attended with imperfections, most easily & certainly discovered by time, the discloser of secrets, you have reserved a right of revising and correcting yours in fifteen years. Little time enough to decide upon so high a question as the abolition or change of government. It is idle to suppose that material defects should not be seen at first, and when seen, remedied: That it should be wholly disproportioned to its object and require immediate and important correction, is hard to believe. Insensible none can be, that while guarding against one extreme, you might run into another; but though possible, there is not much evidence of it. At this early period should I suggest a failure, it would be that the balance of power is not most exactly adjusted. The people have a power, at least claim it and exercise it, which is equally opposed to the good of the governors and the governed.

I know indeed there is no enjoyment without freedom; but there is no freedom without an energetic and efficacious government. I at fully believe as that two and two make four, that a people cannot be happy unless by the execution of good laws, the unbiassed administration of justice, the malfeasance of private and public faith, and defraying the necessary charges of government; except rulers can discharge the duties of their office without fear and molestation—can reflect honour upon their station, and share the esteem and confidence of their constituents, their boasted freedom will degenerate into licentiousness, and their happiness end in misery. Republicanism based is on virtue—where that fails, the foundation is weak and the building totters. Your constitution is an appeal to the good sense and good disposition of the citizens. If you have not sense enough and goodness enough to support it, it must fall, and great will be the fall thereof. But, my countrymen, shall it be said that you have lost both? Will you publish it in the American annals, that in seven years you overturned your government? Will you send it round the globe and transmit it on the page of history to the end of time, that though free you would not enjoy freedom? Though happiness courted your embrace, you would not rest till you had made yourselves contemptible and wretched? For an harvest of disgrace and misery did you expend millions and destroy thousands? For this that you solicited the gunns of Europe for aid? For this that you negociated loans, obtained fleets and armies and formed alliances to prevent your subjugation and establish your independency? For this that at present you have a name in the world? Far better had you been satisfied with those measures which you once justly considered threatning in their aspect and unrighteous in their nature; had you allowed a power, at the distance of three thousand miles, to have legislated and distributed for you your proportional part of the expence of the British empire, than now destroy the beautiful structure of American liberty. Will you level to the dust the government which you so lately reared, ratified with the solemnity of oaths, engaged to support, and which secures every privilege consistent with civil power, when directed and employed for the good of the whole?

But before any proceed in the work of destruction, let me ask them to reflect a moment; yes, many moments and hours before they take a step which they may regret in vain through life.

Consider why you would do it—*because you have no security or you are? because mobs, insurrections and rebellions take place?* Perhaps you may be challenged to name the government that is and hath been wholly free from them. If this be too mighty a task, query, whether those evils, which are but for a season, had not better be borne than bind burthens which neither you nor your posterity can sustain.

Is it, *because ruin is before you under the present frame of government?* Do not be too fast,—this is not certain. Make further trial before you yield the point. If you faint in the morning of adversity, your strength is small. What we fear does not always come. The good which we did not expect often does. You may encourage yourselves by calling to mind the course of events in years past. When our hearts failed through fear of what was at hand, we could not conceive a mode of relief—the means were not with us. Here you will recollect the seasonable supplies of military stores and arms which seemed to be handed to us as manna was rained upon Israel, and as the wind brought the quails. The history of any virtuous people may supply us with such instances: Let not your hearts then fail in a time of doubtful expectation: prefer your applications where relief can always be found, and let your carriage correspond with such applications.

Is it, *because Republics never existed long in quiet?* We have existed one hundred and fifty years as a republic; have had as large a share of political happiness as any people. The states in general have enjoyed much tranquility. The world till of late might have envied us our happy situation. What other nations have heard or read of, we have realized. Do not then fault the mode of government unreasonably—perfection is not the lot of mortality. *Humanum est errare.* The republics of Greece, I admit, were too often the theatres of contention and confusion; but they understood not the necessity of three branches of legislation; hence their disputes lay between the nobles and the people. This evil is remedied by the addition of a third branch; which forms a proper ballance, restores the equilibrium, proves a powerful check, and operates like the forces in the natural world by which harmony is maintained among the bodies which compose the system. Another improvement made in the art of governing is the separating the three powers, the legislative, judicial and executive: confining each to its own distinct sphere of business. With these the ancients were not much if any acquainted. To this ignorance most or all their miseries may be traced. In both instances we have made provision. Without much vanity we may suppose that we have a real advantage over them: and though they did not enjoy peace, still we may if we please. Will not peace then and its attendant blessings be pleasing to us? A change has taken place. Our connection with Great-Britain is broken. A people do not at once get reconciled to a new government. If the odds be much in their favour all may not at first see it. In a change like this, the circumstances of individuals may alter for the worse—they may sustain losses—an heavy public debt may be incurred.—Men's covetousness may be touched—their pride and ambition mortified—their prodigality checked: the means of frequent gratification may be withheld—The strictest economy may be requisite. Nor is this the whole. Sentiments may have been imbibed and opinions formed in haste which will not bear examination. Time is necessary to correct such mistakes. Let men's feeling yield to sober reflection; passion to judgment; groundless expectations to naked truth; selfish views to public spirit; and bigotry to candid enquiry; then we may hope for better times. Let us bear a while with the weaknesses of men, humour their follies, and accommodate ourselves to their prejudices, and I flatter myself we may felicitate ourselves on the result.

Resolutions like comets have long tails. Their influence in their effect is long felt. Our ignorance of futurity breeds impatience. In many, impatience begets a wish for another change. Oh Heaven prevent it. Rather endow with wisdom and inspire with virtue, and we may yet flourish. Be not discouraged. Look back upon the long and arduous struggle with a foreign power; great the difficulties, our fears were great. We conquered all but impossibilities. Doubtful the contest, but glorious the issue—inestimable the prize we won. Let the friends of government reunite—they understand union of sentiments and of hearts in the best cause. Union effects all things great. Weaken not yourselves by jealousies, dissentions and despair. Give no advantage to those that desire and seek it, and will take it. Let not your good be evil spoken of—conduct with prudence—shew discretion—refute the calumnies of enemies on this and the other side of the Atlantic—convince the nations who observe you with different feelings, that you have wisdom and virtue left sufficient to support your own constitution, form a federal government, retrieve your credit, remove every embarrasment, and render an alliance with you desirable and respectable in all quarters of the earth. From a friend to this country.

NUMA.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL MAXIMS and APHORISMS.

THE happiness of a State consists not in the number or wealth; but in the good disposition, wise regulation and good conduct of its inhabitants. Hence,

That State is happy, whose laws and rulers are good, and its inhabitants industrious, frugal and in a just subordination. And,

That State is wretched and miserable, where pride, idleness and dissipation prevail, men and not laws govern; and the rulers are ignorant, negligent or wicked.

A government without a directing and controuling power, is like a ship without master, pilot or rudder.

A government without faith, is a government without credit; and a government without credit, is a government without energy; and a government without energy, is like a lame tired horse.

A government too popular borders upon tyranny.

To make laws and repeal them, before their effect has been fairly tried, shows weakness and instability in the legislature.

To abrogate well founded penal laws, or suspend their force, in favour of delinquents, shows either great weakness in government, or great timidity and want of resolution in the legislature, or a greater regard to the safety of individuals than the public.

To grant unsolicited pardons to notoriously atrocious offenders, is a dangerous experiment in a free State.

The want of industry economy and honesty, is a greater calamity than the want of money: for the latter evil, may be remedied by the former virtues; but the greatest plenty of money, can never compensate the former deficiency.

When rulers court popularity, in preference to the public safety, they commonly lose the former, at the expence of the latter.

To pardon great villains and punish small ones, is contrary to the principles of justice and sound policy.

Resolute measures in government, when necessary, are wise; and, when well calculated, are commonly successful. But,

The greatest evils, commonly accrue to a community, from ignorance, timidity, irresolution and languor in rulers.

"Weak minds, though they will not yield to reason, yet are commonly overpowered by clamour: and timorous minds, are much more inclined to deliberate, than resolve: and irresolute minds always adopt with facility, whatever measures can admit of different issues, and consequently do not require an absolute decision."

Good government is a simple thing: (it consists in right judgment and conduct) But alas! some to whom it is committed, are so simple that they see not wherein it consists.

"The art of governing consists in not governing too much." But the destruction of government, arises from not governing in due season.

When those appointed to the guardians of our rights, suffer the laws to be trampled upon with impunity, they forget the end of their appointment, and become the greatest enemies to the State.

Submission to good laws is the greatest liberty; but unbounded liberty destroys itself.

A popular government can be maintained only by good laws well executed. Therefore,

In a Republican Government, lenity to traitors is cruelty to the public.

It requires no great sagacity to find fault with rulers, and raise popular commotions in a free State; but it requires the greatest wisdom to allay them, and reduce all to rights again.

Many fancy themselves deep politicians, who do not understand the rudiments of true policy.

Good rulers are a great blessing; but ignorant, indolent, and vicious ones a great curse to a community.

Power is grossly abused and perverted, when the safety of good citizens is neglected; and bad ones cherished and protected by authority.

When people elect persons to places of power and trust, not on account of their abilities and virtues; but to answer some particular end; it shews they have not virtue sufficient to preserve a free government.

"Nothing is so destructive to a spirit of freedom, as a state of dependence." And nothing has so great a tendency, to bring individuals or a community into a humiliating State of dependence, as indolence and profligacy.

Good rulers make and execute laws solely for the public good; and reward, protect and punish without favour or partiality.

Wise rulers, who diligently attend to their business, scatter the wicked and purge the State. Wicked rulers only, favour the wicked.

Unjust and indirect measures, to discharge or get rid of public or private debts, tend to involve the authors of them in greater calamities.

Pride and poverty, are as ill matched in a state, as individuals; and would be equally ridiculous, were it not for the fashion.

The nation whose imports exceed their exports, is in the same situation, as a family whose expenses exceed their incomes. And *vice versa*,

That nation, who export more of their commodities, than they import foreign ones, as surely grows rich, as a farmer who sells more produce, than to balance his expences. And,

That nation who import cash, received for their exports, will as surely have plenty of a circulating medium, as that nation will be poor and drained of cash, who export it for bawbaws. And,

That merchant, who drains his country of cash, by sending it to foreign markets, is not only guilty of folly, but of suicide and parricide.

The manufacturing wife, to highly commended by the wise man, Prov. xxxi. is as much needed, and ought to be as highly commended, in America as in Palestine.

Industry and œconomy, patience and courage in all ranks of people, will relieve a State in great embarrassments, and extricate it from great difficulties.

That individual or State, which would appear reputable in the world, or obtain the blessing of heaven, ought sacredly to adhere to the rules of (commutative) Justice. For, honesty is the best policy. Knavery never ends well.

"When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station."
Content in such a station is an honest

Old M A N.

PRINTING.

IT is the greatest gift that heaven, in its clemency has bestowed on man. It will soon alter the face of the universe; printing will furnish, from its confined limits, grand and noble ideas which it will be impossible for man to resist; he will adopt them with reluctance, and the effect is already visible. Printing is yet in its infancy, and every thing has a marked propensity to perfection; the ideas are founder, despotism more civilized, and humanity more respected. Every where they seek, they scrutinize, they examine, they work on the destruction of the old temple of error; every one's attention is turned towards the public and general good; all things carry the stamp of utility. In order to conceive this truth, one must not confine one's views within the walls of Paris; we must take in all Europe, observe the numerous and useful establishments raised every where; pass the seas, look on America, and contemplate on the astonishing revolution preparing there.

It is, perhaps, in America that mankind is to be new moulded, that they must adopt a new and sublime legislation, that they will bring to perfection the arts and sciences, and be the representatives of the people of old. Asylum of Liberty, Grecian souls, bold and generous minds, will spring or be transferred there; and this great example exhibited to the world, will ere since what man can do when he puts his courage and understanding in one common stock.

The means of universal happiness are already pointed out; nothing remains but the development, and from thence to the execution is but a step. Such an idea conceived thirty years ago we find realized in our time; think, then, on the power of human reason. When genius has assisted with the thunder of her majestic voice, what nation does not listen to it sooner or later, and does not rouse from lethargic slumber! Glorious art, thou alone canst dare the sovereign's power! Thou art the antidote to the fatal poison that was to enslave us all. Printing, thou art an invention visibly the offspring of Heaven.

The press will immortalize books inspired by the genius of humanity; and all those accumulated labours, & all those different ideas, wrought by reflection, will form a code of laws for nations. If even nature should not produce any more fine geniuses of which she is so sparing, yet the assiduous solicitude of common understandings will raise the edifice of philosophical knowledge.

What is most to be admired in the printing art is, that those excellent works, that do honour to the ingenuity of man, are not bespoke, neither do they pay the expence; on the contrary, it is the natural liberty of the generous mind that unfolds itself in the face of danger, and makes a present to humanity, in spite of oppression. This it is that makes the man of literature so much esteemed, and secures to him the gratitude of future ages.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the *House of Representatives*, July 7, 1787.

ON the memorial of *John Deming* and *Peter Boyer*, committee for settling the claims of this Commonwealth against the United States:

Resolved, That the committee aforesaid are hereby authorised and directed to call on all persons, to whom public monies or public stores have been committed, and who have not accounted, to bring in their vouchers for the expenditure of the same, and compleat their settlement, within three months from the date of this resolve—and if such persons do not compleat the settlement within that time, the committee aforesaid are hereby directed to furnish the Attorney-General with a copy of the accounts of such public defaulters; and the Attorney-General is hereby directed to prosecute them without delay.

And it is further *Resolved*, That the said committee are hereby authorised and directed, to call on the Selectmen of the several towns in this Commonwealth, who have not already done, to forward to them a particular account of all bounties for raising men for the continental army or the militia called into service during the late war, made either by towns, classes, or individuals; and the Selectmen of the several towns in this Commonwealth, are hereby required to furnish the said accounts within three months from the date of this resolve, to the committee aforesaid, accompanied with proper vouchers, and if such vouchers cannot be obtained, the Selectmen are directed to produce the best evidence they can procure in order to support the several payments.

And it is further *Resolved*, That the Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissary-General, and also the executor or executors of the late Treasurer Ivers, and all others possessed of vouchers necessary for the settlement of the public accounts, be directed to furnish the said committee with all vouchers for the payment of monies, or supplies by this Commonwealth, on account of the United States, that may be in their respective offices.

And it is further *Resolved*, That the committee aforesaid be impowered (if they find it necessary) to employ one or more clerks in addition to the one now in their office——and that the Secretary be directed to print this Resolve in *Adams* and *Nourse's* paper.

Sent up for concurrence.
JAMES WARREN, Speaker.
In Senate, July 7, 1787.
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL ADAMS, President.
Approved.
JOHN HANCOCK.
True Copy. Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

LONDON, May 10.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 26.

"The following is a genuine account of the melancholy catastrophe at Clondalkin:—From the very great demand for powder at the above place, a great quantity of it, to the amount of about 200 barrels, was suffered to remain on the loft of that part of the works which is called the corn mill, the place where the powder goes thro' the last press—The magazine was the place in which it was usually secured, but unfortunately that precaution was neglected. The greater part of the persons employed there were Englishmen; and Monday being St. George's day, they devoted it to the commemoration of their patron Saint. Two men only were at work, when this dreadful accident happened, which was caused by over heating of a stove that had been used for drying the powder. On this there were five or six barrels—they first took fire, and then communicated to the others. The violent concussion of the air, that must have been the consequence of such a tremendous explosion, can easily be conceived. Its effects were felt for several miles round; but more particularly in a direction to the east of the spot. The earth seemed to shake from the very center; and many persons adjacent were deprived of their sight for a few moments, by the violence of the shock; houses were unroofed, windows broken, and pewter and other things cast with violence from the dressers. And its effects at the spot itself are horrible beyond description—the whole building was torn up from its very foundation, and hurled into the elements. When the cloud of smoke had dispersed, not a vestige was to be seen of it, and the person who had never seen the works could scarcely bring himself to believe, that such complete desolation could be effected in so short a space. Ponderous ruins, tons in weight were cast to the distance of five or six fields, and the ground was ploughed into furrows, where large stones, hurled by a violent impetuous had touched.

"All the fish in a pond contiguous were found, floating on the surface of the water; trees were broken in the middle; and the remainder of the parks, which were totally detached from this place, present a heap of rubbish—the walls tattered, and the roof drove in. One of the men who was in the house at the time, was found in a quarry adjacent—his head horribly shattered, the other has not yet been discovered, although diligent search was made ever since. It was supposed that he was blown to atoms, and scattered in different places. Five or 6 men were wounded, one it is thought mortally. It would seem as if the immediate hand of Providence protected the inhabitants of the neighbourhood from the effects of this dreadful accident. Upon no other supposition can the circumstance of so few lives being lost, from such an unparalleled explosion, be accounted for. The public, on this occasion, have not only the private loss of one individual to lament, but the destruction of a great national undertaking, set on foot and brought to perfection by the public spirit of Mr. Caldbeck."

A letter from on board the Lord Hyde, Packet-boat, arrived at Falmouth, from New-York, says, that the day before they sailed, the General Washington, carrying 22 guns, arrived there from Madeira, laden with wines, and brought in with them an Algerine corsair, which they had taken after an engagement of an hour and an half.—Captain Henderson of the Washington, says he had no irons of his own to put the prisoners in, but he found plenty on board the corsair, which he made use of, as they began to be outrageous; they intended to dispose of the prisoners in the following manner, to send to the Dey to exchange some Americans for them, and if that was refused, that they then should be made slaves of, and treated in the same manner as the Algerines treat their prisoners.

Extract of a letter from the Hague.

"We are every day advancing towards the term so long dreaded by the few quiet people in this republic. North-Holland is a prey to the most violent scenes: At Hoorn, at Enkhuysen, and in a very great number of villages, the two parties are come to blows: and every day brings us the most melancholy accounts. The patriots, who nothing can divert from their project of establishing a just representation of the people in the government, now find themselves obliged to repel force by force, being attacked by the furious of the other party; and it is affirmed, that blood has already flowed plentifully in the two aforesaid towns; which, moreover, has been partly abandoned by their magistrates."

MAY 22. A remarkable instance of the hand of Providential justice, was exhibited last Monday at Hoxton. On the Saturday previous to that day, a man took the diabolical resolution of destroying his wife and children; to perpetrate which, he bought a leg of mutton, and rubbed it over with a considerable quantity of arsenic; so done, he took it home, and told his wife to dress the mutton on Sunday, and as he did not expect to be at home he desired that she and the children might eat it, without waiting for him. On Sunday the mutton was dressed, but he not coming home, his wife, not wishing to eat it without his being at dinner, made some yeast dumplings for herself and children, and left the mutton uneaten. He did not return that evening, and till the leg of mutton remained whole; but on Monday he came home, and brought with him a few flat fish (as supposed to save appearance of guilt, expecting his family to have been poisoned.) On seeing his wife, he, somewhat agitated, asked her if she and the children were in health, and being answered they were very well, he asked whether they had eaten the mutton? The wife told him it had been dressed, but he not coming home they had made their dinner on dumplings, and the mutton they had not touched. At that answer he appeared much vexed, and surlily ordered his wife to dress him some of the flat fish. She immediately dressed him three, and he sat down and eat them: Directly afterwards, in great confusion, he asked his wife in what she had fried the fish, and being told in the dripping from the mutton which had been dressed on Sunday, he exclaimed,—"Then I am a dead man."—He then made a full confession of his wicked intention, and in two hours afterwards he expired in great agonies.

PITTSBURGH, May 26.

A gentleman who arrived here the 19th inst. from the mouth of Limestone, which place he left the 1st of May, informs us, that seven warriors of the Shawanese nation had come in there on the 27th of April, with nine white people, to exchange for the same number of Indian prisoners, taken by colonel Logan. The chief of these savages (Captain Wolfe) gave the gentleman to understand, that 30 warriors of the Cherokee nation were then out at war. Our informant adds, that as he came up the river, he saw five bark canoes and three rafts across below the mouth of Scioto, full of Indians.

At the Mingo Bottom, the gentleman saw a woman from Wheeling, by the name of Purdy, who informed him, that 14 of the inhabitants of that place and the settlements adjoining, had been killed and taken by the Indians, a short time before, and that the rest of the settlers were then forted.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Friday the 6th instant, a cause was tried in the Supreme Court, in which the leading question was, whether interest should be allowed, during the war, upon a bond due from a citizen of America to a British subject?—when it was unanimously given in charge to the jury, by four Judges, that upon accounts which only carried interest in consequence of the war were sufficient to destroy the usage; and that upon bonds and obligations bearing interest from the contract, the interest should cease from the invasion of the British, and be revived at the date of signing the definitive articles of peace. This opinion of the Court must have a decisive effect upon many actions now depending.

PRINCETON, July 5.

By a gentleman from the westward we have received the following accounts of emigrants to the settlement of Kentucky and the falls of the Ohio, taken from a return made by the Adjutant of the troops stationed at Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingam,—viz. From the 10th of October 1786, to the 12th of May 1787, there has passed the garrison down the Ohio—177 boats, containing 2,689 souls, 1,333 horses, 766 cattle, 102 waggons and one phæton; besides a number which passed in the night unobserved.

ELIZABETHTOWN, July 18.

The inquisitive curiosity of New-England men has long been proverbial. At this time every traveller is interrupted in his route, with a tedious string of enquiries about Shays and his party. A gentleman, who had run the gauntlet through the eastern states, left this miraculous story behind him. "The day before I set off on my journey, Shays and General L. had met in Vermont. The general at one blow, cut off Shays's right arm, and Shays seizing it by the wrist with his left hand, killing an aid-de-camp, with the bleeding stump, upon the spot. At this moment a light-horse-man coming up, struck off Shays's head; but the rebel put at all dismayed at this accident, took his head between his teeth, and swiming across a neighbouring river, has made his escape."

NEW-YORK, July 21.

So great is the unanimity, we hear, that prevails in the Convention at Philadelphia, upon all great federal subjects, that it has been proposed to call the room in which they assemble, *Unanimity Hall*. In the begining of the late war, the citizens of America looked up to a federal government, only, for safety and protection: They were then powerful and successful at home and abroad. As soon as they set up the idol of *State Sovereignty*, they forgot the rock from whence they derived their freedom and independence, and confined their allegiance and affections only to their state government: And hence the distress, confusion, debts and disgrace of the United States. Calamities have at last opened their eyes, and they again turn them to a federal government for safety and protection. May the enemies of the new Confederation, whether in Rhode-Island or elsewhere, whether secret or open, meet with the fate of the disaffected in the late war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augusta to his friend in Savannah, dated 19th June.

"The back country people have lately killed 25 Indians, and a party under the command of Col. Alexander, consisting of 300 men is gone out; so that a general war is thought to be unavoidable. A number of the finest horses have, within this week past, been stolen in, and near Augusta, likewise two negroes—four more slaves were taken, but made their escape, and gave the alarm: One Prater, is taken up on suspicion of being concerned with the thieves, who are supposed to have made their way to the Indian nation: A party is out after them, and are in hopes of overtaking them."

HARTFORD, July 30.

Sunday afternoon the 22d instant, a barn belonging to Joseph Allen, Esq. of East-Windsor, containing 9 loads of grain and 10 loads of hay, was set on fire by lightning and consumed.

The same day a valuable yoke of oxen belonging to Mr. Jacob Case, of West-Simsbury, were killed by lightning under a tree.

Directions published by the Humane Society of Philadelphia, to prevent the fatal effects of Lightning.

"Let your house be provided with an Iron Conductor; but when this cannot be had, avoid sitting or standing near the Window, Door, or Walls of a House during the time of a thunder gust. The nearer you are placed in the middle of a room the better.—When you are not in a house, avoid flying to the cover of the woods, or a solitary tree, for safety.

"When a person is struck by lightning, let continued Frictions, and inflations of the Lungs be practised; Let gentle shocks of Electricity be made to pass through the Chest, when a skilful person can be procured to apply it, and let Blisters be applied to the Breast."

BOSTON, July 14.

Our trade with Great-Britain seems to be taking a favourable turn—Capt. Calahan, of the ship Lucretia, on his arrival in this port, the 16th instant, entered at the naval-office four thousand dollars in specie, which were cleared out at the custom-house in London for this place.

July 26. The Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, have been pleased to grant a further respite of seven weeks, to Parmenter, McCullock, Gale and Shattuck, under sentence of death for Treason, who were to have been executed on Thursday next.

NEWPORT, July 11.

Extract of a letter from South-Kingston, July 4.

"The paper influenza begins to abate here, at least the KNOWYE gentry are ashamed of those scandalous advertisements which have filled our papers, to the disgrace of this State; even some of their Judges, who are flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone, refuse to take any further fums.——The fraud and injustice of these tenders, I think, should be continually held in such odious light, as to render it infamous, even to the interested partizans of them, for satire cannot be too poignant, nor any comparisons of finished villainy, be too exagerated."

NORTHAMPTON, August 1.

A writer in a late paper, speaking of General Washington, says—A more finished character can scarcely be conceived, than that of the American FABIUS.—Were I asked which is the finest *trait* in this great piece, I should answer without hesitation, his retiring, at the moment he brought victory and independence to his country,

"From scenes of slaughter, where the sanguin'd heath,
Is shook with battle and is fill'd with death;
From shooting hands, tumultuous in applause,
From kindling states, ambitious of his laws,
He turn'd—What chief could, O Columbia! shine
With half the heaven-born dignity of thine?

The Governor and Legislative Council of the British Province of Quebec, have lately passed an act or ordinance, for the importation of tobacco, pot and pearl ashes into that province, by the inland communications of Lake Champlain and Sorel.

Thursday the 29th day of November next, is appointed by the Hon. General Court of the State of New-Hampshire, to be observed as a day of *Thanksgiving* throughout that state.

On Saturday the 7th ult. a committee, consisting of Mr. Parsons, Mr. Otis, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Brooks, Doctor Taylor, Doctor Cony, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Deane, Mr. Fox, Mr. Nason, and Mr. Freeman, was appointed by the General Court, to report at the next session of that honourable body, in October next, a bill, providing a system of revenue, for the annual payment of the interest of the public debt, and for the support of government, upon principles as little burthensome to the polls and real estates, as is consistent with the exigencies of government; and to provide a sinking fund gradually to discharge the principal.

The committee, we are informed, are to meet on the first Wednesday in September next, at Boston, for the above important purposes.

A late Philadelphia paper says—It is with singular pleasure that we inform our readers in the adjacent states, that the harvest in Pennsylvania is uncommonly plentiful. Double the quantity of grain has been raised this year that there was last. The wheat, we are told, is large and heavy, nor is there any complaint of a deficiency of straw.

IN CONGRESS, July 12, 1787.

Resolved, That all officers in the line of the late army, who may be entitled to pensions, in pursuance of the acts of Congress in that behalf made, shall previous to the receipt of such pension, depositе, with the proper officers appointed to discharge the same, in the states in which they reside, a certificate from the commissioner of army accounts, purporting that no balance is due from the claimant to the United States.

WHEREAS *John Chester Williams*, Esq. of Hadley, some time since, alligned and made over to Messrs. *Eleazer Miller, jun. Joel Broom, and Daniel Phœnix*, of New-York, Merchants, all his bonds, notes of hand, and book debts and the same are now lodged with the subscribers for settlement—All persons therefore indebted to the said Williams, by bonds, notes of hand or on book, are desired forthwith to renew their obligations and settle their accounts, or they will be immediately lodged with an Attorney to be sued.

BENJ. PRESCOTT. } Attornies to the said
SAMI. DEXTER. } Miller, Broom and Phœnix.

Northampton, August 1, 1787.

A good LIVING to be Sold Cheap.

The FARM & BUILDINGS

of the subscriber, situate and lying in the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, on the east side of Westfield river, so called, adjoining the great bridge over the same, containing twenty acres of Ground, in that plat, all under improvement, with a good and convenient Dwelling-house, Barn and out Houses—a new Grist and Saw-Mill, within ten rods of the house, that do business constantly, on the aforesaid river, which never fails—is a singular place for custom, and is easy of access in any seasons, the whole in good repair.

This place has ever been occupied as a tavern since the first settlement of the town, and is an excellent stand for that business as well as trade, from its situation, the multitude of travelling over said bridge, and the accommodation it affords.—There is also a very convenient and well adapted piece of ground for pot-ash and tan-works, both of which are much wanted in this quarter—the former has been carried on here with success.——Terms of sale will be made easy to the purchaser, on his making a small payment and giving good security for the remainder. Apply to

THOMAS J. DOUGLAS.

Norwich, July 20, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of JOHN BLACKMER, late of Buckland, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months being allowed to the creditors to said estate, from the third day of July current, to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of the deceased, in said Buckland, on the first Tuesdays of November, December, January and February next, from one to five o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JESE HOSON,
ENOS SMITH.
ISAAC ALDEN.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts before the above term is expired.

ROWLAND BLACKMER, Administrator.

Buckland, July 9, 1787.

*** *WANTED, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.*

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

Please to give the following a place in your Gazette.

The Young Man's SOLILOQUY the evening before he married.

THOU'LT soon exchange this single life,
& plunge
Into the ſtate of wedlock, where thou'lt range
Pleaſ'd or unpleaſ'd thy ſtation thou can't change.
And when bright Phœbus brings th' auſpicious day,
That thou muſt march this untry'd dubious way;
Then thy condition chang'd will be, and thou
Wilt be thou know'ſt not what, nor where, nor how,
Trembling perhaps :—what would'ſt thou with to do?
Now while I muſe, my anxious heart doth beat
With joy, to march, from whence there's no retreat:
Th' idea of Marriage, and my lovely ſparke,
Divines to me a great pleaſure in the dark.
Some married man this ſecret, pray reveal?
Tell me what you have felt, and I muſt feel?
'Tis ſaid great pleaſure's in a married life,
Pray tell me then, what 'tis to have a wife?
How can you (ſince ye know) ſtand ſtill and view
Young giddy mortals, poſting after you,
And not inform them, what 'tis beſt to do.
But, ſince I ſee that love, her point will carry,
I ev'n conclude 'tis beſt for me to marry:
And after ſome ſhort pauſe ſome anxious joy
I'm half amazed—(between a man and boy)
With love, and fear, and hope, and warm ſubmiſſion.
But ſtill reſolv'd to try this ſtrange condition.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

A friendly, ADDRESS to the PEOPLE of this Commonwealth—particularly thoſe of the counties of Worceſter, Hampſhire and Berkſhire.

GENTLEMEN,

SUFFER me to congratulate you upon the happy circumſtance of your being again renewed to the arms of your country, and reſtored to all the liberties and privileges of free citizens of ſo reſpectable a community. But leſt any of you ſhould, after ſo glorious and extenſive an act of clemency, ſtill remain obſtinately hardened, and perſiſt in your wicked inſurrectious practices, I think it my duty, as I wiſh the peace and happineſs of this State; to warn you of the inevirable, ill conſequences that muſt attend your rebellious conduct. The force of government will again be exerted againſt you, your eſtates confiſcated to the ſupport of it, and your bodies ſentenced to grace the halter; theſe and their concomitant diſaſters will attend your proceedings. On the other hand, if you now return to your former allegiance as peaceable good ſubjects, render due obedience to the laws, pay your debts honeſtly, and your taxes cheerfully, and the remainder of your property willingly depoſit in our hands (as otherwiſe we ſhall be under the neceſſity of taking it by force, for the reparation of damages by theſts robberies, &c. committed by our party and charged to your accompt) deliver up your leaders, that they may be brought to condign puniſhment, and finally do all in your power to ſupport government on its preſent ſyſtem, we will then receive you to favour, and eſteem you as ſerviceable members of ſociety, and endeavour to to render you as happy as your indigent circumſtances will admit of. It is poſſible that ſome of you may poſſeſs an idea, that your cauſe is juſt, and therefore cannot give up the object; but pray who is the beſt judge of the righteouſneſs of a cauſe, he that hath money or he that hath none, and who amongſt you would dare to bring a cauſe into a titular court of juſtice to be plead to by a practitioner of the law without caſh ſufficient to render it juſt. Is it not caſh that makes a cauſe between individuals juſt, and the want of it that renders it unjuſt. National and State quarrels are rendered juſt by the ſame rule, and on the ſame principal by which they are ſupported, viz. Strength, arms, and money, what but this could juſtify our rebelling againſt the King of England, and was it not this that ſupported us through a long and tedious war, by which we gained our independence, and thereby gained a great loſs. We will allow that your cauſe would have been juſt, could you have ſupported it; we will likewiſe allow that your numbers, could you have been paid and victualled, would have been ten to one; but the ſinews of war you could not command; therefore your cauſe hath proved very unjuſt.—O Money! thou great earthly god! it is by thee that Kings reign and Princes decree juſtice; by thee it is that High Mightineſſes and Congreſſes lay claim to juriſdictions and obtain them: by thee it is that Governor's Senator's, and Repreſentatives exerciſe authority over the people whom they ſerve; thou art he that ſuiteth the circumſtances of all people; thou art unchangeable God, ſometimes hard and ſometimes ſoft; thy council is public faith, thy judge advocate rebellion: by thee the wicked are juſtified, and without thee the righteous are condemned. Therefore I would now recommend that you immediately preſent the legiſlature with your thank offering, in that they have been graciouſly pleaſed to grant an act of Indemnity whereby you may be again reſtored to your families by ſurrendering your property to us to be appropriated to the uſe abovementioned, and to ſupport the dignity of government and ſolemnly engage by oath of allegiance to the State to quit your treaſonable practices againſt the ſame, until by your induſtry and frugal œconomy your circumſtances will render it juſt.

A FRIEND to GOVERNMENT.

July 8th, 1787.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In *Senate*, July 7, 1787.

RESOLVED, That each and every Collector of Impoſt and Exciſe, within this Commonwealth ſhall on his preſenting any orders drawn on the revenue of Impoſt and Exciſe, before he is credited for the ſame, take the following oath before the treaſurer of this Commonwealth, or before ſome Juſtice of the Peace, who ſhall adminiſter the ſame without any fee.

I A. B. do ſwear, that all the orders now offered by me in payment of Impoſt and Exciſe, committed to me to collect, to the amount of were actually received from the ſeveral perſons indebted for Impoſt and Exciſe, or otherwiſe, without any diſcount or premium, either directly or indirectly, or any premiſe or hope of reward.

So help me God.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That each Collector of Impoſt and Exciſe ſhall require the ſame oath of each of their deputies, previous to their giving them credit for any orders drawn as aforeſaid, a certificate of which oath ſhall be forwarded to the Treaſurer with ſuch orders.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

In the Houſe of *Repreſentatives* July 7, 1787.

Read and concurred, and

Ordered, That the Secretary cauſe the foregoing reſolve, together with the reſolve of this day, reſpecting the collection of taxes, to be publiſhed in the Independent Chronicle.

Sent up for concurrence,

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In *SENATE*, July 7, 1787.

Read and concurred,

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy.——Atteſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

China, Glaſs & Crockery-Ware STORE.

THE ſubſcriber is now opening for Sale, at his new brick Store, a few rods ſouth of the Court-Houſe in Hartford, a large and extenſive aſſortment Articles, the moſt uſeful and neceſſary;—among which is a very great proportion of *Mugs, Bowls, Tea-Pots and Cups and Saucers*, of all kinds and ſizes, imported directly from the manufactories, and will be ſold *wholeſale* and *retail*, as cheap as can be purchaſed in New-York.

6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs, per box.

A few hogſheads of excellent St. Croix Rum, at 2/8 per gallon.

2,500 wt. choice Bar Soap, at 6*d.* per pound, and Shaving Soap in boxes, at 6*ſ.* per doz.

Various kinds of Wines, Spices, and many articleain the Grocery way, very cheap for Caſh.

The higheſt price will be given, at ſaid Store, for Pot-Aſh, Salts of Lye, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and all kinds of Connecticut State Securities—by the Public's moſt humble Servant,

ASHBEL WELLS, Jun.

Hartford, June 9, 1787. 42

Caſh, Writing-Paper, &c.

given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

THE Collector of Impoſt and Exciſe for the county of Hampſhire, gives notice, that all perſons in ſaid county, who took out licence in Auguſt 1785, and have not ſince renewed it, and have neglected to ſettle their Exciſe accounts agreeably to law, that the recognizances of all ſuch delinquents will be put in ſuit in Auguſt next, unleſs prevented by a ſpeedy ſettlement. Alſo all perſons that are indebted to the ſaid Collector, by bond, are requeſted to ſettle and diſcharge the ſame before Auguſt court, as they would wiſh to avoid trouble and expence.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Impoſt (& Exciſe for the county of Hampſhire.

Northampton, July 16, 1787.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. Benjamin Clark, late of Colrain, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and four months longer being allowed for the creditors to bring in their accounts, Hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs on the third Monday in Auguſt, ſecond Monday in September, and firſt Monday in October next, at the dwelling-houſe of the deceaſed.

James Stewart,
Joſeph Babcock,
Peleg Babcock.

Colrain, July 17, 1787.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampſhire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Eſtate of Capt. Ebenezer Wells, late of Greenfield, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and eight months being allowed to the creditors to ſaid eſtate, from the 6th day of June current, to bring in and ſupport their claims; hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of Caleb Alvord, innholder in ſaid Greenfield, on the third Mondays of Auguſt, October, December and January next, from one to ſix o'clock, P. M. on each day—after which no accounts will be allowed.

Caleb Alvord.
Moſes Arms,
Samuel Smead.

ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

Reuben Wells, Adminiſtrator.

Greenfield, June 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of lands in the town of Norwich, county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the liſts of 1784, 1785, and 1786, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town & county tax.
1784.	l. ſ. d. q.	l. ſ. d. q.
Edward Walker, Eſq.	0 8 1 1	0 6 8 0
Daniel Wood,	0 3 2 1	
Capt. Samuel Ward,	0 6 8 0	0 13 4 0
Timothy Leiter,	0 13 11 0	0 15 0 0
David Crow,	0 [illegible] 4 0	0 3 4 0
Joſeph Gorham,	0 0 6 2	0 1 8 0
Ebenezer Pelton,	0 2 3 1	
Samuel Smith,	0 2 3 1	0 3 4 0
1785.		
George Green,	2 5 6 0	2 5 4 0
Edward Walker, Eſq.	0 15 5 0	
Capt. Samuel Ward,	0 12 9 0	0 7 3 0
Benjamin Coit, Eſq.	1 7 4 0	0 5 0 0
David Crow,	0 2 3 1	0 0 1 0
Timothy Leiter,		0 10 3 0
Ebenezer Pelton,		0 3 3 0
Daniel Wood,		0 2 8 0
1786.		
Capt. Edward Walker,		0 7 0 0
George Green,		0 10 0 0
Capt. Samuel Ward,		0 15 10 0
Benjamin Coit, Eſq.		0 12 6 0
David Crow,		0 1 10 0

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of Auguſt next, ſo much of ſaid land will then be ſold at public vendue, at the ſhoffe of Mr. Thomas J. Dougſas innholder in Norwich, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

JONATHAN LOVELL, Collector for 1784.
JOHN GRISWOLD, Collector for 1785 & 1786.

Norwich, July 9, 1787.

STRAYED or Stolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 27th inſtant, a bed roan MARE, rather ſmall, a natural pacer, her mane lies chiefly on the near ſide, ſeveral white ſpots under the ſaddle, carries her head low. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and return her to the ſubſcriber, or give information where ſhe may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

NATHANIEL PHELPS, jun.

Northampton, July 24, 1787.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 15th inſt. an apprentice boy, named JAMES STEWART, about 17 years of age, darkiſh complexion. All perſons are cautioned againſt harbouring or truſting him on my account. Whoever will take up ſaid Boy and return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Two ſhillings in hard caſh, or Four Shillings in the paper currency of Rhode-Iſland.

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Cheſter, July 23, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Joſeph Barnard*, late of Deerfield, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate ſettlement, with the ſubſcribers, adminiſtrators on ſaid eſtate. And all perſons having claims on ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit them for adjuſtment, to

Joſeph Barnard,
Samuel Barnard, jun.

Deerfield, July 23, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,

The Firſt, Second and Third Part of

Webſter's Inſtitute.

Watt's Pſalms—Primers—Blanks of moſt kinds, Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

AUGUST 1787. THE NUMB. 10.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER III.

MY wiſh is to benefit as well as entertain the public. To this end I ſhall make uſe not only of the writings, but of the converſation of others. Thus by borrowing from others, I ſhall improve and enlarge my own ſtock, and I hope my countrymen will be the gainers. I am a great traveller, and mingle in all companies; I ſay but little, and by that means I retain the more from the obſervation of others. My ſtudy is to learn the views of people from their manners and converſation, and turn this knowledge to my general deſign of making out new numbers for the advantage of the public. Being the other day upon an excurſion into a remote county, I put up at an inn celebrated for the reſort of news-mongers and politicians. I called for entertainment and ordered up my horſe, and having refreſhed myſelf with a glaſs of ſpirits, I ſeated myſelf near a couple of zealous politicians, who were fired with ſome recent tranſactions of a public nature, with which they were very differently affected. As I was a ſtranger and appeared attentive, their warmth increaſed, and after ſome ſmart obſervations, they would each turn themſelves to me with a ſignificant ſmile, as if they had ſaid, friend is it notſo? I abſtained from ſhewing myſelf of a party in hopes to draw out their ſentiments the more freely, and to procure matter for another paper, which is my great object. I ſoon diſcovered the gentlemen to be poſſeſſed of good abilities and as much candour as is common between diſputants. The one was a warm kickler for a royal government: the other was as zealous for a democratical form. What pleaſed me moſt of all was, that though they would grow warm, yet they generally kept within the bounds of decency; which I flatter myſelf was partly owing to the reſpect they had for me. When I was well ſeated, they ſeemed by conſent to renew the diſpute in which they had been ſome time engaged, and by repeated appeals, would fain make me a judge, which I declined. I ſhall not confine myſelf to their exact method, nor wholly to their language; for I was more intent to remember ſentiments than words. Our combatants I ſhall name Appius and Brutus.—Appius began the charge to this effect.

Appius. Well Brutus, what think you of your democracy now? You have buſtled theſe twenty years for the advantages of a free government. By the officious interpoſition of France, you have gained your wiſhes. Your republican ſtates have enjoyed their independence theſe ten years. They have had no king, and with equal truth I may add, they have had neither law nor energy in their adminiſtration. What are the glorious fruits of your preſent ſyſtem of government?—Truly you have defrauded your public creditors, and the government have loſt the confidence of the people. The common people have too much liberty, and have governed too long to truſt the adminiſtration in the hands of thoſe who underſtand it. Men of integrity and property have been ſo much abuſed by the envious and cheated by the knaviſh, that they will never truſt the public again. And with all your wiſdom you have too much ſenſe to think that a government can hold together without confidence and energy. Whenever you and other men of virtue have endeavoured to fix a ſyſtem of regular adminiſtration, you have always been diſappointed by the turbulence and faction of your high ſons. The country has been in continual tumult from mobs and inſurrections, and you have ſcarcely the form of government remaining. For my part, I am pleaſed with theſe combuſtions, as they will ſoon bring us to the end of the people's power and eſtabliſh a prince, whoſe authority will pervade the ſtate and controul the madneſs of theſe rioters, and ſecure to people their property. I cannot help puſhing them on, becauſe I know where it will end. You and I ſhall ſoon be in a ſituation not to be inſulted by every hot-brained fellow who now conſiders himſelf at the fountain of power, and by his caprice is diſturbing the peace and ſpoiling the intereſts of his neighbours. Are you not tired of theſe rabbles, routs and interruptions of juſtice, and attempts to divide property? Having ſhared the government, theſe mobbiſh gentry mean in the end to ſhare the property of the ſtate among themſelves. I ſee the end, and therefore for the preſent, huzza! for mobs and rebellions, they will fix themſelves ſoon as to meddling with government, and lie as quiet as their fathers who have been in their graves theſe fifty years. I have no veneration for theſe popular governments, which promiſe much and bring nothing to paſs. I do not wiſh to have my property, reputation and authority toſſed and kicked about by our ſovereign lords, the peoples. I have no notion of theſe popular elections, and frequent returning to firſt principles, as you ſay. I want a ſettled government ſhat I may know what to depend on. I believe I can eaſier pleaſe one ruler than a thouſand, and I had rather ſerve one tyrant than an hundred. Therefore I am for giving them rope for the preſent, and they will ſoon hang themſelves. My buſineſs ſhall be to make intereſt with the government which will grow out of this anarchy. I believe you are ſatisfied by this time, that the principles of republicaniſm, which look ſo pretty upon paper, can never be reduced to practice. If you are not, the mob will ſoon convince you. I always told you when you broke off from Britain, that this would be the caſe, that you would be deſtroyed by faction, and that the people would never ſubmit to government until they were forced into it. You ſee how matters run, you can have no peace under theſe popular governments. I am not pleaſed with the miſeries which flow from theſe tumults, but I comfort myſelf with looking forward to a period not very diſtant when theſe king-killers, the government-deſtroyers and government-makers, will give themſelves a maſter and unite us all under ſome more rigid government, under ſome king whom we can plead better than pleaſe the fickle multitude. The wheel is in motion, and time, which matures all things, ripens events beyond my moſt ſanguine expectations. It would ſmith my pleaſure could you be perſuaded into my views. What ſay you, Brutus, will you not give up your republicaniſm, and ſettle down in ſome energetic and deciſive form of government? If you and I muſt continue travelling in two paths, it will allow the pleaſure which I anticipate as near as hand.

Brutus. Appius, your frankneſs is the only thing which induces me to keep terms with you. Were it not for the folly and madneſs of the people, who in a meaſure countenance your views, I ſhould have no patience with you for think your wild declaration worthy an anſwer. But the unſettled ſtate of the country, and the hand which many profeſſed whigs have in theſe diſturbances, have put arguments into your mouth which I little thought you would ever be able to employ in ſupport of your favourite ſyſtem. But I am not ready to yield the point yet. I ſtill hope to ſee my country free and happy under their preſent form of government. Phrenſies are periodical amongſt mankind in all countries. Some of theſe phrenſies are of the religious and others of a political kind. But time, which cures all things, will remedy theſe miſchiefs, and the people will recover a found mind and become more diſcreet by the ſmart of their own ignorance and folly. I hope that you and I my ſee our free government put on thoſe ſmiling appearances which have ever attached us warmly to it in reflection. Can it be poſſible that the people ſhould not ſee their danger? and lay aſide their wrong-headed and wicked projects. They will preſently diſcover the ſubtle arts of their enemies to drive them into theſe extravagancies: And then you and others will be as much the objects of their reſentment as you now are of their miſtaken confidence. Appius, you was lately indebted by the juſtice and benevolence of your friends in the other party, for your preſervation from the hot zealots of liberty. I put it to your honour, whether you do not act a very ungenerous and baſe part in confederating with thoſe zealots, and aiding their diſaffection to a government of which you know they have no reaſon to complain, and which has given you ample protection. Theſe indirect methods to gain a miſchievious end I abhor. Your endeavours to alienate the minds of the people from their long tried friends and the authors of their privileges, is an inſtance of ——— but I check myſelf out of regard to our common friendſhip. I wiſh you were not ſo eager for arbitrary government as to help forward our public diſſenſions to obtain it. I know it will be eſtabliſhed if theſe tumults are not ſuppreſſed and condignly puniſhed; we ſhall ſoon have a yoke from which we ſhall never eſcape but by death.—Appius, I do not expect to ſee this reign of tyranny. I will not accept a deſpotic maſter. You may draw and flatter the great, but my feelings cannot brook it. I have alone too much to eſcape the ſnare to put my foot willingly into it at this period of life. You are become popular among the diſaffected by countenancing complaints which you know to be groundleſs, and by mixing with men whom in your ſoul you deſpiſe. And your view is to have the government ſubverted, and to give your country a maſter, whoſe word or whoſe undue influence is to be a law to us all. You are not alone, thoſe of your ſtamp who are conſtitutionally formed for lawleſs ſubmiſſion in ſubjects, and tyranny in rulers are with you, and a gang of ambitious, deſperate and unprincipled, villains are your tools. But remember there is many a weary ſtep, many a rivulet of blood between you and your beloved monarchy. Could you obtain it, what have you gained by ſubverting the preſent government? You will have gained a maſter who will oppreſs you with burdens, ſuch as neither you nor your fathers have known; ſuch as you cannot conceive of. It is the weakneſs of human nature to avoid preſent [illegible] by plunging into greater [illegible] to ſave a ſhilling you will expend a pound, and to free yourſelf from purgatory you will throw yourſelf into hell. Preſent troubles (if the people do not ſettle into a fixed delirium, as certainly there is danger they will) will purge away their falſe notions of liberty, and make them in love with a regular and ſtrict government of law. You had therefore, Appius, much better examine the miſeries, the inſurrections, the taxes, the lawleſs condemnations, executions and bloody wars which continually rage under monarchies; the ſervility and meanneſs of ſpirit in the common herd of ſubjects; the death of free enquiry and the reſtraints of genius, which are evident in ſuch wretched countries; you had better bring to view theſe and countleſs other evils, and place them in competition with the troubles we now experience, and then ſay whether it would not be more laudable in you and in all good men to diſcourage theſe attacks upon government and juſtice which tend ſo much to render us contemptible and infamous. I know that we muſt have a regular ſyſtem of adminiſtration and a decided ſyſtem of juſtice before we can be free; but we are now beginning, and if wicked men would ceaſe their villainous arts, theſe good ends would ſoon be accompliſhed. Knavery, ſedition and oppoſition to law would be diſcouraged by due puniſhment, and we might all enjoy our birth right in tranquility. But, Appius, if you will travel in a path which by uproar and confuſion and the tyranny of the lawleſs is to lead the people to ſubmit to the yoke of an imperious maſter, you ſhall never have my company or friendſhip. I am for no Britiſh or domeſtic ſovereign; and I pray God to open the people's eyes before deſigning perſons have rivited the chains of ſuch an infamous ſubmiſſion. I know you deſpiſe them, their complaints and their meaſures, and I had nearly ſaid, I as much deſpiſe you for tampering with them to gain theſe baſe purpoſes by their ſtupid folly! Were it not for the inſtability of juſtice and the weakneſs of our civil adminiſtration, you would not dare, with all your frankneſs, to triumph in ſuch miſchevious purpoſes.

Appius. Hold, Brutus, you are warm; you puſh me with rudeneſs. You are always fiery upon your favourite topic. If we cannot talk upon better terms we had better drop the diſcourſe.

Brutus. Drop the diſcourſe as ſoon as you pleaſe. You made a baſe confeſſion of a criminal deſign which has not been concealed from my watchful eyes. You confeſſed, that you intended to make theſe mobs the means of eſtabliſhing your favourite-monarchy upon the ruins of our free government.

Appius. Free government, Brutus. Where men's lives and privileges, their reputation and intereſt are daily ſacrificed by the want of energy and ſyſtem in the adminiſtration! What better uſe can be made of theſe mobs and tumults than to eſtabliſh a form of government ſo deciſive as forever to finiſh theſe riſings of the peo-

suffered enough by popular rumours to make me sick of them, and fly to monarchy for relief. I always was and still am a friend to government.

Brutus. You was perhaps formerly a friend to government, and from an ignorance of duty thought your attachment to Great-Britain a proof of it. And now you pretend to be a friend to government by being an advocate for despotism, which is so far from being government, that it is an established system of force and violence. Why not a friend to the present government, when your influence and that of other men of abilities and patriotism might render it as effectual as any honest man could wish. Our allegiance is due to our present laws, and why will we not all make ourselves happy by submission to them, and compelling others to submit and yield that allegiance which they owe to the state. Cease to link yourself with the disturbers of the public peace; cease to foster groundless jealousies and unite with the virtuous and good, by confirming a government which affords equal protection to every class of people. If you, Appius, cannot be content with a government so equal, and which wants nothing but habit and the junction of good men to make it decisive: I shall indeed begin to fear that a man cannot be honest and a friend to monarchy.

Appius. Brutus, it is little consistent with the terms of friendship, upon which we have conversed, to impeach my integrity.

Brutus. You have brought your integrity into question by your own confession, that you are willing the government should be embarrassed, provided it may be changed into another form. This does not comport with that obedience which good men owe to the government under which they live, and which honestly labours to afford equal protection to all. And this is to prove your friendship to government by an act of disloyalty, and by an opposition to the liberty of the subject. Those who now confide in your abilities and in your promises of greater licence to follow their own inclinations, will, when their fees are entangled, regret their credulity and mistaken confidence, and curse the authors of their humiliation; though it will then probably be too late to remedy their sufferings. Anarchy, when lead into the excesses of licentiousness, will unavoidably return into the extreme of an arbitrary and oppressive government. And this is the point at which you aim. To rise above the people by means of their rising against the free course of law and justice.

Appius. Brutus, let us drop the conversation, we shall tire the good stranger who is with us, and shall never alter each other's sentiments. You will never be cured of your itch for republicanism.

Brutus. Nor you, Appius, of your hankering after the leeks and onions of Britain. Ancient republics have changed into tyrannies, but those who have lost their liberty never regained it. States travel towards monarchy, but when they have once reached it, there is no return. Like the tracks of beasts to the lion's den, many lead to it but none lead from it. Therefore I wish for your assistance in establishing the present government as the only method in which we and our posterity can be free and prosperous. As I said, I expect not to see the gloomy day of arbitrary establishments in this country. Although from our present distractions, and the determination of the people not to enjoy true and substantial liberty, I have my forebodings that the gloomy day is not far removed. Yet many are to fall between this hour and that disasterous event. And if nothing else could deter the favourers of these tumults, I should yet think that the probable certainty of such mischiefs might hold back the hand of every benevolent man from aiding the sorrows of his country.

Appius. Brutus, I had rather meet you upon some other topic, which may not so much endanger our friendly feelings.

Here our disputants ended, and mutually turned to me to decide the victory. I waved the decision; but the conversation so impressed my mind and awakened my genius, that I shall observe upon the same subject in a future number. From a well wisher to this country,

NUMA.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To all People to whom these Presents shall come: *Greeting.*

KNOW YE, That having read in the Hampshire Gazette, No. 48, a piece stiled, *"A friendly Address to the People of this Commonwealth, particularly those of the counties of Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire;"* I pronounce and declare that the said piece is what the common people call a by-bill, viz. deeply fraught with lies, calculated to deceive and mislead the unwary and ignorant, who are my care; was it not for this, I should treat it with that sovereign contempt which it deserves. In the first place 'tis misnamed; 'tis not an address to the people of the Commonwealth, nor of the counties aforesaid, but calculated to mislead and inflame the minds of a certain part therein, who ought especially to study to be quiet.

Secondly, he speaks of the people to whom he addresses as a collective body and in the lump, as being restored to all the liberties, &c. to address the people of the commonwealth thus is to utter falsehood and consummate nonsense with impudence; nor will it mend the matter to apply it to the people in the three counties aforesaid, who have not been denied in the lump) the privileges of free citizens, and consequently not restored to them. If he meant to address the insurgents, or rebels in the Commonwealth, or in said counties, he ought to have said so.

Thirdly, he charges the good people with committing thefts and robberies, and laying them to those, who, through the extensive clemency of government, have been restored, &c. So vile a slander will be detested by every good man.

Fourthly, he insinuates or asserts that government requires these people who have been restored, to surrender and deposite the remainder of their property into their hands, or otherwise they could take it by force. I can tell him that for such a malicious, false and slanderous libel on government, in a government less mild than this, his neck might be doomed to grace a halter, and the sentence accordingly be executed.

Fifthly, he in a gross and abominable abusive manner, slanders the honourable Judges of our courts, by insinuating that they are courts only in title, and have no regard to justice in their judgments, but judge solely in favour of those who have money, and therefore the poor man must loose his right, and the righteous condemned, if they have not money to purchase a favourable judgment.

Sixthly, in the same perverse manner he slanders Governors, Senators, Representatives, &c.

Seventhly, he puts the late rebellion on the same footing as our resisting Great-Britain, making it the same thing to resist lawful authority as to resist that which is usurped and exerted to destroy constitutional government.

Eighthly, he perverts and abuses in an impious manner that scripture, Prov. viii. 15 And yet after all his other falsehoods, slanders and abuses, he has the horrid impudence,

Ninthly, to add another gross and glaring falsehood, by signing and subscribing himself a Friend to Government.

I think it therefore my duty, in the faithful exercise of my trust, to censure such a false, malicious, slanderous and abusive author and his ill-natured and unreasonable performance. And I solemnly caution the ignorant and unwary (my special charge) against the seeds of poison he has sown therein, that they suffer them not to take root. And I exhort the children of virtue to treat him and his performance with deserved contempt and detestation.

ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, Censor.

Further Particulars respecting the CIVIL WAR in Holland.

LONDON, May 31.

The Dutch patriots as they stile themselves, highly extol the conduct of Baron Schimmelpenink Van Der Oyen. That gentleman, who acts as Col. Commandant of the second battalion of the regiment of Weideren infantry, belonging to the regiment of Guelderland, being ordered to march against Utrecht, declared to the Stadtholder that during the last war he had given proof of his attachment to the republic, and was for its welfare ready to spill the last drop of his blood, but never was taught to draw his sword against his own countrymen; concluding with a request that his serene Highness would not force him upon so unnatural service. This prayer was rejected, though urged by petition to the States of Guelderland. Upon being thus disappointed, the Baron threw up his commission, and the lucrative post of Town Major of Zurphen.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, May 10.

"Notwithstanding all the promises of not sending any more troops into the province, we yesterday received accounts that the batalions of Van Esseren and Munster were upon the march this way, upon which the council was summoned, when they were formally made acquainted, that quarters had been ordered for four companies of the regiment of Van Esseren, two of which were to be quartered at Jurhas, one at Meeren, and one at Harmelen, and other places, in a manner as to cut off all communication between this city and Holland. The Council gave it as their opinion, that no troops ought to be quartered upon the district of this city without the permission of the Council; and as they perceived it was the possession of the sluys (by which all Holland could be laid under water) which was aimed at, they determined to send a corps of volunteers to that spot; upon which 1000 immediately offered their services, but it was determined to send only a corps of 250 men, and 50 riflemen, with three pieces of cannon, under the command of M. D'Averhoult, with orders to desire the commander of the troops to quit the territory of this city; or, in case of a refusal, to repel force by force.

"Accordingly, being arrived at the place, M. D'Averhoult sent an officer for the abovementioned purpose, who received a very uncivil answer, and immediately returned; but was scarcely got half way back before orders were given to the troops to fire; by which M. Vascher, commander of the riflemen, was killed. This bloody signal was sufficient for our burghers, who immediately fell upon the troops with uncommon bravery and the action became general. D'Averhoult, perceiving that the number of the enemy was greater than he had intelligence of, retreated as far as Jurphas, where, posting himself advantageously, he continued the action, and obtained a complete victory, having sent, as a proof of it, some waggons loaded with arms, baggage, prisoners, the military chest, colours and other trophies, to this city. This has greatly animated our burghers, who were very anxious, and continually perplexed with various unfavourable accounts, until the waggons came up to the gates of the city. However, every peaceable man must lament that the flame of civil war has burst forth, God only knows where it may end, and what will be the consequences. The number of killed and wounded is not yet known."

Tuesday Sir James Harris, K. B. our Ambassador at the Hague, arrived in town from that place, and yesterday he had a long conference with his Majesty. Affairs there are still in great confusion. The day after the second action near Jurphas, the patriotic party sent to intreat Comte de Wirgenstein, to consent to a public and formal declaration of hostilities against the Stadtholder, which they pledged themselves to stand to with their blood. The Count received the message very respectfully, but professed himself in favour of more lenient measures, at least until he had taken M. D'Averhoult's advice on the occasion, who commanded in the first action of the 9th of May.

June 2. From the Hague we hear, that a request has been proposed to the States of Holland, of a very serious nature—The principal articles of which is, *To suspend the Stadtholder from his offices, and that of Admiral General, and to keep him from his revenue!* This was to be proposed in Council on the 25th of May.

Almost all the troops of the Dutch line have refused to obey the orders of the States of Holland, declaring that they will remain steady to their oath. Two chiefs of regiments have declared, that if the States of Holland should suspend them, they would hold such suspension null and of no effect, and consequently should remain at the head of the regiments to execute the orders of the States General.

June 7. An insurrection has lately taken place among the peasantry of Norway, which has given no small uneasiness to the court of Denmark: The chief of the revolting peasants is named Christian Lasthuus, he was a coast pilot, and possess all the necessary qualifications to guide the multitude. He pleaded the cause of the peasants before the commissaries appointed by his Danish majesty, with great boldness, and insisted on their right with energy. They ordered him to be arrested; but he was so well guarded by the people, they could not do it.—However, after the commissaries came away, a captain Hemmer found means to take him by surprize, and sent him prisoner to the city of Fredericks Worms, from whence he is transfered to that of Christina. On the first alarm of imprisonment, some hundreds of the peasants seized the under bailiff, Dahl, and swore they would not deliver him up alive, unless their chief was liberated. But major-general Dedrickson, commandant of Christiansand, hearing of this, claimed the said Dahl; and finding they persisted in detaining him, he ordered 80 of the regulars and 250 militia to march, with some pieces of artillery, towards Arndal, where they were obliged to fire; but on the first gun going off, and knocking down a tree, the populace ran off, and left their prisoner, who was carried to Christiansand by the troops.

A fermentation has likewise broke out in the district of Aggerhuus, where the peasants are naturally unruly: It is said the prince royal of Denmark, when he returns from Holstein, will go in person to Norway, to fix an administration for the prevention of such acts in future.

The plague increases daily at Algiers, and has caused the most terrible ravages. On the 2d of this month there died, in the space of 24 hours, 11 Christians, 27 Jews, and 148 Moors. Since that time, the daily mortality has borne much the same proportion, and by calculating the total of the people carried off since the new year, it is computed, that in the course of the month of January, the number was 335 persons, 577 in February, 1534 in March, and 3711 in April; together, 6147, of whom 240 were Christians. To this number must be added those who died in the four months preceeding that in which the pestilence broke out; so that it is not surprising that whole villages and districts are already depopulated.

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia)* July 5.

Mr. Barnard arrived in Augusta the 27th ult. with a talk from the head-men and warriors of the lower Creeks, from which, and his information, it appears that the Indians of both the upper and the lower towns are very desirous of peace, and that the mischief was done by a party of the Oakjoys, one of the upper towns, without the knowledge of the lower towns, who threaten to take satisfaction of the people of the Oakjoys for the loss of their friends, rather than be reduced to the necessity of going to war. Mr. Barnard is of opinion, that the inhabitants may remain quietly on their plantations until further accounts are received from the nation.

The party which was said to have gone against the Indians is returned, and government have forbid any others from scouting beyond the Oconees.

The number of the killed, it is now said, does not exceed 11, and of the white people two have lost their lives.

CHARLESTON, July 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated June 1, 1787.

"Our newspapers will inform you of the names of the federal convention: they have acquired a large share of the confidence of this city; and there is little doubt of our taking the lead in adopting such a government as they shall recommend.

"General Washington presides in the convention with his usual dignity. The venerable doctor Franklin attends it daily, and is contributing his experience and knowledge to assist his country in her present crisis. Mr. Dickinson, it is said, has turned his thoughts for some time past to the business of the convention, and intends to offer them to his country. From the characters of the gentlemen who compose this illustrious assembly—from the increase of our national difficulties—and, above all, from the growing disposition of our citizens every where discover to improve our federal government, I have not a doubt but that America will in a few years, realize all the happiness for which she has contended."

NEW-YORK, August 2.

We learn from Pennsylvania, that the paper currency of that state has so far fallen a prey to the injudicious caprice of the numerous class of speculators, that many families of the poorer class, have been greatly distressed. For a few days not a bill was taken in market, which obliged those, who had no other kind of negociable commodity, to content themselves with keeping fast. It has been crowded down to 25, and it is said, that it now stands at 15 per cent. below the specie par.

We hear from Nantucket, that the whale fishermen have had remarkable success the last season, not one ship having arrived there with less than 500 hogsheads of oil. This has given new zeal to the merchants, insomuch that the whale company has already increased; and it is said, that twice the number of shipping will be sent out the approaching season.

By the Halifax papers to the 21st July, ultimo, we find many illiberal squibs displayed by the Philistines in that fertile and loyal country—touching the want of government and wealth in these states, which, with peculiar pleasure they pronounce proceeds from our pronenefs to rebellion, and licentiousness to liberty.——The temporary misfortunes of this country manifestly affords exuberant jubilee of heart to those little minded, slanderous vultures in that royal land:—And their prints evince particular virulence and affected ridicule at the joyous manner and hilarity of soul with which the patriots of America celebrated their glorious *Birth Day.*—Let the foes of this land recollect that America literally, is but eleven years OLD!!!

Extract of a letter from Halifax, (N. S.) July 21.

"Though the newspapers published in this town discover much illiberal satyr on the mirth of your country manifested on the auspicious 4th of July, yet I beg leave to assure you, and America, that *thirteen* FEMALES, natives of this town, on that day assembled, and, with proper decorum, celebrated the day, *in spite of British sullen and indelicacy.*"

A bill for promoting and encouraging a trade to America was passed the Irish parliament on the 7th of May last. The particular clauses have not yet been published.

The Federal Convention having resolved upon the measures necessary to discharge their important trust, adjourned until Monday next, in order to give a committee, appointed for the purpose, time to arrange and systemize the materials which the honourable body have collected. The public curiosity will soon be gratified; and it is hoped, from the universal confidence reposed in this delegation, that the minds of the people throughout the United States are prepared to receive with respect, and to try with a fortitude and perseverance the plan which will be offered to them by men distinguished for their wisdom and patriotism.

The following are the gentlemen appointed to act as a committee during the recess of the honourable the Convention, viz. Mr. *Gorham*, Massachusetts; Mr. *Elsworth*, Connecticut; Mr. *Wilson*, Pennsylvania; and Mr. *Rutledge*, South-Carolina.

PENNINGTON, July 23.

On Friday last, a gentleman belonging this town, had the honour (if such it may be called) of being introduced to Mr. Daniel Shays, with the additional title of General, by a gentleman in Arlington; at whose house he saw and conversed with the General openly some time: He also saw the General and his two aids, at a public court at Landlord Merwin's in that town, and supposes that they were well known by the people. They were armed with swords and pistols when they rode off.

BOSTON, August 2.

The following is a copy of an order lately issued by his Excellency the Governor, to Colonel Lyman.

BOSTON, *26th July*, 1787.

SIR,

BY a resolve of the General Court, passed on the thirteenth day of June last, the Governor was requested to raise a body of troops, of not less than five hundred, nor more than eight hundred men, for the defence of the commonwealth, and to continue them in service for the space of six months, unless they should be sooner discharged by the Governor with advice of Council.

In consequence of which resolve, I gave you orders to raise five hundred men for the same service, but having reason to suppose that the measures of government have so far restored peace and tranquility to the Commonwealth, as to render it unnecessary to burthen the people with supporting so large a force at present,—and having given proper and necessary orders for the aid of the militia, should the same be necessary, and also applying that the citizens in those counties, where the troops are stationed will duly aid the civil magistrate in the duties of his office, if he should be under the necessity to call upon them therefor:

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of Council, to order, and I do hereby order and direct, that on the thirteenth day of August next enfuing, you reduce the troops under your command, to the number of two hundred, including officers of every defcription, and that you form the same into three companies, with the established number of officers.

I am with respect, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

To *William Lyman*, Esq. Lieut. Col. Commandant of the troops raised in the Western Counties.

A correspondent, desires us to insert the following,

An interesting piece of POLITICAL HISTORY.

In August 1786, the Sheriff of the county of Hampshire, informed his Excellency the Governor, that an armed body of men had assembled, and prevented the Session of the Court of Common Pleas. There remained no doubt, but that the Supreme Judicial Court, at their Session in Springfield, in September, would meet a similar opposition. General Shepard, therefore turned out a part of the Militia, to support the Court. When the Court assembled, Daniel Shays appeared with near eight hundred insurgents, generally armed. They were opposed by about the same number, under the command of Major Gen. Shepard, and the Court was supported.

Major-General Cobb, had orders in the county of Bristol, and supported the Court. Only 160 insurgents assembled there, and soon dispersed.

The General Court, were convened in October. They on the 25th of that month, passed a resolve, requesting the Governor to exercise the powers vested in him by the Constitution, to quell the insurrections. They also passed an act against riots, &c. The Courts at Worcester, and Springfield, were prevented proceeding to business in December. The Court at Worcester being adjourned to January, the Supreme executive were determined to try the strength of government. At that time, therefore, General Lincoln was put in command, and two thousand men were ordered for the service: but as the Legislature had not declared the existence of a rebellion, his orders were, only to assist the civil magistrate, and to inforce the riot-act. A number of gentlemen advanced a sufficiency of money to supply the troops, relying that the General Court would order them paid, which in the next Session was done.

The General Court assembled in February, and declared the insurgents to be in rebellion. They also passed a number of spirited acts. The act suspending the right of Habeas Corpus, the disqualifying act, the act for carrying persons out of their counties to be tried, and the act for taking disaffected persons out of the Jury boxes, were among them. General Lincoln, in his letters suggested the idea, of the Supreme Judicial Court's setting in the rear of the army, to make examples. The Court was accordingly sent up in March, in which and the following months, eight persons were sentenced to die for treason, in the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire. A warrant directed their execution on the twenty-fourth of May 1787. Previous to that day, it appeared that the people, from some cause or other, were determined to make a great change of men in the executive and legislative departments of government. The Governor with advice of Council, suspended the execution of the persons under sentence, to June 21st; previous to which day, the Legislature repealed the disqualifying act, and passed a resolution of indemnity to all the insurgents, excepting nine. Upon this, the Governor with advice of Council, issued a proclamation, inviting the offenders to return to the duty of their allegiance, according to the tenor of the act of indemnity, and proclaiming the determination of government to support the laws. The execution of the convicts was suspended to the 26th of July, to see what effect these lenient measures of the General Court would produce.

In July, intelligence from good friends to government, in the upper counties, was received, whereby it appeared that the rebels were coming in, and submitting themselves to government, and that peace and tranquility were so far restored, as to render military force unnecessary. Upon this, orders were issued to disband all the troops, excepting 200, which were thought necessary rather out of respect to the other states who had promised a co-operation of their troops with ours, than from any apprehension of danger from the rebels. The Supreme Executive, when matters were thus situated, could do no less than to suspend the execution of the convicts till it was fully known what effects the conciliatory measures of the General Court would produce.

Perhaps an immediate execution after sentence, might possibly have had a salutary effect. But the same reasons which induced the government to suspend it to the 26th of June, bar the steps of government now mentioned. Severe Rumper for a further delay. And he must have a peculiar taste for severity and revenge, who can urge an execution at this late period, unless new insurrections should take place; for it may well be demanded, why, if the rebels were in arms, and before conciliatory measures were attempted by the Legislature? and how can they be necessary now, if they were not? In April and May last? When a large body of the people from some adverse occurrences, which no human wisdom could avoid, were disaffected to the government, true policy would dictate to hold up the strongest idea of the force of government, and at the same time exhibit the most extensive clemency. This has been the practice of all wise governments, all history evinces. Upon this idea it may well be doubted, whether executions at any period of the late rebellion, would have been a good measure.

We are informed, that his Excellency our worthy and patriotic Captain-General, proposes to visit the western counties, to review the militia in that district, in the fall of September, provided his health will admit.

NORTHAMPTON, August 8.

Copy of a letter from gentleman in high office in Boston, to his friend in this county, dated August 2d, 1787.

"DEAR SIR,

"THE accounts from the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, gives me very great uneasiness. I almost pledged myself that the conciliatory measures taken by government would be embraced by those persons who had been concerned in the late unhappy commotions, and that we should be soon in a situation to forget every fault, and to forgive every injury: but I am told that those who have come in on the act of indemnity neglect to take the oath of allegiance, or to give evidence of their disposition to return to the arms of their country as good citizens, and that some of them behave in a very unbecoming and indecent manner. I am sorry that the wound which has not only weakened but disgraced our country, should be thus kept open, and that vigorous and severe measures should be rendered necessary. I cannot but be fully of opinion, that it is the duty of every magistrate to apprehend and imprison those who are so returned until they shall take the oath of allegiance and subscribe the declaration as is provided by the resolve of indemnity. This is only my opinion as a private man, having no public authority to decide; but should it have an influence to restore peace, it will give great pleasure to, Your's &c."

A post is established from Albany and Lansingborough, in the state of New-York, to Bennington in Vermont, which, we hear, opens a communication from Onion river, on the borders of Canada, to every state in the union.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c.

given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

For Sale at this Office,

Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.

By Baron STEUBEN.

*** *WANTED, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.*

On BENEVOLENCE.

THERE is nothing that can give the benevolent mind greater pleasure than to alleviate the miseries of mankind—to diffuse into their troubled breasts the balm of friendship, and to gild their gloomy hours with a ray of joy —Pleasures like these animate the youthful breast, because they are the purest pleasures of the mind. How happy must that person be, who wipes from misery's eye, the falling tear, and "lights up a smile in the aspect of woe." Ye insensible hearts that cannot breathe forth a friendly wish for the unfortunate, what were ye made for? Heaven made thee kind, but ye have checked this pleasing virtue in its growth:—Ye can go to the melancholy house, and view the innocent children of deceased parents, without feeling interested in their sufferings,—ye can hear them sigh,—and not echo one to theirs;—ye can see them destitute of the means of subsistence, and not give them a friendly hand.——Such persons there are, who thus degrade human nature, and brand their characters with everlasting infamy.

Insensibility was never made for man, and those, whose hearts are callous to the moans of distress, may be said not to wipe off the brute.—How many unhappy ones are there who, from their delicate feelings, from that pride which is natural to us all (for who can love dependence! cannot ask that charity humanity would bestow;——who had rather repine in the shades of melancholy, with a brother or sister under the same misfortunes, than to breathe forth their wants to an unfeeling world,—would it be thought criminal for a person in such a situation to quit a life unattended with a single charm?—Many there are, who, to extricate themselves from their insuperable difficulties, have thought it the most eligible, to draw the sword, and sheathe it in their own bosoms.—I would not be thought to vindicate suicide,—but experience has told us, that there have been such persons in the world.

Paint to yourselves the situation of a person, who once lived in affluence, but by a single revolution of misfortune's wheel, he is reduced to poverty,—endeavour to judge of his feelings;—to do this, retire into your breasts; contemplate his sufferings, and remember, that to do good is one of the greatest pleasures that can attend a rational mind.—— follow the unhappy person from his once agreeable situation, to his lonely cottage, —view his beloved partner alleviating his sorrows by dividing them, as he cannot know a pain without her feeling too exquisite to remain indifferent.—— Ye benevolent ones of the earth, come to this dwelling,——present your mite, it will be acceptable, at least drop one tear over their afflictions.—The house is descriptive of their sorrows, it bears a just resemblance to its owners.——— Melancholy sits brooding on each countenance,—the lisping infant climbs the parent's knee,—and wishes by its innocent smiles, to evade the pain the parent feels.

Benevolence, how amiable art thou?—What is there that can render a person more agreeable? what more can endear a person to us? When we are melancholy to have a benevolent friend to whisper the sweet language of friendship,—to lull our sorrows,—to check the rising tear,—and to brighten the dull hours of revolving time, certainly such a friend is an inestimable blessing, his price is far beyond rubies.

How many are there who are objects of our charity, as being invaded by langour, infirmity and affliction,—will we then suffer ourselves to be lost to every noble feeling, every generous sentiment of the heart?—No—let us diffuse happiness to the children of affliction, and if possible, learn them to forget their woes.

We all of us are children of a common parent, endowed with the same passions, formed for the same end, and exposed to the same accidents.—To-day we may possess all that may give us pleasure,—To-morrow are loaded with all that can give us pain.——Happy at one moment in the possession of domestic felicity, in enjoying the sweets of society, and by that endearing intercourse that congenial souls occasion, increasing our felicity by improving our hearts.—Unhappy the next in being deprived of our nearest connections,—robbed of those enjoyments which constituted our happiness, and exposed to a variety of ills which embitter our lives. These considerations, as they shew us the changeableness of fortune, ought to urge to do all the good we can to mankind, while we have it in our power, and, if misfortunes should happen to us, and our situations be the same, as those we have relieved, we have then nothing to reproach ourselves with, —shall have the consolation that we have done our duty, which will be a firm support in distress; ——but, should we neglect giving joy to the distressed, administering comfort to the afflicted, and applying the balm of consolation to the anguished heart, and misery should befall us, the wretchedness of our condition will be increased by reflecting, how ill we have acted, when it was in our power to have done otherwise—Did mankind in general possess the sweet feelings of philanthropy, the road of life would be less rugged,—the pleasures of society more permanent, —and peace, love and harmony, with all their friendly virtues, would universally prevail.

Be mine the task to calm the troubled breast,
Cheer life's dull road, and lull man's cares to rest;
Sweeten his toils, suppress the rising tear.—
Sooth all his woes, and soften every care.—
Thus ask my part with growing pleasure rise,
Late sink in death;—then emulate the skies.

BENEVOLENS.

Newport, July 1787.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in Philadelphia.

Who know's not, *Franklin*, that within itself *America* is safe if true within itself?

Shakespeare.

"It is not owing to a want of knowledge, if the present respectable Convention fail to establish an energetic government, which will diffuse equal advantages to the remotest corner of the United States. It will be owing to the narrow minds, or selfish views of little politicians, perhaps corrupted by the influence of a foreign power, who hates to see the United States rise into importance and respect among the nations of the earth.

"It is thought that the persons who opposed the impost, and laboured for emissions of paper, were ignorant of, or inimical to, the interests of America.

"The idea of having the Supreme Federal Power divided into two or more branches, meets with universal approbation—it will be a check on the intriguing spirit of the members of one house, and will be the means of bringing the deliberations of the supreme power to great maturity—it will be a guard against precipitancy and temerity of Council.——The advantages of two branches has been conspicuous lately in Maryland—the firmness of their Senate, saved that country from perdition.

"I reprobate the idea of a division of the States into three or four republics—the greatest enemy to America could have suggested nothing worse or more destructive.

"By reading the history of Ireland, when each of its provinces was a separate State, we may judge of the fatal consequences. The ancient and brave inhabitants of Spain would never have been conquered by the Carthaginians, or Romans, had they not been divided into different independent States, and employed one against the other, by the intrigue and corruption of their enemies.—But we need not look so far back, to mark the certain and fatal consequences of such division. Not to mention the unhappy state of England during the Heptarchy; Chevychace, Flowden field, and Bannarkburn, are unanswerable arguments against it. What calamitous times these were, when Britain was divided only in TWO states. My opinion is, that America would be happier under the government of France, or the present empress of Russia, than be divided according to that malevolent suggestion. But let us be under one vigorous government, established on liberal principles: possessed of coercion and energy sufficient to pervade and invigorate the whole, we will then rise immediately into the highest consideration——our friendship and trade will be courted by all the powers of Europe, and in a few years, the Algerines themselves will stand in awe of the brave and enterprising Americans.

"You mention the federal debt: the domestic debt rose to the enormous height by the inexperience of the supreme power, in '78, '79 and 80. They employed their Commissaries, Quarter-Masters, and Contractors, upon commission, instead of agreeing for the ration; the commutation for half pay increased it considerably. For what purpose the foreign debt was contracted, or how it was expended, I believe no particular account has been given, but if you and I, and all the men in America, should wear our old coat one year longer, we would save a sum nearly equal to the half of our foreign debt.

"Can you mention a nation on the face of the earth, that does not manufacture, that exports so much as the United States? After our trade is put under proper regulations, and we have begun to manufacture, the public debt will dwindle into nothing. A more extensive plan of finance will probably be adopted by the new government, by which means many partial, ill-contrived taxes, will be taken off the people, which will fix their affection and attachment to government.

"You tell me that you suspect a combination against the federal Government in Rhode-Island and New-York. The majority of the house of Delegates of Rhode-Island have lost all character, and even shame itself: Yet you see there are honest men in that State, the Judges behaved handsomely in the affair of the tender law, and the minority have sent some Gentlemen to the Convention, who no doubt will meet with all the attention they can expect.

"There was a number of British General Officers and members of Parliament in New-York last year, whether they had been tampered with government, time, the revealer of secrets, will display. But there being a dead vote against the impost, without the least altercation, after the necessity of the measure was demonstrated, gives room for suspicion. Let the case be as it will, such is the present temper of the Americans, and the resentment for the contempt they have so universally incurred on account of the weakness of government is so great, that I believe upon my honour, the Supreme Federal Power, after an adequate government is determined upon, may command the service of 20,000 volunteers for a year without pay, to execute their orders, and fix government upon a firm and permanent basis."

WHEREAS *John Chester Williams*, Esq. of Hadley, some time since, assigned and made over to Messrs. *Eleazer Miller, jun. John Broom, and Daniel Phœnix*, of New-York, Merchants, all his bonds, notes of hand, and book debts and the same are now lodged with the subscribers for settlement—All persons therefore indebted to the said Williams, by bonds, notes of hand or on book, are desired forthwith to renew their obligations and settle their accounts, or they will be immediately lodged with an Attorney to be sued.

BENJ. PRESCOTT. } Attornies to the said
SAMI. DEXTER. } Miller, Broom and Phœnix.

Northampton, August 1, 1787.

A good LIVING to be Sold Cheap.

The FARM & BUILDINGS

of the subscriber, situate and lying in the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, on the east side of Westfield river, so called, adjoining the great bridge over the same, containing twenty acres of Ground, in that plat, all under improvement, with a good and convenient Dwelling-house, Barn and out Houses—a new Grist and Saw-Mill, within ten rods of the house, that do business constantly, on the aforesaid river, which never fails—is a singular place for custom, and is easy of access in any seasons, the whole in good repair.

This place has ever been occupied as a tavern since the first settlement of the town, and is an excellent stand for that business as well as trade, from its situation, the multitude of travelling over said bridge, and the accommodation it affords.—There is also a very convenient and well adapted piece of ground for pot-ash and tanworks, both of which are much wanted in this quarter—the former has been carried on here with success.——Terms of sale will be made easy to the purchaser, on his making a small payment and giving good security for the remainder. Apply to

THOMAS J. DOUGLAS.

Norwich, July 20, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOHN BLACKMER, late of Buckland, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months being allowed to the creditors on said estate, from the third day of July current, to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of the deceased, in said Buckland, on the first Tuesdays of November, December, January and February next, from one to six o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JESSE EDSON,
ENOS SMITH,
ISAAC ALDEN,

Commissioners.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts before the above term is expired.

ROWLAND BLACKMER, Administrator.

Buckland, July 9, 1787.

RUN away from the subscriber the 15th inst. an apprentice Boy, named JAMES STEWART, about 17 years of age, darkish complexion. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting him on my account, and whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the subscriber, shall receive Two Shillings in hard cash, or Four Shillings in the paper currency of Rhode-Island.

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Chester, July 23, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Joseph Barnard*, late of Deerfield, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement with the subscribers, administrators on said estate. And all persons having claims on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for adjustment, to

Joseph Barnard,
Samuel Barnard, jun.

Deerfield, July 23, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,

The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

Way's Psalms—Primers—Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

*** *WANTED, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.*

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL and MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER IV.

THE warm controversy of my new acquaintances at the inn, left no small impression upon my mind. It led me to reflect upon the frequent declarations which I had heard in various parts of the country, from persons of different characters and parties. Declarations which at first I was ready to consider as the effect of passion and the heat of party zeal, I now began to fear were the consequence of a change of sentiment in some who, from talking in a passion against the abuses of a free government, had persuaded themselves into a belief that such a government could not be supported, or was not worth supporting. It was matter of chagrin to me, who from reading and observation have formed an attachment to a democratical form of government, to hear the same persons now speaking slightly of such a civil institution, who seven years before talked as if life itself was not worth possessing if it must be held at the will of a master: Men, who could censure the constitutions of monarchies and emblazen the glories of a free government, are now become so tame and spiritless, that rather than endure the evils of establishing a new government, they can basely put their necks under the yoke of an arbitrary tyrant. They who gloried in the motto of their public arms,—"*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*—With his sword he seeks sweet peace under the banner of liberty, can upon suffering the temporary evils of an unsettled constitution, give up all their generous sentiments and to revenge themselves of each other, can adopt a Master for both, and bow their shoulders to bear and become servants unto tribute. If men's souls cannot bear a severer trial than we have yet had to support our liberties and establish our government, they are truly prone stuff to build up the fabric of despotism, and these drudges to toil in the brick-kilns of Egypt. Let them cringe and fawn in the court yards of princes and noblemen.

These reflections are applicable to some of both parties in the Massachusetts; to some who have been defending, and to more who have been attempting to subvert their *glorious* constitution. *Glorious*, I will yet call it, and will not despair of making my countrymen love it, and exert themselves in its defence. All say, *it is a pretty thing upon paper*: That is, common sense and humanity recommend it to all as an excellent model of government. And why not try to make that good in practice and useful in application, which is so confessedly excellent and beneficial in problem and theory. Why will men in a pet and fever of resentment destroy by their remissness what care and perseverance, union and firmness would render the richest blessing? Why substitute certain irretrievable misery, infamy and oppression, as a remedy for evils which are uncertain and may be prevented? Why with the frogs choose a stork to devour us, because Jupiter has sent us a log, as some consider our government, which surely will not harm if it does not sufficiently protect us? These unsettled opinions and fickle sentiments of the people, forebode mischief. And let me tell you, *That an adversary hath done this.*

Men of corrupt minds, unfriendly to equal liberty and human happiness, have mingled with both parties, and have made you almost ripe for ruin; for a ruin from which you will never recover, but sink, with the other slaves of the earth, into insignificance, poverty and contempt. My concern at the apostacy of many of my countrymen, led me to consider the prognostics of national ruin, to determine whether ours was unavoidable. I found that however our condition was very hazardous, yet that it was not absolutely desperate. My business in the rest of the number shall be to point out the prognostics of subjugation to a free people. When you see the place of danger, you must be very ignorant and foolish not to shun it, and remedy the evil. When I had retired to my chamber, after the dispute of *Appius* and *Brutus*, I turned over my memorandum book to find the notes I had made in reading the history of ancient republics containing the causes of the decline and overthrow of free states. I will give you these notes, and my observations upon them, that you may become wiser in season; & that I may have no hand in the miseries which threaten you. I will write; you may read, apply and amend. I do not say with Brutus, that I am ready to die for your liberties. Poor as the world is, I would not quit it rashly, nor expose myself to such certain dangers as I have formerly done, unless I was confident you would make a better use of the lives of your brethren and the tears of your country than you have done of late in despising the inheritance and abusing the blessings which have been purchased from the oppression of British tyranny by the best blood and richest treasures of America.

Antient republics I find never fell until they had lost their virtue and public spirit. They were proof against the attacks of others until by their folly, their suspicions, their factions, cabals and civil contentions, they weakened and ruined themselves. When they substituted avarice and private ambition instead of liberality, public spirit and integrity, then the seeds of ruin were planted in their constitutions; that irresistible flame of patriotism, which burnt up every opposing obstacle in the way of their country's prosperity, began to die, and the hopes of their republics died with it. The loss of virtue rendered their citizens regardless of the laws and disobedient to the public authority. Being often told of their dignity, and flattered as the source of power, they forgot that they must be subject to some regular system of law, in order to retain their freedom and superiority. Now their miseries rushed upon them from their insolence and licentiousness. A people who live without the execution of law, soon become a nursery of villains and robbers; they are as certainly tyrants over one another, as is any single person who is raised above law and supported by military force. The doctrine of liberty formerly turned people's heads, and led them to despise that submission to order and civil institutions, which is the [illegible] of the former method of the community from the interested designs of the other. This generated cabals and faction had led the irritated parties to unite their strength under some ambitious popular leaders, who would never give over their intrigues and animosities until the common people were all enslaved, and the will and power of one man set up on the ruins of public freedom. Athens and Rome, two celebrated republics, by the haughtiness and disobedience of the people; by the cabals of parties; by the artifices and misrepresentations of some plausible & profligate wretches, by raising the poor against the rich, the ignorant against the wise, and the wicked against the virtuous; by fomenting jealousies against the best men in the state, were shaken with intestine convulsions, until the whole were reduced under the galling yoke of the most unfeeling and abandoned tyrants, who taught by saws and harrows those people to submit to controul, who through loss of virtue would not subject themselves to wholsome and known laws.

These general facts I found recorded in antient Grecian and Roman history. I set them, in your view that you may read a lesson from them, while the lesson can do you good. The same facts for substance stand recorded in sacred story, facts with which you are all acquainted. The turbulence and licentiousness of the Israelites, under judges and elders of their own election, prepared them for the arbitrary dominion of princes, who, instead of relieving the burdens of which the people before complained, made them seven fold more grievious. And they who would not yield to reason and just restraint, were now compelled to yield to force, extortion and violence. This coercion of sovereign authority, it is true, subdued the turbulence of the people against the laws, but, as is generally the case, it was not employed to make the subject wise and virtuous. Happy would have been such an exchange; but we can never hope for it in passing out of freedom into tyranny, out of democracy into monarchy. The princes of Israel employed their power to aggrandize a few upon the misery of all. Those struggles of the people, in which their strength was exhausted, and now and then a few hundreds or thousands fell by the furious contest, were exchanged for more serious and long continued wars with foreign princes, or with internal competitors for power and authority; in which conflicts the whole country was over run with desolation, and the silly sheep, without pity and without redemption, were slaughtered by hundreds of thousands. Look through the history of Israel and Judah, and see the causes of their loss of liberty, which were their pride and their contumacy against law & their rebellions against civil authority. Consider what did they gain by exchanging their free government for the dominion of princes? And yet they had the best princes of any people under heaven. In free states, people are ignorant of the horrors of princely power. The inconveniences they must suffer from the want of honesty and benevolence, they attribute to their form of government, although those inconveniences would be as great under any other form. Since villainy and dishonesty, haughtiness and turbulence, do every where provoke the sovereign of all states, and charge his dispensations with tokens of his angry resentment against them. But magnifying present evils and blind to the future, muffled in darkness, men drive forward after changes; and rather than return to a course of honesty, fidelity, diligence, obedience to law and regard to the public good, which would immediately set all things right, they will submit themselves to a master that they may correct each others folly. But the wretchedness of both is in this way tendered complete. And it is the just judgment of God to punish by their own follies the unreclaimable spirits of lawless and perverse subjects. But, my countrymen, I point out to you the paths which antient sinners have trod, and which have led them to their punishment; not that you might follow them, but that you might know how to abhor their practices and escape their snares. When free states in old times were reduced to the dominion of princes, they were previously solicited to obedience by reasoning and persuasion as you are now, but they were afterwards taught submission by the more forcible arguments of spears [illegible] of the former method did not prevail with us now, the latter will by and by. The arts by which a free people are brought to trifle away their privileges, ought clearly to be understood. It is commonly effected by the intrigues of their popular leaders. Those persons in antient republics first stole away the hearts of the people by courting and flattering them; by addressing their vanity and nourishing their lower passions and appetites; they would deliver the fraudulent from the restraints of justice; the idle from the necessity of diligence, by freeing them from the claims of creditors upon them, and making largesses to them out of the public goods, by robbing and despoiling public creditors. Such artifices soon gave these sycophants and popular leaders a very undue and dangerous power. They could not be exposed without raising the storm of popular odium against the honest men who would alarm the community of its danger. And the influence of the demagogue soon overcame the honest and independent zeal of the watchful patriot who usually suffered the mischief which ought to have fallen upon the villain's head. When the people are unjust, selfish, profligate and vicious, those who address themselves to their vices will most certainly gain their confidence and such measures of authority as to put all their privileges in the utmost hazard. Thus we find that when the Athenian virtue declined, they banished their Aristides because he was just. And the degenerate Romans banished their Cicero for saving their commonwealth from the most absolute and irretrievable destruction. When Athens promoted her Alcibiades and Cleon, her ruin was at the door. And when Rome cherished a Cataline and Clausius, and put her trust in Cæsar, she was prepared for a perpetual dictator. And in all states when subjects command and rulers obey, when flatterers and illiterate declaimers are preferred for courting the people's humours, it is a sure prognostic of approaching dissolution. When the people can welcome a bribe from their rulers, and consider it as an act of patriotism for a magistrate to give up the emoluments of his office when he cannot answer the claims of his creditors: this is an evidence of such baseness in the people, and such contempt of the national dignity and glory, that but little additional intrigue and management is necessary to bind the shackles so fast about them, that no common arm can

break them. In their decline, the surest presages of immediate ruin have been the injustice and abuse with which men of experience, wisdom and integrity, have been treated. The tongue of slander is listened to and suspicions of the best characters are imbibed, and those who are able to uphold the sinking state, are removed from the management of public concerns; and the favour and suffrages of the people are given to worthless characters, who will flatter their follies and weaknesses to gain their confidence, and by low arts of courting popularity will ingratiate themselves with the unthinking many, and by feasts, entertainments, affected magnificence, and by giving bribes under the name of largesses and shows, they buy the people with a view to sell them again, or to bind them to themselves in the bonds of perpetual slavery. These have been the steps by which tyranny has crept into the free states of old. And by similar policy will designing ambitious men ever assume the reigns into their own hands. Americans, what hath been may be again. You are lost without your threatning dangers. Your public spirit is abated; your zeal for a free government languishes; your virtue is expiring; you have abused your public creditors; you have destroyed your faith, and no man will trust you; your men of firmness, your genuine unshaken patriots, who would establish a government of laws and would build up your republics by righteousness, are not the men in whom you trust. You have opened your ears to slander, and have drank in prejudices against those men who are best disposed and know best how to save you from ruin. New men, who are unacquainted with your interests, and who cares you for their own sakes to gain promotion, are the men of your choice. Those who will deliver you from the calls of justice and national character, are the men of your right hand. That is, this is an evil in many parts of the community, and it is a growing evil. Would you retrieve your affairs, which are hastening to destruction? The road is short and plain which will lead you out of all your embarrassments. Despise flattery—Cultivate virtue in yourselves, and dignity and independence of sentiment and conduct in your leading men,—Abhor a bribe—banish a mean suspicion of your friends and benefactors: be honest in all your dealings, and cover with disgrace the man who would teach or encourage you to be otherwise. Shun the arts of faction, and unite in seeking the public good as your first and immediate object. This liberal and virtuous conduct will discourage the attempts of intriguing and designing men. Persons of worth will be ready to exert their wisdom and talents to build you up. Men of both parties, who are of honest hearts and liberal sentiments, will unite against all those base conspirators who are seeking for their own promotion upon the subversion of our common privileges. Whether my observations will be acceptable, I cannot say: That they are calculated for your interest, I am fully persuaded. If deaf to that, as is the wish of some and the fear of more, then the voice of our friends will not reach our hearts; the tongue of deceit and falsehood will still prevail, and the counsels of our original and new born enemies will prosper. But if the blessings so eagerly coveted by us in the enjoyment of freedom and independence, are still designed for us in the course of events; then we shall shut our ears to flattery and falsehood, and our hearts to suspicion and deceit, and our minds will be open to receive and approve the faithful testimonies of our long tried and unshaken friends.

That we may be wise and apply a remedy for our present threatning calamities before the application shall be out of our power, is the wish of your true friend, NUMA.

TARAGONA, *(Spain)* April 14.

One of our coasting pilots being at the distance of two leagues from this port, encountered with a fish of an enormous size, which did some damage to his vessel; but having, by great perseverance and address, and the assistance of another vessel, taken and secured it, they drew it ashore, where it excited infinite wonder, as if it was supposed to be of the whale kind; no person could ascertain its species. It was 37 spans and an half in length, and 17 in circumference, in the thickest part; of the colour of an elephant; it had a most prodigious throat, sharp teeth and small eyes; it is supposed to weigh about 75,000 pounds.

DUBLIN, *(Ireland)* May 31.

Notwithstanding the English papers continually set forth, with such avidity, the distressed situation of America, the general want of money, and the insufficiency of American credit, for the purposes of carrying on trade, &c. we however find by the latest accounts from India, (brought by the Cornwallis Indiaman, from China) that five ships were then in that country, and in all likelihood would make very great returns. These vessels make the number of eleven fail of Indiamen already fitted out from ports in the United States, since the commencement of the year 1783, for China and India. Besides which, there are two vessels gone from Maryland to the isles of Mauritius, and one from Philadelphia to Cooke's-river, or the Great River of the West, situated near the north-west extremity of that continent, and purposely fitted out for the fur trade from that quarter to China and Japan, as described so very beneficially by captain Cooke.

LONDON, June 6.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 1.

"The prince Stadtholder has sent a letter to the States of Holland and West Friesland, setting forth in the strongest terms, that finding all his mildness and forbearance of no avail, and that not a few misguided individuals alone had endeavoured to deprive him of his rights and privileges; but that such resolutions had been taken in Holland, and such proceedings countenanced and supported, that he could no longer tamely see himself and house deprived of his hereditary rights, and therefore thinks it his duty to declare himself ready to use his utmost endeavours, in conjunction with the states of Guelderland Utrecht, &c. to heal the breaches in the union and to re-establish peace, concord and confidence, in and between all the provinces of this republic in general, as well as between their regents and inhabitants of each in particular."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, May 25.

"The troubles on the side of Holland increase every day, insomuch as to give serious alarm to all the friends of the United Provinces. The whole confederacy seems to be out of joint, and such a disunion prevails as cannot but be productive of the greatest disasters in the end. Holland never displayed a situation more fair for changing her masters, and the form of government under which the inhabitants have lived more than two centuries. All the Austrian posts on that side will be considerably augmented and reinforced in the course of the summer."

MONTEGO BAY, *(Jamaica)* June 30.

On the 7th ult. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the ship Two Sisters, belonging to Liverpool, having on board 500 slaves, from Bonny, bound to the Havana, being between Porto Plata and the Old Cape, about twelve leagues from the shore, had the misfortune to be overtaken by a heavy squall of wind; which taking her on the broad side, turned her keel out, and her port-holes being open, she went down almost instantaneously. The steward and five sailors having been fortunate enough to get into the small boat, they abandoned both the ship and the shallop belonging to her, the latter of which was full of slaves and some of the crew, not having it in their power to render those on board the ship any assistance. Next day, being destitute of every necessary, they providentially fell in with a Spanish schooner; the Captain of which very humanely took them on board, and on the 20th, put them into an American brig bound to the Cape. It is supposed, the unhappy people on board the shallop must all have perished.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.

We are informed from good authority, that 7 ranges of townships in the western territory of the United States are now compleated, and in a few days the returns will be ready for Congress.

A short time since, about eight miles from this place, up the Alleghany river, at an Indian camp, the following very extraordinary event happened. A young warrior of the Seneca nation, who had escaped taking the small pox, which is raging amongst them, being much incensed at seeing so many of his brethren seized with that malady, expressed himself to this effect: That if the Great Man above dared to give him the small pox, he would tomahawk him as he would a stump, which he pointed at, and to shew how he would act, began cutting the stump in a most furious manner. In a few minutes he was struck entirely blind, and his head swelled to so great a degree that his eye balls burst from their sockets, and he expired in a few hours.

We are favoured with this intelligence by Mr. Joseph Nicholas, interpreter for the United States, who has it from a principal chief of the nation, who was present when this happened.

BALTIMORE, July 27.

A writer, from the state of Franklin, observes, "That the people of that government are in hopes that the Federal Convention will invest Congress with power to have a deed executed to them, for the territory ceded by the state of North-Carolina, on the 2d of June, 1784, as Congress were in possession of the act of cession of said state, at the time it was repealed; and also, that it could not, with propriety, be repealed, as the time Congress had to consider of and accept the territory, so ceded, was one of the stipulations of the said act."

He further observes, That "they have opened an office in the state of Franklin, for the disposal of the lands given up to them by the Cherokee tribe, and that the money, arising from the sale of said lands is to be reserved in the treasury, for the express purpose of paying their quota of the Federal debt, as they are all friends to federal government, if they can enjoy it."

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 7.

"By letters immediately from Holland, we are, informed, that the utmost tumults and confusion, approaching to a general rebellion, prevail at Amsterdam, --14 of the Stadtholder's party were seized by the patriots of that country and hanged in the public streets the next day. Military law is proclaimed; all orders for payment of money from the bank rejected; every window of the wealthy planted with musquetry, for the protection of their lives and property."

Substance of a late charge to the Grand Jury of Burlington, in New Jersey.

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

"*LOVE thy neighbour as thyself*, is the injunction of the all-wise and benevolent Father of mankind, who in all his commands, consults the happiness of his creatures even in this world; and so intimately connects the interest of the present and the future, that you secure the blessings of the latter, by duly attending to the duties of the first. Was the observance of this divine precept universal, we should in a great measure regain that Paradise on earth, which our first parents lost for us. The Millennium would immediately commence. It is not because mankind are not fond of their own interest, but because they mistake it, that so much misery exists in the world. Could every individual be convinced that his own happiness and security was so *closely united* with the prosperity of his neighbours, of the state in which he lives, in short, of the world at large, that they must fall or rise together, and that neither could long exist in a state of separation, and would act according to the conviction; we should soon cease to hear of deceits, thefts, robberies and murders. A mistaken self-love which seeks its own gratification, independent of, and in opposition to the happiness of others, has filled the world with misery and violence from the beginning to the present day; and the experience of 5000 years has not cured mankind of their madness and folly, nor taught them this solemn truth, that *self love*, rightly understood, and *social*, are the same."

Having gone through their business, the foreman of the jury addressed the judge as follows:

"THE grand jury of the county of Burlington, direct me to present their thanks to your honour, for your excellent charge this morning.--With feelings congenial to your own, we have sought into the grievances of the county, and are happy to find that principle of love to each other is so predominant among us, that we have but one bill to offer the court."

NEW-HAVEN, August 2.

A circular letter is handing about the country, recommending a kingly government for these states.--The writer proposes to send to England for the bishop of Osnaburgh, second son to the king of Great-Britain, and have him crowned king over this continent. We have found by experience, says he, that we have not wit enough to govern ourselves--that all our declamations and parade about republicanism, liberty, property and the rights of men, are mere stuff and nonsense, and that it is high time for us to tread back the wayward path we have walked in these twelve years. This plan, we are told, gains friends rapidly, and it surely is necessary for the great body of the people to be on their guard.--The Federal Convention may save us from the worst of curses (A ROYAL GOVERNMENT) if we are only wise enough to adopt their recommendations when they shall be communicated to us.

NORTHAMPTON, August 15.

We are credibly informed, that at Whately, the following event lately took place:——Two children were baptized the same Sabbath; the father of the one named his child *Benjamin Lincoln*, as an expression of his attachment to government, and of the sense which he feels of the important services which that gentleman has rendered to this state and country. The father of the other called his child *Daniel Shays*, expressing his attachment to his person and attempt to overthrow the government, and involve our public affairs in confusion.

It is to be feared that the friends of unrighteousness, disorder and confusion are to be found in most if not in all our towns. Fear out of the question, they would not rest with perpetuating the names of the authors of our troubles. Those live and will live, who are lost to the public welfare; whose importance and safety grow out of anarchy and the suspension of law and justice.

It is fashionable in the European prints to describe the United States as convulsed with intestine tumults, and borne down with private calamities; but when we review the present state of the old established empires, we shall be able to retort the charges that are alledged against our infant sovereignty; and to draw some consolation from considering our temporary embarrassments as an evil common to all governments, and not to an indication of the singular weakness of our own. France, notwithstanding the energy of despotic rule, has been poisoned by the malversation of her public ministers; and the innumerable bankruptcies that have lately occurred in that kingdom, threaten destruction to the national credit. Russia and the Porte, are agitated with the apprehensions of war. Great Britain amusing herself with an impeachment, or the quarrels of her monarch and his son, totters beneath the enormity of her debt, and the increasing corruption of her offspring, while Holland (the republican and phlegmatic Holland) burns with the flames of civil war. Which then of these nations, can boast superior happiness? Let the citizens of America recollect *the past*, and they will rather wonder that they are so well, than lament that they are not better; but then anticipate *the future*, and they will find that their prosperity and honour depend upon themselves.

A writer on the present times recommends the following advice: "Let every day bear marks of the three following political virtues always good; and at present indispensibly necessary, industry, frugality and œconomy. These will perform wonders---these will work out our own salvation. Are they painful and self-denying? You will find them very little so, when you have once entered heartily into the practice of them. They will rather improve than diminish the health of your bodies, the peace of your minds, and every laudable enjoyment. Ye farmers, look over your lands; and see what parts may be cultivated to more advantage; how you can raise more grain and flax; keep more cows and sheep; fatten more cattle; sell more beef and pork, and other articles of produce. Study agriculture; carry it to the greatest perfection. It is the basis of our wealth, of manufactures, and of all gainful commerce. Gentlemen and ladies, old and young, look over your expences and manner of living. You will shew the truest and most reputable patriotism by retrenching superfluities."

DIED, At Ashfield, on the 4th inst. Mrs. *Mary Chapin*, consort of Mr. *Nathan Chapin*, of that town, in the 55th year of her age.

The *United States in Congress* assembled, July 23, 1787.

Resolved, That all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States, pertaining to the late Commissaries, Quartermasters, Cloathier's, or Marine Department, shall exhibit particular abstracts of such claims to the proper Commissioner, appointed to settle the accounts of those departments, within eight months from the date hereof; and all persons having other unliquidated claims against the United States, shall exhibit a particular abstract thereof to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, within one year from the date hereof; and all accounts not exhibited as aforesaid, shall be precluded from settlement or allowance.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at the place called Eleven Thousand Acres, county of Berkshire, on the night following the 13th inst. an apprentice Boy, named SETH WARD, seventeen years old, middling size, large blue eyes and black hair, wore away a white thirty, white overalls and vest. Whoever will bring back said Seth to the subscriber, shall have Six Pence reward and no charges paid.

ADONIJAH JONES.

July 14, 1787.

A good LIVING to be Sold Cheap.

The FARM & BUILDINGS

of the subscriber, situate and lying in the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, on the east side of Westfield river, so called, adjoining the great bridge over the same, containing twenty acres of Ground, in that plat, all under improvement, with a good and convenient Dwelling-house, Barn and out Houses—a new Grist and Saw-Mill, within ten rods of the house, that do business constantly, on the aforesaid river, which never fails—is a singular place for custom, and is easy of access in any seasons, the whole in good repair.

This place has ever been occupied as a tavern since the first settlement of the town, and is an excellent stand for that business as well as trade, from its situation, the multitude of travelling over said bridge, and the accommodation it affords.—There is also a very convenient and well adapted piece of ground for pot-ash and tan-works, both of which are much wanted in this quarter—the former has been carried on here with success.—Terms of sale, will be made easy to the purchaser, on his making a small payment and giving good security for the remainder. Apply to

THOMAS J. DOUGLAS.

Norwich, July 20, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,

The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

Watt's Psalms—Primers—Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

WHEREAS *John Chester, Williams*, Esq. of Hadley, some time since, assigned and made over to Messrs. *Eleazer Miller, jun. John Broom, and Daniel Pitcairn*, of New-York, Merchants, all his bonds, notes of hand, and book debts, and the same are now lodged with the subscribers for settlement—All persons therefore indebted to the said Williams, by bonds, notes of hand or on book, are desired forthwith to renew their obligations and settle their accounts, or they will be immediately lodged with an Attorney to be sued.

BENJ. PRESCOTT. } Attornies to the said
SAMI. DEXTER. } Miller, Broom and Pitcairn.

Northampton, August 1, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOHN BLACKMER, late of Buckland, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months being allowed to the creditors to said estate, from the third day of July current, to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of the deceased, in said Buckland, on the first Tuesdays of November, December, January and February next, from one to six o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JESSE EDSON,
ENOS SMITH,
ISAAC ALDEN,

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts before the above term is expired.

ROWLAND BLACKMER, Administrator.

Buckland, July 9, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land, lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots are taxed in the continental taxes No. 2 and No. 3, and town and minister taxes, for 1782, and also for taxes granted in 1778 and 1779, to the state, town and minister.

No. lot.	acres.	1782.	Continental tax. l.	s.	d.	q.	Town & Min. tax. l.	s.	d.	q.
20	150	to Nathl. Dickinson	5	7	4		1	7	4	
25	100	to Sam. Dwalley	13	10			2	6	8	
116		to Nathan Peary	6	5			1	2	2	
22		to Thomas French	7	5			1	2	2	
6	240	to John Nims	28	6			5	12	1	
7	240	to Sam. Hinsdale	27	12			5	10	2	
9	57	to Col. Hawks	8	1	2		1	7	3	
24	65	to Major Williams	9		2		1	1	2	
45	150	to William Arnd	29	3			3	4	3	
46	150	to Noah Baker	29	3			3	4	3	
50	150	to Sam. Hinsdale	33	3						
51	150	to Noah Baker	11	3						
89	150	to Major Williams	1	3	3		5	1	2	
91	150	to Col. Hinsdale	1	3	3		5	1	2	
63	50	J. Atherton's heirs	14	5						
59		to James Oliver	1	19	2					
59		to Joseph Brunson	2	8	2					

Non-resident land formerly belonging to Shelburne:

63	120	owned by S. Hinsdale	15	6			3	1	3	
65	104	owned by E. Hinsdale	14	4	1		2	18	2	
18		owned by S. Williams	2	8	2		8	2		
21	240	Nathl. Hawks	31	3			4	1		
3	250	Thomas Childs	2	3			1	1		
5	200	Simon Hawks	3	3			1	1		
6	400	T. Wells, 2d heirs	7	2			1	1	2	
7	50	J. and S. Stebbins	3	10			1	7	2	
8	23	to N. & O. Peary	1	7	1		3			
9	235	S. Dickinson's heirs	3	1	1		6			
17	7	to Samuel Belding	1	11	2					
18	7	J. Atherton's heirs	1	11	2		1	3		
89	57	to Sam. Dwalley	7	4	1		1	2		
20	79	Capt. T. French	10	4			1	9	2	
21	3	Sam. Allen's heirs		8	3			5		
22	49	J. & S. Carding	6	1			1	2	1	
23	40	to Oliver Root	4	11				10	1	
24	5	Eben. Nim's heirs		7	2			1	3	
25	3	D.S.A. Child's heirs		7	2			1	2	
Lots No. 40, 44 and 75, owned by Joseph Barnard, acres 420			2	16	8		20	5	2	

State, town and minister tax for 1778 and 1779, consolidated into silver as follows, viz.

No. lot.	acres.		l.	s.	d.	q.
55	50	to Sam. Hinsdale	23	10	2	
25	620	Sam. Dwelley	8	9	1	
24	170	S. Barnard, Esq.	1	1	1	
21	1	to Thos. French		1	1	2
36	2	to Mary Wells	1	13	1	
64	1	owned by Seth Carding		1	6	

That if the above taxes are not paid to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of September next, at 8 o'clock in the morning, so much of said land will be then sold, at public vendue, as will pay the said taxes, with intervening charges.--Said vendue will be held at the house of Capt. Elias Dickinson, in said Conway, and to be continued from day to day till the whole is completed, by

ROBERT HAMILTON, Collector.

Conway, August 7, 1787.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c.

given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

For Sale at this Office,

Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.

By Baron STEUBEN.

*** *WANTED, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.*

A New-England BALL.

Extracted from a manuscript Poem written by a young English gentleman travelling in America.

"AND now the lads, each with his honey,
And much as Pa could spare of money,
With giddy transport seek the hall,
Resolv'd till morn to hold the ball.
The ball begins; the pairs are up;
The skil'd in dance parade at top:
But greater part in modes untaught
Crowd down to get a place at bot—.
All fixt—the fiddler strikes his strings;
The hall with thundering thumping rings.
The figure's kept with dubious pain;
But fiddler plays by *rule* in vain.
With streaming sweat, fatigue and rout,
At length the set is boggled out;
Now queer manœuvres you might see,
Each lad with honey on his knee;
These with loud ha! ha! shake the dome;
Those lay the plan 'gainst they get home.
All now refresh'd with chat and punch,
For second dance begin to hunch.—
—When second, third and fourth are footed,
"*To supper come*," by all is hooted.
This o'er—retreat to hall is sounded;
Where vig'rous jigs o'er floor are bounded.
A few more reels and country dances
Bring mother night to late advances.
The *bill* is call'd, each bears his share;
And now dispute it if he dare.
He dares not—though his purse is lean;
Though too high charge is clearly seen;
Though utter'd loud is voice of reason;
And *rates* and *debts* he's up to knees in;
For should a frugal thought be hinted,
Each eye, oblique is threwdly squinted;
Base ridicule wafts round his fame;
And on him's fixt the miser's name.
Now all with free but empty purses,
Prorogue the ball by jigs and busses.
When home arriv'd, if night begone,
To next the sparking they postpone;
But if one hour remains, and she's in
Good trim—that hour is spent in squ—zing."

From the British Annual Register *for* 1786.

Physical Observations on the surprising Efficacy of Salt in feeding, fattening, and multiplying CATTLE; *and of course improving land for every other purpose. By a gentleman who subscribes himself* W. W.

IN looking over the first volume of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, I met with a paper entitled, "Physical observations on the effects of salt in fattening cattle." The title excited my curiosity; and on reading the memoir, the author's reasoning appeared to me not only plausible, but convincing. His views are certainly enlarged, and directed to objects of the more important kind, viz. the improvement of land and cattle. He lays down as an axiom, or self evident truth, that, by increasing cattle, land may be improved; and, by improving land, cattle may be multiplied.

The farmer, he says, who has a more than ordinary stock of working cattle, reaps a double advantage; one, by having his work done in season; the other, by enriching a greater proportion of his land by means of the additional manure; the only difficulty is, how to maintain an increased number without increasing the expence. This, he asserts, may be done by the use of salt; and advances the three following propositions:

1. That salt, given with the food of cattle, augments the nourishment of that food.

2. That, in proportion the quantity of salt eaten by cattle, the effects of that augmentation will be perceiveable.

3. That no ill consequences will follow from excess of salt eaten by cattle, even though it should be given them without stint.

These propositions he endeavours to support by unquestionable facts.

In the jurisdiction of Arles, in the county of Province, there is, he says, a district called the Crau, extending in length about six leagues, and in breadth about three, the whole surface of which is covered with small rough stones, and not a tree or bush to be seen in the whole district, except here and there on the borders; yet on this spot, so seemingly sterile, by the free use of salt, more numerous flocks of sheep are bred and reared, than upon any other common of equal extent throughout the whole kingdom; and what is no less remarkable, the sheep are healthier, and hardier, and endure the severity of the winter with less loss, though they have fewer sheep cots for covering, than those bred and fed on more copious pastures, and that have besides, the advantage of more convenient shelter. Add to this, that the wool of the flocks bred and brought up in the Crau, is not only the finest in the whole country, but bears the highest price of any in France.—From hence he concludes, that it is to the unlimitted use of salt that these surprising effects are to be ascribed, for it frequently happens that the Crau is so burnt up in the summer, that the poor animals are forced to turn up the very stones to come at the few blades of grass that grow round them: and yet none perish for want of food. Let every excellence, therefore, that can reasonably be supposed inherent in the herbage, be allowed to it, yet the quantity of it is so small, that, without the abundant use of salt, a fourth part of the sheep kept in Crau, could not subsist in it.

But as a still further demonstration that this astonishing effect is solely to be attributed to salt, we have, says the writer, in Languedoc, on the borders of the Rhone, a spot of the same kind of stony land, in every respect similar to that of Crau; yet, for want of the free use of salt, that of Languedoc does not maintain a tenth part of the number of sheep that are brought up in the Crau, though in other respects it is no ways inferiour, the wines and other fruits produced on the borders of both being, in their goodness and other essential qualities, equal.

Having proved his first proposition incontrovertibly, he proceeds in the proof of the second, to recommend an easy experiment, which it is in every farmer's power to make; and that is, to give to one half of his cattle salt, to the other half none. By this simple trial, he says, in less than a month, the difference will be discernible. The cattle to whom salt is given will shew it in their looks, in the sleekness of their coats, in their growth, and in their strength and fitness for labour. He adds, that little more than half their usual food all these effects will be produced.

To establish his third proposition, he appeals to the practice about Arles, where the cattle have as much salt as they will eat, and none are so healthy or thrive so fast, as those that eat the most of it.

From these observations, there cannot remain a doubt of the good effects of salt in the feeding and fattening of cattle; but it is much to be regretted, that the writer is totally silent with respect to the method of giving the salt to the labouring cattle. He has, indeed, informed his readers, that in eight days his flock of 300 sheep eat 15lb. of salt, being one pound to every score; and it should seem by his manner of expressing himself, that he gave them the whole quantity in one day, as he cautions the former against suffering his sheep to drink on the same day the salt is administered, apprising him at the same time how much it sharpens their appetite; and that he had seen them not only browse upon stubbles after eating the salt, but even gnaw pieces of wood of a surprising bigness.

REMEDY for the JAUNDICE.

Extracted from a publication of the ingenious and worthy Dr. WHITE, of Manchester, in England.

THE attention I have paid to jaundiced patients of both sexes, and of every age, who have been cured by frequently taking raw eggs in cold spring water, has inclined me much in this opinion. My supposition is that eggs act as a dissolvent of the glutten, obstructing the mouth of the duct, thereby opening a free passage for the bile into the duodenum. We know that yolks of eggs will destroy the tenacity of gums and resins, and not only them, but also oils, and natural balsams miscible with water.

The first trial I had of this remedy was upon myself about fourteen years ago, when I had been afflicted with the jaundice many weeks, and was much reduced, no bile having for a long time passed into the intestines, when my skin was almost black, and after I had in vain taken large quantities of soap, madder, steel, rhubarb and aloetic medicines. An officer of marines told me that if he might be allowed to prescribe, he would immediately cure me. I laughed at his proposal, when he informed me that some years before, in the mediteranean, he was troubled with the same disorder to as great a degree as myself, and that after he ineffectually tried all the remedies the Surgeon of the ship could think of, a Spanish Physian at Minorca had assured him he could cure him in a few days, by this simple prescription only,—two raw eggs, the whites as well as the yolks, to be taken every morning in a glass of water, fasting, with the addition of an egg every four hours during the day. That in three days after following this advice he began to perceive the bile in his stools, though none had appeared in them for many weeks before; that he immediately began to recover, and was very soon effectually cured. Upon considering the dissolvent property of yolks of eggs and the eggs must at least afford a nourishment totally void of acrimony, I began to entertain a more favourable opinion of the recipe.

I tried it and found it had exactly the same effect which he had promised me. Though I was certain no bile had passed through me for six weeks before, upon taking the eggs only three days it began to flow, and in one day more in as great plenty as I could wish. I continued however, to take them several months, and have never since had a return of the disorder.

I have recommended the use of them to many persons under the same complaint, and have always had the satisfaction of finding their success, except in cases where the disorder was occasioned by a diseased liver, or by stones in the gall bladder."

NEWBURY-PORT, (Mass.) Aug. 1.

A letter from Mr. Benjamin Pearson, at Norton, in this Commonwealth, to his brother in this town, dated June 29th, 1787, contains the following remarkable account, viz.

"Two or three men being at work in a field at Mansfield, were obliged by a shower, to take shelter in an uninhabited house near by. While there to their great surprise, they saw five or six white mice run from under the hearth and back again. One of the men proposed taking up the hearth, upon doing which, they found an infant's bones and skull, together with a knife laying by the side of the bones, the handle almost rotten, the back very rusty, but the edge quite bright.—It is thought from what information they have been able to obtain, that the murder was committed about thirty years ago.—Strange noises had been heard by a family which formerly lived in the house."

AUGUST 1787. THE NUMB. 52.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER V.

THE articles of confederation between the United States and the constitution of Massachusetts, are the supreme law and rule of jurisdiction and government in this Commonwealth. From these all officers of state derive their authority, and by them are limited to the particular mode and extent of exercising it. The General Court possesses the legislative power under the constitution, and in subordination to the federal authority of the United States in Congress: and is commissioned, "to make, ordain, and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable ordinances, laws, &c."

That all state legislatures are subordinate to Congress, so far as power is delegated to the federal government, is fully determined and established, as well by conclusive reasoning as by authority, in the circular letter to the states on the subject of the treaty made with Great-Britain. The extent of this limitation of state jurisdiction is worthy to be observed, as stated in a formal resolve, "That the legislatures of the several states cannot of right pass any act or acts, for interpreting, explaining or constituing a national treaty, or any part or clause of it; nor for restraining, limiting, or in any manner impeding, retarding or counteracting the operation and execution of the same; for that on being constitutionally made, ratified and published, they become, in virtue of the confederation, part of the law of the land, and are not only independent of the will and power of such legislatures, but also binding and obligatory on them." The power which a law of the land has over all the Legislatures of the United States, the constitution of the Commonwealth has to bind the General Court and all other officers of government in it.

To explain a law by an act of legislation, is to assume authority above it, with right to alter it at pleasure, by giving such interpretation as the Court explaining it chooses to establish. And such act when made, is to be considered as a new law superceeding the one which it explains. But whatever causes come before any judicial court, respecting facts prior to it, they must forever be decided by the law, as it existed at the time when the facts took place; which must be interpreted by the constitutional interpreters of law, independently on any after sentiment or act of the legislative court: otherwise the legislators would be judges as well as makers of law. But says the constitution, "In the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: The executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: The judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men." Declaration of Rights, Art. 30.

Upon the principles on which this article is founded, it may be supposed the Congress formed their determination, that all doubts concerning a national treaty, and for the same reasons it may be argued all doubts concerning any part of the constitution, being in the first instance mere judicial questions, are to be heard and determined by the courts of justice having cognizance of the cases in which they arise. And it is an instance of the completeness of the frame of government provided for this Commonwealth, that as it forbids the legislative and executive departments to exercise the powers of the judicial, it authorises "each branch of the General Court, as well as the Governor and Council, to require the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court on important questions of law and on solemn occasions," that all doubts concerning the meaning of laws may be removed, and each branch of government keep within the limits prescribed to it in the constitution.

It may now be asked, in what capacity did the House as a branch of the legislative court, the last year, discuss and construe the article of the constitution, which respects the Governor's salary? or by what authority of their department in government was it determined that the General Court could constitutionally lower the salary of that office? If it has been proved that the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court are the constitutional interpreters of law; it may also be easily conceived that of all officers of government, they are the best qualified for this service; it being the business to which they have been particularly educated, and which has long engaged their study, and for years afforded them experience.

Should it be objected, that their being in a like situation with the Governor, respecting a fixed salary, disqualifies them to be impartial determiners of this question; I answer, that as they hold their offices by as like tenure—be by annual election, they by appointment during good behaviour, the question respecting his salary does not effect theirs, it not being pretended that his can be lessened for the time he is already in office; which being applied to them secures their salary undiminished as long as they shall continue to be judges. Beside, were it true that a small inconvenience would attend their being made the deciders of the question, it would be better to have business done in its proper department, than by deviating from the constitution occasion much greater evils. If the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court are concerned to have the salary of the Governor continue undiminished, lest their own in turn should be lessened, can it be said that all the members of the General Court will decide the question impartially and uninfluenced by a desire to save themselves and their constituents the expence of paying so large a salary, at a time when, in several parts of the Commonwealth, persons cannot otherwise fall in with the general cry of the people, or rationally expect to obtain a re-election to their present honourable trust? This is not the only reason why the General Court should not construe for themselves this article of the constitution so as to lower the Governor's salary, after having explained it to answer their purpose. The Governor is the representative of all the people of the Commonwealth, which renders it unsuitable that he should be dependant on a body of men that are only representatives of towns or counties, and liable to the influence of local interests, which may be different from the good of the whole. And should it be allowed that his salary is fixed several degrees too high, which is an allowance that reason and facts do not require to have made, the continuance of it undiminished, would be a small evil compared with that of having the dignity or emolument of his office, and his expectation of being re-elected to it, subjected to the arbitrament of individuals, or to the body of another department of government. That the public good requires, he should not be under the undue influence of the members of the General Court, by a dependance on them for his support, stands foremost of the reasons assigned in the constitution, why it is necessary that he should have an honourable fixed salary of a fixed and permanent value, established by standing laws. It is not the person of the Governor, that is liable to abuse to the injury of the people, so much as the office, by making the emoluments of it dependent on another branch of the government; which would put it into the power of one department to derogate at pleasure from another, and if it think proper, or convenient for its own purposes, wholly to take away the respectability of it.

It cannot fairly be argued, that an attempt made by any members in the General Court to lessen the Governor's salary, though it be only for future years, will not effect his mind, or make him feel dependance on such members for his support; unless it be supposed that he so fully limits his views to the present year, as to have no regard to any future election to the office. And if this be supposed, can it be said that the diminution of his salary, though it take place only in reference to the succession, will not touch his feelings, as being disrespectful to the station in which he was then placed?

There are other considerations that ought to come into view. People, unacquainted with living upon a salary, and that do not know the value of their income, or the sum of their expences, almost universally rate them below what they are. They do not recollect all the smaller articles of living, which they ought to form an accurate judgment of their whole amount. A number of articles, singly of small value, make a larger total, when put together, than is imagined before the computation of them is actually made. In the extent of the Commonwealth, a large proportion of the people are unacquainted with the necessary expences of the first magistrate, and altogether incompetent judges of the sum needful for an honourable salary. This has two effects. Men are frequently sent to the General Court, who go prepared to act for lessening this salary, merely because they are ignorant of the proper sum for it. In addition to this, the incapacity of people to form an adequate judgment upon the question, renders them liable to imposition from designing men; who by pretending to have a full knowledge of the matter, by using false reasonings, and frequently by telling untruths and inflaming the minds of difficulted persons, find means to excite a clamour against it as too high, when all the noise is occasioned by ignorance, folly and design. But however ill grounded such clamours are, they have great effects upon the minds and judgments of most men; as if the common opinion must be right, though in things beyond their means of knowledge, it is frequently observable that nothing can be more absurd and irrational.

In all societies there are men very much *the humble servants* of those that converse with them, and eager to stand well in the public esteem of their town or country: who by seeming to assent to the popular opinion, at length imbibe it, though at first nothing could be more distant from their real judgment. And such is the state of the world, that there are men who can, upon occasion, deviate a little from their own opinion, to please others on whom they feel themselves dependant, and whose interest they need to favour their designs of promotion. It is to be expected that representatives will be [illegible] of the [illegible] their constituents: and that government will take its complection from the people, so far as it is liable to the influence of popular elections. As little as possible can these accounts should be left to annual discussion and decision in popular assemblies; especially of things which the public good requires to be fixed and stable. In an imperfect state of virtue in a nation, a guard should be placed against the arts of designing and ambitious men. And it is manifestly improper that any such in the General Court should have opportunity at any unfavourable conjuncture of affairs, to attack the independence of the head of the executive department of government.

A few men of intrigue and scheme, that can hide from others their real designs, being enemical either to the liberties of the Commonwealth or to the person of the Governor, by artfully attacking his salary in pretence of its being too high, at a time when a clamour has been raised against it in many parts of the State, may naturally expect to gain a majority of the legislature to vote that it shall be lessened. The act must then be carried to the Governor for his approbation. Should he conceive the bill to be unconstitutional, or should he from his knowledge of the expences of his station determine it to be unreasonable, and it is possible that both these may attend it, how shall he act? Shall he with honest resolution return the bill with his objections against it? or shall he meanly comply and sign his approbation, to please the members of the General Court and secure their interest at the next election? In such management is the Governor in a situation that does not expose him to be under the undue influence of any of the members of the General Court.

I have a high esteem of the wisdom and patriotism of the General Court of the last year; and do not think that we have reason to expect a better legislative body for the Commonwealth, until we become a better people. But I view it not to be any reflection upon them to suppose there were individuals, whose designs were not equally good with those of the whole considered together. And no more need be said to account for the event, when the question was introduced into the house respecting the Governor's salary. How far the issue and consequences of that measure may be considered to show that it derogates from the wisdom of the constitution, to suppose that it allows such attacks upon the office of first magistrate, let the judicious and candid say; bringing into view at the same time how decidedly the constitution speaks upon the subject.

I am a well wisher to this country,

NUMA.

An ORDINANCE for the GOVERNMENT of the TERRITORY of the UNITED STATES, North-West of the RIVER OHIO.

BE IT ORDAINED by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grand child, to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them: And where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degrees; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of an intestate, shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parents share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as herein-after mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be, (being of full age) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed sealed, and delivered by the person being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and others settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincent's, and the neighbouring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked: he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices: and their commissions shall continue in force during good behaviour.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The Governor for the time being, shall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the Governor shall appoint such Magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of Magistrates, and other civil officers, shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all Magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district and for the execution of process criminal and civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been distinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly; provided, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature; provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in the right, in fee-simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: Provided also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen in one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years residence in the districts shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years, and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission, for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives, shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the general assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath of affirmation of fidelity and of office; the Governor before the president of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor. As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a Delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide also for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States, at the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

Article I. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory.

Art. II. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of HABEAS CORPUS, and of the trial by juries of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law; all persons shall be bailable unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great; all fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted; no man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers, or of the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same:—and in the just preservation of rights and property it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide and without fraud previously formed.

Art. III. Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians: their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorised by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace & friendship with them.

Art. IV. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the article, of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory, shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expences of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, within the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Art. V. There shall be formed in the said territory, not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the states, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western state in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincent's due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincent's to the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states, shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bending extreme of lake Michigant; and whenever any of the said states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted by its Delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state of government: Provided the constitution and government so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand.

Art. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed in any of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 12th.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

By inserting the following piece, you will oblige many true friends to regulation.

To His Excellency DANIEL SHAYS, Esq.

DISTINGUISHED as you are by your noble exertions in the cause of liberty, and deeply interested in the burdens and grievances of your native country, you necessarily command the most respectful attention. Give me leave to address you and your injured companions, on the subject of Massachusetts grievances. Born to be free, the inhabitants of this once renowned state, can never submit to have their property torn from them by vile edicts, issued from a body of men whom they consider as their servants: The disposal of their own property with perfect freedom, and in a manner wholly divested of every appearance of constraint, is their indefeasible birthright. For this exalted blessing we drew the sword at Pelham, and submitted to, or rather embraced imprisonment, poverty and exile, in every stage of last winter's campaign. That there are grievances no one can deny; that they have been in some measure redressed, no honest regulator pretends to dispute: But are we to consider our grievances as redressed, when you, and our worthy leaders are driven into exile? and are we to stand tame spectators of the insults and indignities offered to your sacred persons, by every Lincolnian jackanapes? God forbid! that any honest regulator should look on insult offered to your sacred persons. Permit me to allure you, that there are yet, many worthy friends in the county of Berkshire, who are determined to support with their lives and properties, that anarchy and confusion which we so happily extricated the last winter, and transmit it unexterminated to the latest posterity. Give me leave just to hint to you, that you are followed by the wife and virtuous—that you have the world for spectators of your conduct, and wishing you success. Go on then in the glorious work you have begun, and restore that freedom to your injured countrymen, which never fails to crown her honest sons.

A Friend to Regulation.

Pittsfield, August 24, 1787.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 13.

We learn from Martinico, that the Hippotame, a French man of war of 64 guns, was lost in a hurricane in endeavouring to get into that harbour, and all on board perished, except the Captain, his First Lieutenant, and ten of his men; and at the same time a great deal of damage was done to several ships in the harbour, which were loaded for Europe.

NEWBERN, July 19.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, dated July 12.

"On Wednesday, late in the afternoon a duel was fought behind the church, by Samuel Swann, Esq. and Mr. John Bradley, merchant, in which the former was killed on the spot. Mr. Bradley received the first shot, which passed thro' his pocket-book, going in at one side and coming out at the other. He almost instantly returned the fire, and the ball entered the right breast of Mr. Swann and went out under his left shoulder. Mr. Swann fell, and without uttering a word, expired in a few minutes.—The coroner's inquest have sound murder-slaughter.

"It is said the difference between the contending parties, was about a trifling affair of some standing, in which Mr. Swann was not originally concerned.—Thus he was then deprived of his life, and his wife and children of a husband, a father and protector. The public have lost a worthy member of society, and his connexions and more intimate acquaintances, a firm and inflexible friend: And though Mr. Bradley is a single man, if this affair should eventually prove fatal to him, a mother and sisters will be deprived of a principal friend and protector.

"The reflection naturally occuring is, that a ridiculous point of honour, contrary to all laws, human and divine, and even degrading to men in a state of civilization, has plunged two families into the deepest distress."

BENNINGTON, August 6.

We are informed that Gideon Dunham, and George Baker, the two notorious *Shaysites*, alias *public robbers*, who were convicted lately last week from this state to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, have made a very ample confession of their guilt, and signed the same before proper authority. They confess that themselves and four others (now in the state of New-York) were the persons who robbed a number of houses in that county, and fired on the person of Col. Bisley's and other places. They gave information where Mr. Stark's mother's watch and some other matters were, and orders for obtaining them for the owners, but deny taking any considerable sum of money from Mr. Stark's mother. They are exceedingly bold in their confession, and appear to make no scruple to acknowledge the most atrocious of their villainies.—The amazing scenes of determined villainy though which they have passed in so short a time, would exceed belief, were it not for a crowd of sufferers, witnesses to the truth of them.—Our correspondent queries, whether it is not surprising, that any gentleman of the clerical order (elder, in Arlington, White-Creek, or elsewhere, should give support to the Hear Men of the nefarious tribe, while the conduct of their inferiors, and the proclamations of the states forbid their harbouring or concealing them.

BOSTON, August 16.

Saturday last, arrived here in 31 days from Cape Francois, the following ships belonging to His Most Christian Majesty's Fleet, being the division under the command of the Viscount de Beaumont.

Ships of the line. Commanders.	Guns.
Le Patriote, Viscount de Beaumont,	74
Le Reflechi, Viscount de Vimumille,	64
Frigates.	
L'Active, Chevalier de la Regie,	48
La Boinne, Chev. du Quese,	24
La Balette, Chev. de Boube,	24
La Seine, a bark, Chev. de Pontrever,	9

The ship Cleopatre, of 40 guns, commanded by M. de la Boutheriere, has put into Cape-Ann, having lost her rudder.

We have the pleasure to congratulate the public, on the arrival of the above squadron. This pleasing event has received those agreeable sensations which we shall ever have to a nation, whose exertions in support of our liberty and independence, have been universally felt and acknowledged by every true friend to America; especially when we have the lively recollection, that there are gentlemen in the fleet, who have distinguished by their personal attachment to this country, and have bled in defence of it.

NORTHAMPTON, August 22.

We are informed, that on Wednesday last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a terrible hurricane or tornado, happened in the vicinity of Woodstock, in Connecticut—it passed in the same direction of the one which happened last year at that place, about seven days later in the season, doing little damage until it shifted its course more to the northward; which direction brought it through the center of the town of Thompson, where it tore up almost every thing in its way,—a large barn, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Russell of that town, well filled with hay and grain, was entirely taken about its feet from the foundation, and torn to pieces; some of the spars were carried as much as twenty rods from the spot where the barn stood;—an orchard and an excellent grove of wood, belonging to the said Mr. Russell, was entirely torn up by the roots. It continued its course through the town of Gloucester with the same ferocity, taking up groves of wood, orchards, and buildings of every kind which came in its way.

Congress, we are informed, have been pleased to appoint commission for settling the accounts of the United States with the several individual states. And the following gentlemen are to enter on the business of their respective departments without delay, viz.

Mr. Flint, for the Eastern states. Mr. Parral, for New-York and New-Jersey. Mr. White, for Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Mr. Windsor, for Virginia and North-Carolina. Mr. Arston, for South-Carolina and Georgia.

We hear that Congress have been pleased to promote Col. Josiah Harmer, commanding the Federal troops on the frontiers, to the rank of Brigadier General.

Our Plenipotentiaries in Europe have concluded a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the Emperor of Morocco, which was ratified in Congress the 18th of July last.—This treaty with the Emperor must be highly satisfactory to the citizens of America, as it not only gives us an important ally in the Mediterranean, but defeats the expectations of Great Britain arising from the enmity, which, they hoped might perpetually subsist between that power and the United States. In another point of view, every humane mind must rejoice at the prospect it affords for the relief of our brethren who lay groan in slavery at Algiers, and for the removal of those terrors and dangers which have lately obstructed our commerce in that quarter of the globe.

The following events lately took place, viz. A gentleman in the clerical-line, a brave zealot for the government was well known, riding through Chester, was assaulted by a number of rapers buzzing Shays. One in the military line, having business to transact with a man in Charlemont, was treated so—when he came in sight of the company, they buzz'd for Shays. Something similar took place at Middlefield.

Some of the insurgents express a displeasure at the election of the supreme executive Magistrate; others a pleasure. Though this proves want of union and consistency among them, it proves also want of affection to a vigourous administration. The whole taken together, teaches us that little good is to be expected from weakness rather than firmness—from the suspension rather than the execution of justice: that would our rulers be the terrors of their enemies, the comfort of their friends, the support of government, an honour to their office, as the one unto their people, and return to private life with dignity, they must promote the public welfare, though they offend their constituents and loose their suffrages.

*** *THE Members of the Society for Detecting Thieves, &c. are notified, that there is to be a meeting of the Society to-morrow evening at 6 o' clock at the house of Capt. Samuel Clark. A general attendance is requested.*

STOLEN from the Subscribers, the night of the 20 h inst. two Saddles, one nearly new, with a red cross-bar saddle cloth, and small pad; the other an old one, with a narrow blue checked saddle cloth;—likewise two new white holland Shirts, three Ditto partly worn, six checked Shirts, four pair linen Stockings, one pair cotton Ditto, two pair nankeen Overalls, two pair tow Trowsers, one pair nankeen Breeches, and two pair check Overalls. Whoever will secure the thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, and the articles stolen, so that the owners may have them again, shall have Five Dollars reward, and three Dollars for the above articles only.—If it performed the villains have taken horses near this town.

Ebenezer Hunt, jun.
Seth Wire,
Samuel Sikes.

Northampton, August, 21, 1787.

Northampton, August 20, 1787

BROKE gaol in this place on Saturday night last the following persons, viz *Silas Hamilton*, of Wilmington in the State of Vermont, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, light complection, committed for cost.—*William Wy Jones*, a transient person, 32 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complection, committed for theft.—*William Turner*, of Norwich, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, dark complection. Whoever will apprehend them or either of them, *within this state* and return them to gaol, shall have a suitable reward, paid by

ELISHA PORTER, Sheriff.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at the place called Eleven Thousand Acres, county of Berkshire, on the night following the 13th inst. an apprentice Boy, named SETH WARD seventeen years old, middling size, large blue eyes and black hair, wore away a white shirt, white overalls and vest. Whoever will bring back said Seth to the subscriber, shall have Six Pence reward and no charges paid.

ADONIJAH JONES.

July 14, 1787.

WHEREAS *John Chester Williams*, Esq. of Hadley, some time since, assigned and made over to Messrs *Ebenezer Miller jun. John Broom, and Daniel Phenix*, of New-York, Merchants, all his bonds, notes of hand, and book debts and the same are now lodged with the subscribers for settlement.—All persons therefore indebted to the said Williams, by bonds, notes of hand or on book, are desired forthwith to renew their obligations and settle their accounts, or they will be immediately lodged with an Attorney to be sued.

BENJ. PRESCOTT. } Attornies to the said
SAMI. DEXTER. } Miller, Broom and Phenix.

Northampton, August 1, 1787.

For Sale at this Office,
Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.
By Baron STEUBEN.

From Mr. Le Grand's Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.

The CHILD melted by the SUN.

AN active and industrious merchant had occasion often to be abroad for a considerable time together in the pursuit of his traffick. During one of his voyages, which lasted for more than two years, it happened that his wife became enamoured of a young neighbour. Love, which is restrained with difficulty, soon brought them together; but they managed their affairs in so bungling a manner, that, at the expiration of about nine months, the merchant's wife found herself, for the first time a mother.

The husband, on his return, was greatly surprised to find this addition to his family, and asked his wife to what accident they were indebted for it. "Sir," said she, "I happened one day to be reclining above stairs at the window, and giving vent to my grief for your absence. It was in the winter season, and there was at the time a heavy fall of snow. As I cast up my streaming eyes to Heaven, and heaved a sigh on thinking of you, a flake of snow accidentally made its way into my mouth, and I immediately found that I had conceived this child whom you now see." The merchant, on hearing this story, did not betray the least symptoms of discontent or ill humour. "Thanks be to God," said he; "I wished for an heir, and he has sent me one; I am satisfied, and thankful for his bounty." He indeed, thenceforward affected the most entire satisfaction, never offered the least reproach to his wife, but lived in the same good understanding with her as before. Nevertheless, this was all dissimulation; he had formed, inwardly, a resolution to be one day or another amply revenged.

The child, however, grew up, and had attained the age of 15, when the merchant, whose thoughts were still occupied with this project of revenge, at last thought seriously of putting it into execution. "Wife," said he one day, "you must not be afflicted, if I once more take my leave of you for a time. I am going upon a long journey to-morrow; and I desire you will get ready my baggage, and that of my son, for I mean to take him with me, that he may acquire some knowledge of trade while he is young."... "Alas!" replied the mother, "I am much grieved to hear that you are going to take him abroad so soon; but, since it is for your satisfaction, and his advantage, I submit. God be with you both, and bring you back in safety!"---Matters thus arranged, the merchant set off early the next morning, and took the child along with him.

It is needless to give the particulars of the journey, or an account of the countries through which he passed. It is enough to mention, that on his arrival at Genoa, he found a Saracen merchant bound for Alexandria, to whom he sold the boy as a slave. Afterwards, having settled his own affairs at his leisure, he returned home.

The imagination of an hundred poets combined would not give you an adequate description of the distraction of the mother when she saw the merchant return without her son. She tore her hair, and fell into a fit of phrensy. At length, having recovered herself, she conjured her husband to tell her, without reserve, what had happened to the youth. The husband expected all this uproar, and therefore was not puzzled for an answer. "Wife," said he, "one cannot arrive to my age, without having had experience enough in the world to know the necessity of reconciling one's self to whatever may happen. For what do we gain by giving way to our afflictions? Listen with fortitude to the misfortune that happened to us in the country whence I came. Your son and myself were, on a very sultry day, climbing up a steep and lofty mountain. It was about noon, the sun was vertical over our heads, and burned like fire; when behold on a sudden your son began to dissolve, and melted before my eyes! I would have offered him assistance, but knew that it would be in vain; for I recollected that you told me he was made of snow."

The wife knew perfectly well the merchant's meaning; she durst not, however, break out, but was obliged to swallow the liquor that she had brewed."

NEW-YORK. July 14.

Copy of a letter from a Wheelbarrow-man at Philadelphia, to his brother in Ireland.

"*Dear Patrick,*

"Contrary to my expectation, after my arrival in this country, I found great difficulty in maintaining myself, occasioned by the decay of trade and business of all kinds since the peace. My situation was truly distressing. I applied for work to above one hundred persons in the course of six weeks, but without meeting with encouragement from any one of them. Now and then I picked up a shilling or eighteen-pence by piling wood, which served to procure me a little bread. Many whole days did I pass without eating any thing, and all my nights were passed under the shambles, or in hay-lofts in the neighbourhood of the city. In this situation I heard that a law had been made by the Government of Pennsylvania, to punish stealing with hard labour, instead of the gallows or whipping-post. The law provided at the same time, that persons who suffered its penalties should be well fed, cleathed and lodged.---This was all I wanted, and I had no objection to working for them. I therefore joined a company of strolling footpads, whom I met with one evening near the centre-house of the city. They proposed to me to assist in robbing the house of ——— which they had resolved, on that evening, to break open. My conscience shuddered at the proposal, and I declined accompanying them. The next day they brought their booty to the hay-loft, where I had lain for several days; and as it consisted, in part, of good eatables, I cheerfully partook of it. Soon after this we were all taken up, and most of us were condemned to hard labour for different terms of years. I embraced my situation with thankfulness. I work, it is true, constantly in the streets of Philadelphia, but I live well.---Our beef and bread are excellent, and our keepers are kind to those of us who behave as we ought to do. The good-women of Philadelphia pity our situation, and not only enter into conversation with us, but often give us money to buy liquor and tobacco. Indeed, Pat, I never lived better in all my life, and if you could join us without disgracing yourself, I think you could not do better than by coming over, and becoming one of our company, and bringing with you all our cousins and play-fellows in the town of ———

"I hope if you do come, it will not be long before you will join us, otherwise the people of the country will get into place before you, for they follow and crowd about us constantly, and listen with so much eagerness to our conversation (which, I am sorry to say, is sometimes both profane and absurd) that I believe they envy us our lot, and are preparing themselves by idleness, and a familiarity with wickedness, to follow our example. Some visionary gentlemen have proposed that we should work out of sight to prevent our infecting the good people of the state, with our example; but the freemen of Pennsylvania are too jealous of their liberties not to be the executioners of their own laws---and hence they will never surrender the power of punishing us out of their own hands. Besides as bull-baiting and slavery are forbidden by the laws of the state, the citizens of Pennsylvania would have no idea of the diversion of the former, or of the cruelty of the latter practice, should we be sentenced to work out of their sight: for in spight of the resentment and morality of their laws, they shew by the delight they take in looking at us, that cruelty and chains are not repugnant to their feelings, and that they enjoy the baiting and degradation of their species with a malicious pleasure unknown to any other beings but a free people.

With love and duty to our aged Father, I am, dear Patrick,
Your affectionate brother till death,
DENNIS K——Y.

P. S. Lest you should commit a mistake, after your arrival, I must inform you that every act of theft or fraud in this state is not punished with the wheelbarrow.---You may cheat and lie and rob with paper money, for seven years, and the laws will take no notice of you. You may refuse to take any thing but specie from your debtors, and afterwards sell that specie to a broker for paper, which you may force a poor tradesman to take from you at par with gold and silver, by swearing you received it as such, and that is as good as any money in the world.---This kind of indirect roguery will not do.---You must litterally pick a pocket, break open a house, or rob on the high-way, or you never can partake of the bread and beef of a wheelbarrow-man.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots are taxed in the continental taxes No. 1 and No. 2, and town and minister taxes, for 1781, and also for taxes granted in 1778 and 1779, to the state, town and minister.

No. lot.	acres.	1782.	l.	s.	d.	q.	Continental tax.	l.	s.	d.	q.	Town & Min. tax.	l.	s.	d.	q.
102	150	laid to N. Dickinson	5	7	4			1	7	4						
25	100	to Sam. Dwelley		13	10			2	6	2						
216		to Nathan Frary		6	5			1	2	1						
22		to Thomas French		7	5											
6	145	to John Nims		18	6			3	11	1						
7	140	to Sam. Hinsdale		17	11			3	10	1						
9	37	to Col. Hawks		8	1	2		1	3	3						
24	45	to Major Williams		9		2		1	3	1	2					
45	250	to William Coms		30	3			5	14	1						
44	150	to Noah Baker		19	3			3	14	1						
30	150	to Sam. Hinsdale		33	3											
31	150	to Noah Baker		17	3											
89	150	to Major Williams	1	3	3			5	1	1						
91	150	to Col. Hinsdale	1	3	3			5	1	1						
43	50	J. Atherton's heirs		11	1											
99		to James Oliver	1	19	9											
59		to Joseph Easton	1	8	8	2										
Non-resident land formerly belonging to Hatfield.																
63	150	owned by S. Hinsdale		16	6			3	3	3						
65	100	owned by E. Hinsdale		14	4	1		2	8	2						
28		owned by S. Williams		2	8	2			8	2						
2		3 to Nathl. Hawks			3	1				1						
3	17	to Thomas Childs		2	5				4	1						
5	3	to Simon Hawks			3	2				1						
6	4	to T. Wells, 2d heirs			3	2				1	2					
7	30	J. and S. Stebbins		3	10				7	1						
8	23	to N. & C. Frary		2	7	1			5	3						
9	25	S. Dickinson's heirs		3	3	1			6	1						
27	70	to Samuel Belding		2	11	2			5	1						
28	74	Atherton's heirs		3	1	1			7	1						
29	57	to Sam. Dwelley		2	4	1			5	1						
20	79	Capt. T. French		10	4			1	7	3						
21	3	Sam. Allen's heirs			3	3				1						
22	49	J. & S. Catling		6	5				14	1						
23	40	to Oliver Rose		4	11				10							
24	5	Eben. Nim's heirs			7	1			1	3						
25	5	D. & A. Child's heirs			7	2			1	2						
Lots No. 40, 44 and 75, owned by Joseph Barnard, acres 410				2	16	8			10	5	3					

State, town and minister tax for 1778 and 1779, consolidated into silver as follows, viz.

No. lot.	taxes.	l.	s.	d.	q.
31	5 to Sam. Hinsdale	13	10	2	
25	4 to Sam. Dwelley	8	9	8	
24	2 to S. Barnard, Esq.	1	1	1	
21	2 to Thos. French	1	1	1	
30	2 to Mary Wells	1	13	5	
64	2 owned by Seth Catling	1	1	6	

That if the above taxes are not paid to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of September next, at 8 o'clock in the morning, so much of said land will be then sold, at public vendue, as will pay the said taxes, with incurred charges.---Said vendue will be held at the house of Capt. Silas Dickinson, in said Conway, and to be continued from day to day till the whole is compleated, by

ROBERT HAMILTON, Collector.

Conway, August 7, 1787.

*** *WANTED, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.*

AUGUST 1787. THE NUMB. 522

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER VI.

WHEN a traveller, to shorten his way and avoid a disagreeable hill, attempts to cross a pathless wood; but meets with fallen trees and thickets of brush, plunges unexpectedly into the mire, and sees before him a threatning swamp and deep water; it is time for him to stop his course and to track back his steps till he regains his former path: Then he may go safely on his journey. States and nations may profit by the experience of individuals. The way to prosperity and happiness is a plain way in the power of every people, that have the liberty to choose and direct their own course. And in the American States advantages are enjoyed, that being wisely improved are abundantly sufficient to reach the wisdom and skill requisite for finding it.

From this statement of facts, an important question will arise concerning the United States; What is the occasion of so great a failure in the attempt to be a prosperous and happy nation? The answer to this weighty question is suggested in the first observation in this paper; which also intimates what mode of conduct must be chosen to obtain this end. The way to national felicity has been attempted to be shortened, the path of honest policy has in several respects been left, and the course of the people, to avoid rising a burdensome hill, has been turned into impervious woods; they have plunged into a deep swamp, and are now struggling in the mire. To free themselves from their embarrassments they must change their course and regain the path they have forsaken.

Fixed principles and laws are established in the political and moral world, as much as in the natural: and they govern the events which happen to the nations of mankind, with like certainty and order, as they do the revolutions of seasons and of the heavenly bodies. Their influence is so regular and decisive that people act with equal reason when they make new orders for the year to moderate the heat of summer, and the cold and storms of winter, as when they undertake to establish a policy to lead to national happiness, in deviation from the order of the divine government. Kings and parliaments may legislate, and subjects clamour for new schemes of management, may call evil good and good evil; but human power cannot controul the direction of Providence or build a nation or kingdom, in opposition to the counsels of heaven. The experiment often tried has uniformly ended in disappointment. Since mankind have lived in society no instance can be produced of the preservation of liberty and the enjoyment of national felicity after the loss of virtue. The present deranged condition of this commonwealth and of the United States, exemplifies this reasoning. And a further continuance of past measures, for the completion of the experiment, would in the situation we now are, indicate the stubbornness of folly and evil design, rather than the wisdom and good policy of an enlightened people.

A review of the steps, which have led to the present difficulties, may both illustrate this truth and discover the way of return to the path of good policy. At the commencement of the war with Great Britain, several circumstances occurred to occasion a delay and in many instances a total omission of discharging debts. Paper money being made in large quantities without a sufficient foundation to give it credit, was unhappily forced upon people by a law making it a tender instead of gold and silver, when the difference was easily seen, and in a short time became very great. As depreciation made people back-ward to take it. Creditors chose a temporary omission of payment rather than receiving a nominal sum, of very unequal value. Debtors acquired a habit of neglecting their debts or of discharging them, as some did, by giving paper stamped with the name, but not having the reality of the sums which justice required to be paid. A depravity of morals prevailed with many people; the sentiments and habits of honest dealing were lost. Their not paying their debts occasioned them to make a wrong estimate of their income, which disposed them to give too great liberty to their appetites and fancies, in purchasing needless articles of luxury and show. Peace being restored and the shops of the merchants filled with goods, their taste for ornament which had been considerably restrained during the war, appeared and had full operation, in hurrying them into great extravagances of dress and high living. And as if it had been their first object to drain themselves and their country of money, they exerted their ability to collect it, with the articles of produce that should purchase it from other nations and carry them to the merchants, to buy foreign commodities. In consequence of these practices, prudent men chose to keep possession of what money they had in their hands seeing how difficult it was to recover it when it suffered to go from them. A general scarcity of gold and silver is experienced more in appearance however than in reality, since the price of articles is not lowered when paid in these metals, though it is with difficulty that they are obtained. Credit both private and public is at a very low ebb. Wicked men have disturbed society, and government is greatly embarrassed.

These evils are not events of chance; but proceed naturally from manifest causes, producing them conformably with the established laws of Providence. The steps which have led to them have been taken in equal deviation from the principles of virtue and good policy. It is a maxim of honesty, "Pay thy debts and live thou and thy family of the rest." Had people regarded this, their method of economy would have prevented much of their extravagance; and, by applying their money to its proper uses, would have continued it in the country, and kept it in circulation in sufficient plenty. But to wise from this is the course people have taken, and so productive have been its consequences, that in the general opinion it is become dangerous to suffer justice to have its full operation. It must be disguised and restrained to prevent its ruining debtors and crowding them in multitudes into jails. This caution in their favour encourages them in spending more than their income, which is a natural consequence of living carelessly and wickedly in debt, and may be expected to occasion the ruin of many estates, and the bankruptcy of their owners.

In this situation of affairs my advice to my fellow-citizens is, no longer to follow the schemes of dishonest policy: but to turn back from them, and to take the way of truth and justice. The divine laws are the best rules of political management: and ought to be invariably observed whatever burdens they impose on people. Rulers are ministers of God for good; and how will they act in character but by exerting their influence and authority in conformity to the principles of the divine government? Honesty and justice are essential parts of the righteousness which exalteth a nation; the want of them go far to constitute the sin which is a reproach to any people. It is the character of a good king, and may be said of every good government, He shall judge the people with righteousness and the poor with judgment. Will any man or any people dare to institute a different system of policy? Shall those reign because thou closest thyself in cedar? Did not thy father eat and drink and do judgment and justice, and then it was well with him? The declaration from heaven, "He that ruleth over men, must be just ruling in the fear of God," clearly ascertains the character of the government and of the people necessary for securing the divine favour, without which a nation, claiming to be christian, should not expect prosperity and happiness.

The system of policy which has been followed, has introduced a number of false maxims of conduct, equally opposed to morality and to the interests of individuals and the public. These may be best corrected by submitting them to the judgment of inspired truth. The plea which is often made to favour the poor, at the expence of justice, is not only grossly absurd in the view of reason, but is directly opposed to the commands of the God of heaven. The order he gives his people is, "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment: thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty." "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil; neither shalt thou speak in a cause, to decline after many, to wrest judgment. Neither shalt thou countenance a poor man in his cause." It needs also to be learnt, that delay of justice is iniquity. Honest dealing requires punctuality. "Thou shalt not defraud thy neighbour, neither rob him: the wages of him that is hired shall not abide with thee all night until the morning.

A person has no right to dispose of property any farther than it is his own, or he has proper commission for doing it. The instant that any part of his goods becomes the right of others, he loses in equity the power of making any further use of it, otherwise than with the consent of its owners. This makes it fraudulent and a species of stealing, to withhold from creditors the monies or goods, which by promise or covenant are become their property.

Collectors of money, who abuse their trust either to the wrong of the public or of individuals, may take their share of the reproof of these observations. Being executive officers and ministers of justice, their duty and their oath will not allow them to deny the right of creditors in pretence of mercy to the poor, or to apply to their own purposes the money which they collect for others. With their own goods, they, as well as other men, should be abundant in charity and alms. But to set aside the claims of justice, or to treat them with delay and neglect, deserves to be called iniquity rather than mercy. And the consequences of such conduct are really hurtful to debtors, as well as oppressively unjust to creditors, and threatning of ruin to the men that practise it.

The delays and omissions of justice, from various pretences in years past, make it difficult to come right immediately. But shall we not attempt it? The practice and administration of justice may be likened to a stream of water; which being stopt in its current, rises into a pond & threatens to overflow the country. The course of justice having been impeded, debts have accumulated, but shall the dam be raised higher and acts of justice continue to be discouraged? What will in fine be the event? Are debts never to be paid? is justice never to take place in its full extent, lest it deprives people of goods that are not their own?

Would delays be of any advantage to persons in debt? creditors of generous minds would readily have patience with them: but; since experience evinces that they do not generally exert themselves to pay because not obliged to do it; since reason and observation teach that granting them such indulgence gives them liberty and inducement to waste their estates, and is a direct method to lead them to bankruptcy; and since this system of policy countenances fraud, increases extravagance, and threatens the ruin of the country, prudence unites with justice in calling for vigorous measures to enforce honest dealing and the payment of debts private and public, to prevent further dissolutenes of manners, and a total destruction of property and government.

The scarcity of money may be easily remedied by proper management. There is enough of it in the world: and it may as easily be brought into any country that wants it, as water that runs upon a hill may be led over all the lands descending from it. Would people prefer money to the goods brought from other nations, the merchants would quickly offer it to them for all articles of produce. And nothing more is necessary than only to make a right use of it, in applying it to the payment of public and private debts, to recover it in plenty in the states. Let the maxim be once believed and generally practised, Honesty is the best policy, and it would quickly restore credit, make money sufficiently plentiful, and remove the difficulties which now occasion many complaints, and greatly embarrass affairs both of the public and of individuals.

I am sensible the federal government needs amendment, and greater energy is wanted in the administrations of this commonwealth; which are not designed to be brought into consideration in this number; yet I am confident, that should a punctual and strict practice of justice be universally adopted, it would add vigour to the acts of government, and remove the evils which have given rise to the cry of grievances & to insurrection in the commonwealth.

I am a well wither to this country,
NUMA.

*** *WANTED, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.*

The UNITED STATES of AMERICA, in CONGRESS Assembled.

To all who shall see these presents: Greeting.

WHEREAS the United States of America in Congress assembled, by their commission bearing date the twelfth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, thought proper to continue John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, their Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving to them or a majority of them, full powers to confer, treat and negociate, with the Ambassador, Minister or Commissioner of his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, concerning a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, to make and receive propositions for such treaty, and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting it to the United States in Congress assembled, for their final ratification.

And by one other Commission, bearing date the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, did further empower the said Ministers Plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, by writing under their hands and seals, to appoint such agents in the said business as they might think proper, with authority, under the directions and instructions of the said Ministers, to commence and prosecute the said negociations and conferences for the said treaty, provided that the said treaty should be signed by the said Ministers: And whereas the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two of the said Ministers Plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent by writing under the hand and seal of the said John Adams, at London, October the fifth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of the said Thomas Jefferson, at Paris, October the eleventh of the same year, did appoint Thomas Barclay, agent in the business aforesaid, giving him the powers therein, which by the said second commission they were authorized to give, and the said Thomas Barclay, in pursuance thereof, hath arranged articles for a treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, which articles, written in the Arabic language, confirmed by his said Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, and sealed with his Royal Seal, being translated into the language of the said United States of America, together with the attestations thereto annexed, are in the following words, *to wit*. .

In the name of ALMIGHTY GOD. This is a Treaty of Peace and Friendship established between us and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordained to be written in this book, and sealed with our royal seal at our Court of Morocco, on the twenty-fifth day of the blessed month of Shaben, in the year one thousand two hundred, trusting in GOD, it will remain permanent.

I. We declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, consisting of twenty-five articles, shall be inserted in this book and delivered to the Honourable Thomas Barclay, the agent of the United States, now at our Court, with whole approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorized on their part to treat with us concerning all the matter contained therein.

II. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and the other party shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colours.

III. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there shall be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded, on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

IV. A pass shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea, and if a commander of a ship of war of either party, shall have other ships under his convoy, the declaration of the Commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

V. If either of the parties shall be at war, and shall meet a vessel at sea belonging to the other, it is agreed that if an examination is to be made, it shall be made by sending a boat with two or three men only, and if any gun shall be fired and injury done without reason, the offending party shall make good all damages.

(The remainder in our next.)

AMSTERDAM, (Holland) June 2.

The greatest confusion reigns in this place. The destruction and mischief committed here on the night of the 29th ult. are unprecedented. A number of persons had met at an inn, to sign an act of qualification for the preservation of the ancient constitution. They were set upon by a lawless mob in the streets; one young man the mob threw into the water, but he got out unhurt; next morning they threw another into the water, who was known to be a friend to the Stadtholder, but he found means to escape into the inn called Walwaaren.

The same night, about nine o'clock, the mob belonging to the patriotic party, began to pillage the inn, when they destroyed every thing: they then went to the house of one Arends, a lace merchant, where they also destroyed the premises; next to the bookseller Arends; where they vended their greatest fury. The house of the burgomaster Rendrop was next marked out, which they pulled to pieces, destroying all the furniture and every thing they could find. They then attempted the house of burgomaster Dedel, but it being full of armed burgesses, they desisted, and directed their fury to the house of burgomaster Deelt, where they totally destroyed the whole; two other houses shared the same fate; and by this time the morning appeared and the whole burgesses were in motion.

HARTFORD, August 10.

An Account of the late HURRICANE at WETHERSFIELD.

Wethersfield, August 18, 1787.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

WHEN any extraordinary event attended with dreadful effects occurs, the curiosity of the public is excited, and it is proper it should be gratified; such an event occurred on Wednesday the 15th instant in the tremendous hurricane which passed near the north line of the parish of Stepney in this town.

Too much gratitude cannot be expressed by the inhabitants to that BEING, who has his way in the whirlwind and in the storm, that it passed in a line, where the least possible damage should be sustained—half a mile to the northward, or to the southward, its course would, probably have been fatal to a large number of families—a mile and an half in either direction, it would have swept the center of the town, on the north, or the center of the parish on the south—in either case, I have no doubt hundreds of lives would have been lost—in the former perhaps thousands.

I was myself an eye witness of but a small part of the hurricane, and that near the time of its disappearance, and at the distance of almost two miles from the line of passage—I was, however, as soon as possible, on the ground, and spent most of the next day in traversing for some miles the scene of desolation, making observations, and collecting the best possible information from those who were near or saved from its fury. That my information may be as accurate as possible, I have delayed giving you the account until this day—whether it be exactly so, I dare not pronounce in regard to other towns adjacent—I can only say it is the best I can procure.

On the day I mentioned, the wind was very fresh from the southward; at about twelve at noon an unusually black cloud appeared to be ranged from the western to somewhat past the northern point, its upper indented and formed irregular columns, something resembling pyramids, which reached to within about 35 degrees of the zenith—the appearance of this cloud, I took notice, was different from the common thunder-cloud, being one continued sheet, singly defined at the edges, and not a congeries—it did, however, produce a peal or two of thunder, and a little rain—this happened I think between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. At about 3 o'clock P. M. the hurricane was seen to approach near the western boundary of Stepney parish——a violent agitation in the clouds had indeed been before observed in the western quarter; but now from a rising ground, it displayed itself in its full extent, replete with undescribable horror——A black column from the earth to the cloud of about thirty rods diameter, so thick that the eye could not pervade it, whirled with amazing velocity and a most tremendous roar—it appeared luminous and ignited, and was charged with broken pieces of fences, and of huge limbs of trees, which were continually crashing against each other in the air, or tumbling to the ground. This appearance continued but a few moments, when the column instantly divided horizontally at a small distance from the earth—the upper part appearing to rise, while the lower part exhibited the appearance which a huge body of thick smoak would do were it dashed by a strong vertical wind, spreading itself to the extent of sixty or eighty rods. At once you might observe it, at a small distance forward, apparently burst from the ground, like the thickest smoak, spread the above distance on its surface, then whirl and contract itself to the size of the column I now described; but in no instance did the cloud appear to stoop towards the earth. In this manner it appeared, with longer or shorter intervals of the compact column, during the whole space in which I have been able to collect accurate information; with this exception only, that in the easternost part of the observed space, for a considerable distance, it was not seen to be luminous or ignited; though each described its bursting from the earth, as giving them the idea of fire, which they really supposed, until after it was past, consuming every thing in its way. It moved in a direction, when first noticed, somewhat to the northward of east, but soon changed as nearly east. In this direction, and almost instantaneously after it was observed, it arrived at the house of Mr. Wait Robbins, who was himself absent, as were two of his children; his wife, four children, an infant of five months old, a labourer, and a female negro servant, made up what of the family were at home, the labourer was at this time in the barn. All observed it nearly at the same time and attempted their escape from the buildings—Mrs. Robbins with her babe in her arms, and two little boys, and the labourer fled to the distance of about thirty-five yards, where the labourer past her a few paces, and was overtaken by the hurricane, thrown over a fence into a garden and escaped with little hurt—Near the place where the labourer past them, the two little boys were found, amidst the rubbish of demolished buildings—the oldest, about ten years of age, lifeless——the other it is feared mortally wounded—Mrs. Robbins, with her babe still in her arms, is supposed to be hurled by the violence of the hurricane more than twenty yards back towards the house, for there the babe found dead, with her babe lying a few paces distant, wounded, but not badly—the servant with the other two children fled a different course; they were all wounded but likely to recover—The house unroofed—the garret floor gone—chimney thrown down below the garret, and what is left standing of the house is shattered beyond, I believe, the possibility of repair—A corn house, cyder-mill-house, a building for pressing hay, and a large barn stored with grain, hay and flax, all levelled with the ground. A fine part of an orchard of very large trees, which stood in its range, and near the barn, totally destroyed—every tree either torn up by the roots, or twisted off near the ground, one only excepted, which is stript of its branches.—And now the scene was awfully tremendous, as observed by many at a small distance, boards, bricks, timbers and whole trees filling the space from the earth to an amazing height, and whirling in horrid agitation, the sensation was rendered painfully keen by the reflection, that eight persons were involved in the center of this destruction.—And here as we proceed, humanity would drop a tear over the distresses of this devoted family, and send up a tribute of praise that a single life was spared.

The violence of the hurricane threw down a low wall of roughly squared stone, some of which stones were estimated to weigh several hundred——carried many of the large apple trees from ten to twenty rods distance, and one, (if the tree be not mistaken) little short of half a mile——brick and stone were found thrown to the distance of forty rods, and boards from 12 to 16 feet long, a mile and an half, as were sheaves of grain and flax——two of Mrs. Robbins's gowns were found in Glastenbury, at the distance of about three miles——other articles of cloathing at a mile and an half——a trunk containing cloathing is not yet found——articles of furniture lying amidst the rubbish, or carried to distance shattered and broken. In its progress it swept the ground, and carried desolation nearly complete, scarce the smallest vestige of fence left, the roads and ruts carried the extent of miles, and a large pair broken into small pieces——corn-fields entirely ruined——scarce a large tree left standing in its course, some carried forty rods. In the meadow: of the hay that was mowed and a field of peas, amounting to several cart-loads, not a handful left, nor to be found, in passing the river, it hurled a sloop ashore on its beam ends. It now proceeded through the meadow, to the town of Glastenbury, and unroofed a large brick house, of Mr. Theodore Hale, threw down the gable end to the plate——nearly demolished an old house of his, and entirely demolished one of his barns, and unroofed the other; it also entirely demolished a barn of Mr. William Moseley, and did considerable damage to several other buildings, and entirely destroyed the orchards in its range; but providentially no lives were lost, and only two persons slightly wounded.——It then proceeded to Eastbury, and unroofed a barn of a Mr. Andrus——marking its way thither with nearly the same destruction——it then proceeded to Bolton and Coventry, in both, I hear, it has done damage, but learn not the particulars; beyond which towns, I can obtain no account. I have however, obtained good information of its rise; it was in the parish of New-Britain, somewhat to the westward of Mr. Jonathan Smith's, whose barn is unroofed, and carried part of the roof two miles.——It proceeded through the south part of the parish of Newington, entered the limits of this town, demolished a small barn and unroofed the house of a Mr. Rockwell, marking all its progress with the same horrible destruction of corn-fields, fences and trees, until it arrived at the spot where I began my account. Near this place, it removed a barn of Mr. Asa Robbins, from its foundation, but did no other essential damage, as his buildings were out of the range of its violence. A lad on horse-back happened to be more exposed, and was hurled from his horse and carried to some distance, but received no essential hurt——the horse was trundled through a considerable extent, and had his legs broken——some other cattle were destroyed.

It is remarkable, that about fifty eight or nine years ago, a violent hurricane, as I have undoubted information, passed nearly in the same line with this, their centers being only about 33 yards distant. I should have noticed that the width of considerable damage, though not of its greater violence, was greater than I have described, being in some places, at least half a mile——and that the hurricane was attended with neither thunder nor rain, except a few large drops falling from its skirts.

The Philosopher will undoubtedly take notice that this hurricane is of a sort somewhat singular, partaking of the nature of the Typho and the Prester, but of neither wholly, nor of a uniform mixture of both. The man of seriousness will consider that the voice of such Providences is the voice of God, awfully denouncing his anger, and calling to consideration.

I am, Gentlemen, with respect,
your humble servant,
J. LEWIS.

P. S. I ought, perhaps, to have mentioned, that in Mr. Robbins' corn-house, there were three ox-ploughs, two of which are not found, and the share of the third carried forty rods, as also the circumstance of a swamp-white-oak tree, of more than two feet diameter, being torn up by the roots, with a weight of two or three tons of earth, and carried the distance of eight or ten yards from its station——and of another large and remarkably strong oak being twisted off, and carried without striking the ground more than 20 rods, and hurried on more than 20 rods further, ploughing up the ground in its course.

LITCHFIELD, August 13.

Last Saturday the Hon. Superior Court finished their sessions in this town, and adjourned until the second Tuesday of November next.

During their sessions, Elijah Forbe, of Norwich, in Massachusetts, and Joseph French, of Chester, in the same place were arraigned on an information for counterfeiting and uttering several false bills of credit, in imitation of those emitted by the state of New-York; and being put to plead, confessed the crime. The court sentenced them to be whipped 20 lashes, pay a fine of 50 pounds each, and to be kept one month at hard labour in the house of correction; the first part of which punishment was duly inflicted on Saturday last. Forbes has been regularly bred a physician; but becoming a zealous disciple of Gen. Shays, discarded his profession, and joining himself with a gang of counterfeiting villains in the state of New-York, which producing its proper effects, has introduced him to an acquaintance with the poor.

BOSTON, August 23.

The following is a more full and just account of the distressing hurricane, on the 15th instant, than has yet been published.

About the past three, P. M. several clouds, running extraordinarily quick and low, were seen to meet over Northborough; a black malignant vapour instantly ascended from the point of collection, much resembling the quickest motion of fine smoak, disgorged from the chimney of an air-furnace. Every spectator was for a moment at loss, which of the clouds would maintain its course; for such a siege as these contending parents of a hurricane, acted for a few seconds, must have moved the calmest Philosopher with admiration. Clouds of different appearances, flew in almost every direction to that vortex, as a common centre, and were immediately warped in black ness. The whole hemisphere was greatly agitated, and appeared rushing to that *war of Elements*! Every beholder was interested, and felt anxious for the result; till the clouds from the east gave way, and then such a picture of devastation was drawn through several towns, as that part of Heaven had previously seemed to meditate.

The first effects of it were felt in the easterly part of Northborough,——but its violence very much increased, as it moved easterly, near the line between Marlborough and Southborough, through Framingham, (to the eastward of that, we have not heard particularly of it.) The width of land which suffered by it, is not, in general, more than thirty or forty rods wide; and in some places much less. Where its force was collected within its smallest compass, its violence was almost incredible. A barn in Marlborough, was hurled from its foundation; the timber thrown various ways, and much of its contents lost, and more carried a great distance. Shingles, in which nails stuck, were fixed on the bodies of trees, as if driven with a hammer. The roof of a dwelling-house was torn off, and blown many rods. Pieces of boards, shingles, &c. were found scattered three quarters of a mile from the house. Several other buildings were much damaged. In Southborough, and in Framingham, a number of buildings were attacked with no less violence. In Framingham, a dwelling-house was entirely demolished,——and two women who were in it, unable to make their escape, were much bruised, but it is thot they will recover.——Some of their household furniture, such as beds, bedding, &c. has not yet been found, *and it is said*, (and generally believed) that a *pewter plate was blown half a mile*. It is a melancholy prospect to see beautiful young orchards entirely destroyed. Many flourishing trees taken from them, and thrown promiscuously, at the discretion of a hurricane, into other fields, meadows and highways. The thickest and most flourishing groves, seemed rather to feed its rage, than to check its violence! The toughest saplings——the oldest *pasture* white oaks twisted off, and woven into such impassable thickets——their tops and seperated branches stripped and bruised like olives whipped on a rock, afford a traveller a most ungrateful prospect.

Instead of enumerating many admirables (which the reader's imagination will naturally suggest), we shall only mention two facts to prove that our atmosphere, in the part refered to, was tortured and convulsed, in a manner which defies description:

A found green tree, called a grey oak, was parted from the root, near the surface of the ground, tossed into the air, and moved in a curvilineal direction,——it was seen by many astonished spectators, to rise, fall and change its course like a sporting eagle, at least one hundred rods (as observers say); it was sometimes supposed to be ten rods or more from the ground; but the hurricane, by some means, communicated such a motion to the tree, that it shot from the eddy, and pitched into the earth about twenty rods from the path of the tornado. This tree is upwards of eighteen inches in diameter; it now lays and may be seen by the curious, about a quarter of a mile from its stump.

Another fact very remarkable, is the following.——

In the pasture of Lieut. Fay, of Southborough, the sward was broken, and much of it blown off, four and six inches deep, several yards in length, and two, three and four feet in breadth. Stones weighing several pounds, were moved from the place a number of yards. There was no tree, bush, or common pasture brakes growing on this turf, to expose it to the gale. People of veracity, who saw the dreadful ruin, carried through that inclosure, say, that no tree passed the place, which could possibly break the ground,——that there was no sensible discharge from the cloud, while it was near that lot, or any which was supposed to be in that direction, in the course of the day. At the time of its passing Mr. Fay's, a number of persons were in a few rods of it, and observed a heavy *undulatory* sound, like thunder at a great distance, which kept pace with the collection of black vapour, which rose and fell almost instantaneously on the surface of the earth. These facts may afford matter of speculation to our philosophical readers.

We heartily sympathise on this occasion, with our country brethren, having experienced, in a late disasterous event, the elements are in Almighty command, being directed by the Great Supreme I AM, and that man's subsistence and support is so liable to be laid waste by the ravages of defolating fire, as by the force of jarring elements and remendous white winds.

Among other singularities, naturally to be expected from the effects of such an event as the one before mentioned, is the following:——a cart with a yoke of oxen, loaded with hay, with a boy on the top; (the whole together weighing about two tons) were raised from the ground by the strenth of the wind, and carried to the distance of six rods——every spire of the hay was dispersed, and blown about in wild confusion through the atmosphere.

RICHMOND, August 11.

By a gentleman immediately from the back country we are informed, that Col. Robertson, on hearing that a number of the Chickamauga tribe were established and building a town at the Muscle Shoals on the Tenesee, with a view of carrying on a trade with the inhabitants of New-Orleans, assembled a party to the amount of about 150 men from the Cumberland settlement, in the latter end of June last, and marched in such a private manner against them as to make a complete surprise, killed 42 Indians and four Frenchmen on the spot, and took three Indians prisoners, also forty rifles, with the loss of one man killed and eight wounded. In searching their huts were found the following articles, viz. thirteen trunks of dry goods, 1000 weight of beaver fur, a bag of money (in gold and silver) supposed to contain as much as a half bushel a large quantity of powder and shot, 6000 patterns of deer skins, three barrels of rum, three barrels of sugar, ten bags of coffee, sundry boxes tea, and thirteen horses.

NORTHAMPTON, August 29.

We are credibly informed, that Congress have permitted the Ohio Company, lately associated in this and some of the neighbouring states, to make a contract for nearly five millions of acres of land in the federal territory, situated, in its greatest extent, on the Ohio, and bounded on the east and west by the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers.——That the officers and soldiers, who are of this association, may be indulged with their bounty lands within the purchase, provided they do not exceed one seventh part of the whole.——That the donations of 46,080 acres for a general and public seminary of learning; 6040 for religious purposes, in every township of six miles square, and an equal quantity for a public school, are made by the honourable Congress, to the proprietors of the soil and their associates forever.

General Shay's head quarters, it is said, are now at the house of a certain Episcopalian divine, in Arlington, State of Vermont, where his Excellency (assisted by his reverend patron) is busily employed in revising the martial laws of his army, and making some very great improvements in military discipline.

☞ *The Subscriber, begs leave to acquaint the Public, that this number completes the first year of the* HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.——*During which time he has exerted himself to make it as useful and entertaining as was in his power. He assures his Customers and the Public, it shall be his utmost endeavour to do the like in future.——He therefore hopes for that punctuality in payment, which is absolutely necessary to enable him to continue his business, as well as gratify the just expectation of the public.*

WILLIAM BUTLER.

GINSENG.

WANTED a quantity of good and well-dried GINSENG, for which Two Shillings per pound will be given; in any kind of goods, if cured agreeable to the following directions, viz. Immediately after digging, wash the roots perfectly clean, at the same time sever the small branches from the main root——this done, string the roots in as small bunches as convenient, hang them in an upper room, otherwise out of the sun, where there is a free circulation of air, until they are perfectly dried.——By attending to this direction, it will be found, that the roots not only appear of a brighter complection, but in a great measure retain their size and weight.

WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. Said Moore has all kinds of West-India GOODS, by wholesale,——also, all kinds of NAILS by the cask——8 by 6 and 7 by 9 GLASS by the box.

Greenfield, August 13, 1787.

Flax-Seed,

TAKEN by SETH & DANIEL WRIGHT, at their store in Northampton, for which the highest price will be given in ready pay, one half in Cash, the other in English or West-India Goods——They also continue to pay the above mentioned Goods for BUTTER.

August 29, 1787.

THE Honorable Judge of Probate, &c. for the county of Hampshire, having appointed us Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the estate of JONATHAN ASHLEY, Esq. late deceased; we shall attend that service at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, in Deerfield, on the first Mondays in the three following months, from two five o'clock afternoon.

John Williams,
John Bardwell,
Jonathan Hunt.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Elihu Ashley, } Administrators.
David Dickinson, }
Tirzah Ashley, Administratrix.

August, 27, 1787.

STOLEN from the Subscribers, the night of the 20th inst. two Saddles, one nearly new, with a red cross-bar saddle cloth, and small pad; the other an old one, with a narrow blue checked saddle cloth,——likewise two new white holland Shirts, three Ditto partly worn, six checked Shirts, four pair linen Stockings, one pair cotton Ditto, two pair manken Overalls, two pair tow Trowsers, one pair manken Breeches, and two pair checked Overalls. Whoever will secure the theives, so that they may be brought to justice, and the articles stolen, to that the owners may have them again, shall have Five Dollars reward, and three Dollars for the above articles only.——It is presumed the villains have taken horses near this town.

Ebenezer Hunt, jun.
Job White,
Samuel Stiles.

Northampton, August, 21, 1787.

Northampton, August 20, 1787.

BROKE goal in this place on Saturday night last, the following persons, viz. *Silas Hamilton*, of Wilmington in the State of Vermont, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, light complection, committed for cost.——*William W. Jones*, a transient person, 32 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complection, committed for theft.——*William Turner*, of Norwich, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, dark complection. Whoever will apprehend them or either of them, *within this state*, and return them to gaol, shall have a suitable reward, paid by

ELISHA PORTER, Sheriff.

On MARRIAGE.

HAIL Wedlock! hail, inviolable tie!
Perpetual fountain of domestic joy!
Love, friendship, honour, truth, & pure delight,
Harmonious mingle in the nuptial rite.
In Eden first the holy state began,
When perfect innocence distinguish'd man;
The human pair, th' Almighty pontiff led,
Gay as the morning to the bridal bed;
A dread solemnity th' espousals grac'd,
Angels the witnesses, and God the priest!
All earth exulted on the nuptial hour,
And voluntary roses check'd the bow'r;
The joyous birds on every blossom'd spray,
Sung Hymeneans to the important day;
While Philomela swell'd the spousal song,
And Paradise with gratulation rung.

The PHYSICIAN *and his* PATIENT.

From the FRENCH.

"DOCTOR, for one poor moment's ease,
"'Ere Death his fatal victim seize,
"Permit me to salute my sass!"
The Doctor shakes his sapient pate,
And gives the negative of fate.
"Allow me then, a cheerful glass,
"And converse of some social friend!"
"Neither if e'er you hope to mend!"—
Three shakes prophetic loudly cry.
"Then, Doctor, clip my mortal twine;
"For, kept from friends, from love, from wine,
"It matters not how soon I die."

From the (*N. York*) Daily Advertiser, *of the* 21*st inst.*

IT is currently reported and believed, That his Excellency Governor CLINTON has, in public company, without reserve, reprobated the appointment of the Convention, and predicted a mischievous issue of that measure. His observations are said to be to this effect:—That the present confederation is, in itself, equal to the purposes of the union: That the appointment of a Convention is calculated to impress the people with an idea of evils which do not exist: That if either nothing should be proposed by the Convention, or if what they should propose should not be agreed to, the one or the other would tend to beget despair in the public mind; and that, in all probability, the result of their deliberations, whatever it might be, would only serve to throw the community into confusion.

Upon this conduct of his Excellency, if he is not misrepresented, the following reflections will naturally occur to every considerate and impartial man:

First. That from the almost universal concurrence of the states in the measure of appointing a Convention, and from the powers given to their Deputies "to devise and propose such alterations in the Federal Constitution as are to RENDER IT ADEQUATE to the purposes of government, and to the exigences of the union," it appears clearly to be the general sense of America, that the present confederation IS NOT "equal to the purposes of the union," but requires material alterations.

Secondly. That the concurrences of the legislatures of twelve out of the thirteen states, which compose the union (actuated as they are by a diversity of prejudices and supposed interests) in a measure of so extraordinary a complexion, the direct object of which is the abridgement of their own power, in favour of a general government, is of itself a strong presumptive proof that there exists real evils; and that these evils are of so extensive and cogent a nature, as to have been capable of giving an impulse from one extremity of the United States to the other.

Thirdly. That some of these evils are so obvious, that they do not seem to admit of doubt or equivocation;—of this description are,

First. The DEFECTIVE and DISPROPORTIONATE contributions of the several states to the common treasury, and in consequence of this, the total want of means in the United States to pay their debt, foreign or domestic, or to support those establishments which are necessary to the public tranquility.

Secondly. The general stagnation of commerce, occasioned no doubt in a great degree, by the exclusions and restraints with which foreign nations fetter our trade with them; while they enjoy in our ports unlimited freedom, and while our government is incapable of making those defensive regulations, which would be likely to produce a greater reciprocity of privileges.

Thirdly. The degradation of our national character and consequence, to such an extreme of insignificance, that foreign powers in plain terms, refuse to treat with us, alledging and alledging truly, that we have no government to ensure the performance of the stipulations on our part.

Fourthly. That these and many other facts and circumstances, prove to a demonstration, that the general government is fundamentally defective; that the very existence of the union is in imminent danger, and that there is great reason to dread, that without some speedy and radical alterations, these states may shortly become thirteen distinct and unconnected communities, exposed, without a common head, to all the hazard of foreign invasion, and intrigue, of hostility with each other, and of internal faction and insurrection.

Fifthly. That at this very instant the union is so far nominal, that it is not only destitute of the necessary powers to administer the common concerns of the nation, but is scarcely able to keep up the appearances of existence; sunk to so low an ebb that it can with difficulty engage the attendance of a sufficient number of members in Congress, even to DELIBERATE upon any matters of importance.

Sixthly. That this state of our affairs called for the collective wisdom of the union to provide an effectual remedy; that there were only two ways of uniting its councils to that end, one through the medium of Congress, and the other through the medium of a body specially appointed for that purpose; that several reasons conspired to render the latter more preferable. Congress, occupied in the ordinary administration of the government could not give so steady and undivided an attention to the national reform as the crisis demanded: The parties, which will always grow up in an established body, would render them less likely to agree in a proper plan. Any plan they should agree upon, would have greater prejudices to encounter in its progress through the states; for the mind is naturally prone to suspect the aims of men who propose the increase of a power of which they themselves have the present possession; and, in several of the states, industrious and wicked pains have been taken by the parties unfriendly to the measures of the union, to discredit and debase the authority and influence of Congress. In addition to these considerations, the state would have it in their power in a special Convention to avail themselves of the weight and abilities of men, who could not have been induced to accept an appointment to Congress; and whose aid, in a work of such magnitude, was on many accounts desirable. The late illustrious Commander in Chief stands foremost in this number.

Seventhly. That though it is justly to be apprehended that local views, state prejudices, and personal interests, will frustrate the hope of any effectual plan from any body of men whatever, appointed by so many separate states, yet the object was worthy of an experiment, and that experiment could not be made with so much advantage in any way, as in that which has been fallen upon for the purpose.

Eighthly. That however justifiable it might be in the Governor to oppose the appointment of a Convention, if the measure were still under deliberation; and if he sincerely believed it to be a pernicious one, yet the general voice of America having decided in its favour, it is UNWARRANTABLE and CULPABLE IN ANY MAN, in so serious a posture of our national affairs, to endeavour to prepossess the public mind against the hitherto undetermined and unknown measures of a body to whose councils America has, in a great measure, entrusted its future fate, and to whom the people in general look up, under the blessing of heaven, for their political salvation.

Ninthly. That such conduct in a man high in office, argues greater attachment to his OWN POWER than to the PUBLIC GOOD, and furnishes strong reasons to suspect a dangerous predetermination to oppose whatever may tend to diminish the FORMER, however it may promote the LATTER.

If there be any man among us, who acts so unworthy a part, it becomes a free and enlightened people to observe him with a jealous eye, and when he sounds the alarm of danger from another quarter, to examine whether they have not more to apprehend from HIMSELF.

A. B.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots assessed in the continental taxes No. 1 and No. 2, and town and minister taxes, for 1781, and also for taxes granted in 1778 and 1779, to the state, town and minister

No.	lot.	acres.	1782.	Continental tax. £	s.	d.	q.	Town & Min. tax. £	s.	d.
102		150	laid to N. Dickinson	5	7	4		1	7	4
23		200	to Sam. Dwelley		13	10			2	6
116		60	to Nathan Peary		6	5			1	2
22			to Thomas French		7	5				
6		145	to John Nims		18	6			3	11
7		140	to Sam. Hinsdale		17	11			2	10
9		57	to Col. Hawks		8	1	2		1	3
44		60	to Major Williams		8	1	2		1	3
45		150	to William Arms		19	3			3	5
46		150	to Noah Baker		19	3			3	5
50		150	to Sam. Hinsdale		19	3				
51		150	to Noah Baker		13	3				
89		150	to Major Williams	1	3	3			5	1
91		150	to Col. Hinsdale	1	3	3			5	1
85		50	J. Atherton's heirs		4	5				
58			to James Oliver	2	19	9				
59			to Joseph Bracson	1	8	8	2			
Non-resident land formerly belonging to Shelburne.										
63		320	owned by S. Hinsdale		16	6			5	1
65		204	owned by L. Hinsdale		14	4	1		2	8
28			owned by S. Williams		2	8	2			8
2		320	Naibl. Hawks			3	3			1
3		320	Thomas Childs		2					4
5		160	Simon Hawks		3	3	3			1
6		400	T. Wells, 2d heirs		7	2			1	1
7		30	J. and S. Stebbens		3	10				7
8		23	to N. & O. Frary		1	7	1			3
9		25	S. Dickinson's heirs		3	2	1			6
27		60	to Samuel Belding		7	11	1		1	3
28		73	J. Atherton's heirs		8	11	1		1	3
29		57	to Sam. Dwelley		7	4	1		1	1
20		79	Capt. T. French		10	4			1	2
21		3	Sam. Allen's heirs			3	3			1
22		46	J. & S. Catling			6	3		1	6
23		40	to Oliver Rose		4	11				10
24		5	Eben Nim's heirs			7	3			1
25		5	D. & A. Child's heirs			7	3			1
Lots No. 42, 44 and 63 owned by Joseph Barnard, acres 410				2	16	8			10	5

State, town and minister tax for 1778 and 1779, consolidated into silver as follows, viz.

No.	lot.	taxes.	£	s.	d.	q.
53		to Sam. Hinsdale	13	10	2	
25		to Sam. Dwelley	8	9	1	
24		to S. Barnard Esq.	1	1	1	
21		to Thos. French	7	1	1	
39		to Mary Wells	13	5		
64		owned by Jerh. Catling	3	6		

That if the above taxes are not paid to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of September next, at 8 o'clock in the morning, so much of said land will be then sold, at public vendue, as will pay the said taxes, with intervening charges—Said vendue will be held at the house of Capt. Elias Dickinson, in said Conway, and to be continued from day to day till the whole is compleated.

ROBERT HAMILTON, Collector.

Conway, August 7, 1787.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at the place called Eleven Thousand Acres, county of Berkshire, on the night following the 13th inst. an apprentice Boy, named SETH WARD, seventeen years old, middling size, large blue eyes and black hair, wore away a white shirt, white overalls and vest. Whoever will bring back said Seth to the subscriber, shall have Six Pence reward and no charges paid.

ADONIJAH JONES.

July 14, 1787.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c.

given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER VII.

IT is not the leſt ſource of my trouble that many tell me I labour in vain. The joint efforts of the wiſe and virtuous to ſuccour a falling State will prove fruitleſs. The body of the people are ſo corrupt that the fire of judgment only can purge away their droſs. The wiſeſt meaſures of the wiſeſt men have been already for years ſucceſſively and fruitleſsly tried: expectation is ſtill mocked: And like a falling ſtone the conſtitution falls with a motion continually increaſing. Ceaſe then your work of love. Though well intended it is not profitably directed. The people will not hear your voice, weigh your reaſons and believe the conſequence. Blind to their own intereſt, and deaf to the experience of other nations they will not reſt till they have verified the words of their enemies, loſt their friends and ſacrificed all which they lately obtained, all which they deſired and all which any nation ever enjoyed to their own folly: their diſcontents, jealouſy and credulity, their averſion from righteouſneſs and law will terminate in the overthrow of the Government of the Maſſachuſetts and likely in general confuſion. Let it. We never ſhall, we never can be happy until we give the common herd a maſter whoſe little finger will be heavier than the loins of their late rulers; whom they could not bear, refuſed them their ſuffrages and beſtowed them upon numbers who had little to recommend them but a violent attachment to popular phrenzy; ingrates as they were violent, who ought to have remained in that obſcurity which heaven originally deſigned. Do you, Numa, imagine that ſuch muſhrooms of the night, whoſe views have ever been confined to the ſmalleſt limits, who revolt at every ſacrifice for the public good and hold thoſe that propoſe them in abhorrence, will read you with candor and to advantage? Rather look for a miracle. They will plunge themſelves into ruin! The ſooner the better for the reſt and for themſelves too. When that is effected they will ceaſe from troubling.

The poſſibility, the probability of this is a burden which I can ſcarcely ſuſtain. But as others have given their opinion, I will now give mine. Since they have afforded me their friendly advice, they muſt leave me, after carefully weighing it, to reject or adopt it as appears right. For years it has been my practice to believe nothing merely becauſe a wiſe or a great man ſaid it. Being anſwerable for thoſe ſentiments which influence my paſſions and actions I muſt ſee whether they will ſtand the trial.

I own that my ſeats are ſtrong. Still I have and ever have had hopes of an happy iſſue: that the time will come and is not now far diſtant when my countrymen will obey the voice of reaſon.

I have more than once recollected with what unanimity the firſt Congreſs was choſen; with what reſpect they were treated; what confidence was repoſed in them; what expectations were indulged, and with what readineſs and ardor their recommendations were obſerved.

If I have any talent at diſcernment the feelings of the people are in many reſpects as they then were. I am diſpoſed to look for the ſame effects from the ſame cauſe. I wiſh and mean now to requeſt my countrymen to attend to this ſubject. In the day of our diſtreſs we have choſen a Federal Convention. This ſtep was taken from the fulleſt conviction that there was not a better, perhaps no other which could be adopted in this criſis of our public affairs. Many put confidence in them. They have great dependence on them. Both are natural. The members are as much diſtinguiſhed for knowledge and moderation, liberality of mind and firmneſs, for patriotiſm and love of virtue and attachment to government as poſſibly any of our citizens. No wonder under heaven we look to them as healers of breaches and the ſaviours of a diſtracted country. Millions ſhould ſeek wiſdom for them of him who gives liberally. They will if they love themſelves. For in the public ſafety is included that of every individual.

I ſcarcely need tell you that Congreſs is but a name, that her reſolutions are cyphers. She is fallen into contempt. Our union is ſlender: exiſts rather in idea than in reality—in the ſhadow than in the ſubſtance. Her preſent ſtate is the grief of the friends of the union, the ſource of the fears of ſtrangers and the ſubject of the ridicule of enemies. It is an acknowledged point that without a federal government which binds, collects and conſolidates the wiſdom, wealth & ſtrength of the ſtates, the union is diſſolved, our national exiſtence is deſtroyed, and the world knows us not. Without a government which can employ and improve the power of the whole to national purpoſes we are an headleſs trunk: a monſter in creation. Thirteen bodies without one ſoul to inſpire, pervade and move the complicate, unwieldy and nameleſs machine.

A federal conſtitution is eſſential to beſtow dignity on the union, to controul our finances, to regulate commerce, to make treaties, to eſtabliſh the governments of the individual ſtates, ſecure proſperity to the citizens, protect from foreign invaſions, aid and ſalute the eſtabliſhment of our credit abroad, provide for the diſcharge of our debts, diſcover and apply aright the means in our poſſeſſion for this end, baniſh diſcontents, effect a oneneſs of wiſhes and deſigns, and preſerve to us and our poſterity the bleſſings of independence.

To gain ſuch valuable and eſſential objects, every ſtate muſt relinquiſh ſome privileges of leſs conſideration. The ſeparate intereſts of the ſtates, viewed upon a large ſcale, are ſmall objects and muſt be given up for the public good. When all is at ſtake, it will not be wiſe nor reputable to graſp too tight, and diſpute too obſtinately about claims which do not belong to us in a federal capacity. On the generous relinquiſhment of which our political happineſs ſtands. Demoliſh the dagon of ſtate ſovereignty which you have too long worſhipped. Guard againſt ſelfiſhneſs the bane of public bodies as well as individuals. Beware of thoſe local views which would draw every thing into their own narrow vortex. Riſe not on the ruin of a ſiſter ſtate. Make not a ſacrifice of the country. Study the principles of true republicaniſm. Regard your own particular intereſt under the influence of a noble benevolence.

Since perſons are choſen to form a federal government, let the ſeveral Legiſlatures be prepared after its reviſal and approbation by Congreſs, to conſider and ratify it when ſubmitted to them. Let all be impreſſed with the neceſſity of it. Nouriſh a ſpirit of candour. Reaſon dispaſſionately. Embrace it with gratitude, and ſupport it with fortitude: receive it as heaven's rich gift, if it juſtify the general confidence repoſed in the delegation, equal the objects of our union, remove the evils which we experience, and ſecure to us the permanent enjoyment of the beſt civil bleſſings.

To give energy to theſe thoughts, call into view your unenviorable ſituation for years; the quarter whence your troubles have principally originated. Look forward and reflect upon the proſpect of ſorrow which awaits you in this diſjointed and diſtracted ſtate. There is no other meaſure which you can take.

Bear in mind that the nations of the earth, from the riſing to the ſetting ſun, wait for the reſult. Your foreign friends, who flew to your relief and afforded eſſential ſervices, have their fears. They tremble for the iſſue, leſt wiſdom ſhould be hidden from you: leſt you profit not by the leſſons of others; leſt you hate your friends, liſten to flatterers and love your enemies, and involve yourſelves in thoſe miſeries which the counſels and arms of Britain could not effect. While there is no efficacy in your public councils, they fear leſt they have helped you in vain; when without that help you might have ſunk in the hardy conteſt: leſt you will prove ungrateful and perfidious at the laſt.

Diſappoint, my countrymen, theſe fears: prove that they are unfounded. Convince them that you can and that you will ſtand: that you will eſtabliſh a government from which they will have nothing to dread; where hope may have unlimited ſcope. Do honour to yourſelves. Be juſt to your allies. Confide in your friends. Reward the patriotiſm of thoſe whoſe abilities have been devoted to your ſervice. Spurn from your preſence thoſe who would wheedle you out of your liberties, rivet your chains and condemn you to everlaſting infamy. Nobly diſdain the bondage of ſtate prejudices and narrow policies. Honour yourſelves as men, as Americans, as citizens of the freeſt governments on earth. Inveſt Congreſs with power. Entruſt her with your national proſperity. You have thoſe in whom you can ſafely truſt. Be virtuous yourſelves. You need not fear. Until you are ſtupified by indolence, enervated by luxury, and alienated from all that is good, your rulers can't long oppreſs you, and never cruſhave you. Away with that jealouſy which is inconſiſtent with your own peace and the tried and known integrity of many among us. It is indeed poſſible by your groundleſs jealouſies, you may convert ſome honeſt men into knaves; verifying the antient proverb, that the readieſt way to make a man an enemy, is to treat him as one. But I hope better things of you. Befriend yourſelves. No event will then be unfavourable. Hear what the Convention ſay to you.

It has been ſaid, that foreigners remark a certain moderation of temper as characteriſtic of Americans. This diſpoſition introduces happineſs and honour into domeſtic life. It does the ſame into public life. It has its effect on a nation. Under its influence her councils will be wiſe and her meaſures deciſive. In trouble her patience will be conſpicuous: In danger her courage will be unbroken. Unhurt becauſe unacquainted with thoſe violent ſtorms which convulſe other parts. Qualified for public exertions her ſons will be renowned in the earth. While nations around her become the ſcorn of contending paſſions, and exchange eaſe and proſperity for war and tyranny, ſhe will ſave herſelf by wiſdom and moderation. It will flow itſelf by a chearful obedience to them that rule well. If foreigners entertain a juſt opinion of you, now is the time to prove it. Avail yourſelves of the advantages which this temper yields. Let your wiſdom ſhine; let your moderation diſplay itſelf in your treatment of the conſtitution which is ſoon to be laid before you.

Paſs it not that except you form ſuch a conſtitution and that ſpeedily, (and can it be ever more needed, or any time preferable to the preſent? you may believe it will be too late. You may juſtly ſuppoſe, that if you forget thoſe who loaned you their property, they will not forget themſelves: that if you are callous to obligation they will do themſelves juſtice: that if you have forfeited their friendſhip, they will caſt you off and let you reap the harveſt which you prefer. And will you break that friendſhip which was formed in the hour of danger, cemented by the blood of both parties, and which has yielded the moſt ſubſtantial fruit?

Think beſides how your enemies (for enemies you have) will feaſt upon your folly, fatten at your charge, and plume themſelves on the ſucceſs of ſteps which they ſuggeſted. Shall your enemies tax you? Shall Britain enrich herſelf at your expence? Shall your imports fill her public coffers? Will you firſt pay the debt which ſhe contracted in a war upon your rights and privileges? You may perhaps defy the world to produce a parallel inſtance of perfect diſintereſtedneſs. All this, let me tell you, is not the dream of a diſtempered brain, not the bugbear of a timerous fancy, nor the ſally of a bold imagination. Things are ſet before you as they appear to the view of ſober reflection. The alarm is ſounded that you may ſee your danger, exert yourſelves in ſeaſon and avert the ſtorm.

If you are wiſe, you are wiſe for yourſelves and children after you. Your conduct will always pleaſe on the recollection—when time cloſes you will leave an honourable teſtimony behind—your example may inſpire other nations, fettered by lawleſs power, with juſt views, and poſterity may gladly revolve the liberal ſentiments and manly conduct of their fathers.

If you are fooliſh, contentious, ſelf-willed, oppoſed to government and your own good and dead to feeling, you muſt bear it: but, painful thought, not only you,—your deſcendants to the fourteenth generation may and will execrate your memory and be amazed at your madneſs: that when you might have reached the ſummit of national glory, freedom and improvement, you choſe the depth of poverty, infamy and wretchedneſs.

I can't ſuppreſs the pain produced by the late authentic information which the public has received, that one in high office in a neighbouring ſtate has unreſervedly declared againſt the Federal Convention. Aſſerting the inexpediency, impolicy, unſucceſsfulneſs, and even danger of

their appointment. As the necessity of the measure was long since among persons of discernment and honesty, removed beyond a doubt; as it met with such a ready reception and was sanctioned by the voice of many ten thousands, a conduct like this in such a character at such a time, most interesting, must force the enquiry, whether exalted station is a certain preservative against narrow views and local attachments? Whether one may not be a first magistrate, and yet love himself better than his country? Be more willing to see the deranged sinking state of the latter than the former?

Now those that can do good should do it. Those that have influence should exert it. Whether they possess one, five or ten talents, their country calls by the most moving eloquence for them to be employed in her behalf: that the opinions which every man entertains, the thoughts which he writes, the observations which he utters & the efforts which he makes, should center, like the rays of the focus, in her prosperity. What shall we think and say then of him who disobeys her voice and disregards her interest?

Shun, my countrymen, the sham patriot, however dignified, who bids you distrust the Convention, and reject the collected wisdom of these states. Mark him as a dangerous member to society. Brand him as hostile to the commerce, respectability and independency of America. Affign such places in which you will have nothing to fear.

Fix your eyes on those that love you—rejoice in your welfare—will never rest till you are happy, and who hazard all on the civil system which they have framed for you. Fix your eyes on those to guide your public concerns, who, supported by conscious integrity, neither court applause, fear scrutiny nor dread censure: on those whose views are not bounded by the town nor county which they may represent, nor the state in which they reside, nor by the union. Their philanthropy embraces the interest of all nations. Men whose ambition and avarice would not reproach the office which they hold: and whose luxury & prodigality would not, like a bottomless sea, swallow up thousands and still be empty—Select those for your rulers at this day of peculiar difficulty, whose political and moral sentiments render them the boast, the admiration and patterns of the age.

I am a well wisher to this country,

NUMA.

The UNITED STATES of AMERICA, in CONGRESS Assembled.

To all who shall see these presents. Greeting.

(Concluded from our last.)

VI. IF any Moor shall bring citizens of the United States or their effects to his Majesty, the citizens shall immediately be set at liberty and the effects restored; and in like manner if any Moor, not a subject of these dominions, shall make prize of any of the citizens of America or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under his Majesty's protection.

VII. If any vessel of either party shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

VIII. If any vessel of the United States shall meet with a disaster at sea, and put into one of our ports to repair, he shall be at liberty to land and reload her cargo, without paying any duty whatever.

IX. If any vessel of the United States shall be cast on shore on any part of our coasts, he shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall attempt going near her without their approbation, as he is then considered particularly under our protection; and if any vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our ports by stress of weather or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquility until the Commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

X. If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagement with a vessel belonging to any of the Christian powers, within gun-shot of the forts of the other, the vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible, until she is in safety; and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore on the coast of Wadnoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her shall be protected and assisted, until by the help of GOD, they shall be sent to their country.

XI. If we shall be at war with any Christian power, and any of our vessels sail from the ports of the United States, no vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow until twenty four hours after the departure of our vessels; and the same regulation shall be observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports; be their enemies Moors or Christians.

XII. If any ship of war belonging to the United States shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the Governor or Commander of the place compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

XIII. If a ship of war of either party shall put into port of the other and salute, it shall be returned from the fort with an equal number of guns, not with more or less.

XIV. The commerce of the United States shall be on the same footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the most favoured nation for the time being, and their citizens shall be respected and esteemed, and have full liberty to pass and re-pass our country and sea ports whenever they please, without interruption.

XV. Merchants of both countries shall employ only such interpreters, and such other persons to assist them in their business, as they shall think proper. No commander of a vessel shall transport his cargo on board another vessel; he shall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all persons employed in loading or unloading goods, or any other labour whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

XVI In case of war between the parties, the prisoners are not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged one for another, Captain for Captain, officer for officer, and one private man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting; and it is agreed that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant, or any other person authorised by either of the parties.

XVII. Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper; and may buy and sell all sorts of merchandize but such as are prohibited to the other Christian nations.

XVIII. All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board, and to avoid all detention of vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved, that contraband goods have been sent on board, in which case the persons who took the contraband goods on board, shall be punished according to the usage and custom of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

XIX. No vessel shall be detained, in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the consent of the commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

XX. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the Consul shall require any aid or assistance from our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.

XXI. If a citizen of the United States shall kill or wound a Moor, or on the contrary if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the trial, and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

XXII. If an American citizen shall die in our country, and no will shall appear, the Consul shall take possession of his effects, and if there shall be no Consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to them without interruption; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeable to the will, as soon as the Consul shall declare the validity thereof.

XXIII. The Consuls of the United States of America, shall reside in any sea port of our dominions that they shall think proper; and they shall be respected, and enjoy all the privileges which the Consuls of any other nation enjoys; and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the Consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall give a promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promise in writing, no application to him for any redress shall be made.

XXIV. If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the articles of this Treaty, peace and harmony shall remain, notwithstanding, in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement; and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgence in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

XXV. This Treaty shall continue in full force, with the help of God, for 50 years.

We have delivered this book into the hands of the before mentioned Thomas Barclay, on the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan, in the year one thousand two hundred.

I CERTIFY, that the annexed is a true copy of the translation made by Isaac Cordoza Nunez, Interpreter at Morocco, of the Treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

(Signed) THOMAS BARCLAY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Grace to the only GOD.

I the under-written, the servant of GOD, to her Ben Abdelkack Fennish, do certify, That his Imperial Majesty, my master (whom GOD preserve) having concluded a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with the United States of America, has ordered me, the better to compleat it, and in addition to the tenth article of the treaty, to declare, "That if any vessel belonging to the United States, shall be in any of the ports of his "Majesty's dominions, or within a gun shot of "his forts, he shall be protected as much as pos"sible; and no vessel whatever, belonging to "other to Moorish or Christian powers, with "whom the United States may be at war, shall "be permitted to follow or engage her, as we "now deem the citizens of America, our good "friends."

And in obedience to his Majesty's commands, I certify this declaration, by putting my hand and seal to it, on the 18th day of Ramadan, in the year one thousand two hundred.

(Signed)

The servant of the King, my master, whom GOD preserve.

Taher Ben Abdelkack Fennish.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the translation made at Morocco, by Isaac Cordoza Nunez, interpreter, of a declaration made and signed by Sidi Hage Taher Fennish, in addition to the Treaty between the emperor of Morocco and the United States of America, which declaration, the said Taher Fennish made by the express directions of his Majesty.

(Signed) THOMAS BARCLAY.

And whereas the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Ministers Plenipotentiary aforesaid, by writing under their respective hands and seals duly made and executed by the said John Adams, on the 25th January, 1787, and by the said Thomas Jefferson, on the 1st day of January, 1787, did approve and conclude the said treaty, and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless to the United States in Congress assembled, for their final ratification.

Now be it known, That we the said United States of America in Congress assembled, have accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do accept, approve, ratify and confirm the said Treaty, and every article and clause thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused our seal to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS his Excellency ARTHUR St. CLAIR our President, at the city of New-York, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the twelfth year of our sovereignty and independence.

CHALES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts.*

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y.

LONDON, June 9.

The declaration made by his Majesty in the speech from the throne, indicates the part which government mean to take in the struggle with Holland. In addition to this, we have the best authority for saying, that last night a messenger was dispatched to the Hague, with categorical instructions to Sir James Harris, to quit the station, unless the mediation of the British court shall be agreed to, for reinstating the Stadtholder.

The king of Prussia has sent notice to the Dutch, that if they do not restore his relation the Stadtholder to his rights and privileges, he will immediately send 20,000 men into Holland to protect him.

Amsterdam and Rotterdam are mentioned as the towns where the fury of faction principally rages—brother against brother, and son against father.

June 12. On Thursday last orders were issued from the admiralty for the equipment of a squadron of observation, consisting of six ships of the line and several frigates, which are appointed to sail under the command of Capt. Levison Gore immediately.

Six French sail of the line are at sea; their destination is not known.

June 13. A morning paper says, that at this time 41 fleet of 12 ships of the line were in Brest water, ready to put to sea, together with several frigates. The object of this preparation is unknown; but while the troubles in Holland so much excite the attention of Europe, it is probable the squadron of which we speak may excite new alarms.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.

From a Correspondent.

Private letters from Europe mention that the oppressed and persecuted in every country, look with great eagerness to the United States in the present awful crisis of her affairs. Should the new federal government be adopted, thousands would embark for America. Holland would pour in with her merchants, a large quantity of cash among us. Germany, and Ireland, would send us colonies of cultivators of the earth, while England and Scotland would fill our towns and cities with industrious mechanics and manufacturers.—With the liberties, safety, population, and glory of our country, all depending upon the adoption of a national government, that man must be a greater enemy to his country than *Hutchinson* or *Adams*, who, for selfish or party purposes, advises his countrymen to reject it.

One of the first objects with the national government, to be elected under the new constitution, it is said, will be to provide funds for the payment of the national debt, and thereby to reflore the credit of the United States, which has been so much impaired by the individual states. Every holder of a public security of any kind is, therefore, deeply interested in the cordial reception, and speedy establishment of a vigourous continental government.——By letters and private accounts from most of the counties in Pennsylvania, we learn, that the good people of this state, of all parties, are alike prepared and disposed to receive the new federal government. It is remarkable that Pennsylvania has in every great and necessary measure, set an example of a federal disposition to all the states.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

On Monday were executed, pursuant to their sentence, James Wilson and William Stewart, for high-way robbery; they both seemed truly penitent and resigned, and behaved in a manner suitable to their unhappy situation.

PORTLAND, August 23.

A convention of Delegates from the several towns in the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln will be holden in this town on the first Wednesday in next month—for the purpose of effecting a separation of this from the other part of the Commonwealth.—If the people of these counties are for the measure, they will undoubtedly obtain it. A decided majority of the present General Court acknowledge the reasonableness of our request, and appeared, at their last sitting, to be entirely willing to grant it.

EXETER, August 25.

We hear from Rochester, that on Wednesday the 15th instant, the inhabitants of that town were greatly alarmed by a tornado or hurricane, which passed through the same, and on its way took a house from its foundation, with eight persons in it, carried them at a considerable distance, when the house separated and left them; two of whom were considerably bruised, the others escaped without injury: The ruins of the building were found the next day as much as three miles from the spot where it stood: a barn was taken and entirely carried off, which has not since been heard of, and the trees, fences, corn, &c. are laid level with the ground for about twenty rods in width.—We have not heard of any other damage being done.—*Who can withstand the fury of him, who holds the wind in his fist, and the sea as in the hollow of his hand.*

BOSTON, August 29.

Yesterday the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, commenced their sessions in this town, with the usual ceremonies—His Honour Judge CUSHING gave a spirited and pathetic Charge to the Grand Jury: after which the Rev Mr. Thatcher, addressed the Throne of Grace, in a prayer, well adapted to the occasion.

From the decided and solemn observations made by the Hon. the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury, yesterday, on the fatal consequences to be apprehended from suspending the execution of the sentence of death pronounced on the traitors now confined in the gaols of the western counties—a correspondent cannot but hope, that the advocates for further lenity will be convinced of the weakness, absurdity and danger of their ill-timed clemency, and heartily join with every friend of humanity and good government, in praying, that those wretched persons, who have forfeited their lives to the safety and justice of their country, may not escape the fate allotted them. For if after a fair and impartial trial, and being found guilty by their country, of the most atrocious crimes, the authors of them are to be encouraged to look up *with confidence* for a free pardon, adieu to that great barrier of our liberties, the laws—adieu to every thing that can give a relish to life, for in such case, Murders, Treasons, Stratagems and Crimes, will in open day pervade our country, and the daring perpetrators of them riot in our spoils.

On Thursday last, agreeably to the orders of Colonel May, the Boston Regiment, including Capt. *Johnson's* Artillery, Capt. *Turner's* Fusiliers, and Capt. *Green's* Light-Infantry, all in compleat uniform, appeared under arms, and at 10 o'clock, A. M. marched on to the field, as did the corps of Light-Infantry, commanded by Capt. *Otis*, where the whole formed a line, and performed various manœuvres and firings, in a manner that drew from their respectable spectators the most flattering applauses.

After the troops were dismissed, the Boston Fusiliers, having previously received the standard of the Regiment, marched to Charlestown, where they partook of a *frugal*, but *decent* entertainment, provided for them at WARREN-HALL—at which they were honoured with the company of the Adjutant-General of the State, and the Field-Officers of the Regiment: and which concluded, with the following spirited toasts, viz.

1. The United States in Congress assembled—may their powers be enlarged, and their exertions for the good of the Union, be crowned with success.

2. Our patriotic Captain-General, and the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

3. The illustrious, President and Members of the Federal Convention—may their endeavours for the interest of America, be as salutary and successful, as their patriotism and virtues are conspicuous.

4. The Day—His Most Christian Majesty, LOUIS XVI, and his royal family—may his virtues be imitated by all Princes.

5. The heroes and patriots who have bled in defence of America—may their memory be ever respected, and their departed shades never blush for the conduct of their country.

6. May Heaven sing its fiercest lightning to blast the man who would wish to introduce either monarchy, aristocracy, or anarchy, in either of the United States.

7. The Allies of the American States—GOD bless them.

8. Viscount de CHAUMONT and our Allies of the fleet in the harbour of Boston.

9. The patriotic BOWDOIN, the unshaken ADAMS, the enterprising LINCOLN, and the valiant SHEPARD.

10. The daughters of Columbia—may they smile with pleasure on the brave,—but treat the coward with contempt.

11. May the villainy of Rhode-Island, and the anti-federalism of a Clinton, soon be annihilated.

12. Arts and science—navigation and trade—agriculture and manufacture.

13. May the glory of confederate America, travel with the sun and expire with the skies.

NEWPORT, August 23.

The Hon. General Assembly of this state were to have convened agreeably to their adjournment, at Bristol on Monday last; but neither of the members of the Upper House attending on Monday to adjourn that house, a question on Wednesday arose in the Lower House whether the Assembly could be formed so as legally to proceed to business; it was however proposed by the gentlemen of the minority to hear the public letters, and to advise his Excellency the Governor respecting the propriety of specially convening the assembly before October sessions; a message was accordingly sent to the Governor requesting the letters, but before they could be obtained so many members retired, that the letters were not read and no advice was given.

WORCESTER, August 30.

Besides the accounts published in this Magazine, of the effects of the late tremendous Whirlwinds, we have received several others, which, except the two following, for want of room, must be omitted until next week.

"*Oakham August 23, 1787.*

"The remarkable storm on Wednesday the 15th instant, among other instances, had considerable effect in several parts in the town of Oakham, by several veins in the manner of a whirlwind, tearing up and throwing down trees, fences and corn, damaging buildings, &c. The house of James Hassel, in the southerly part of this town, was wholly uncaped, and the body much shattered. Mr. Hassel himself, his wife and two children, were all considerably bruised and wounded by the hurling of timber, &c. but their lives remarkably spared, and they are in a hopeful way of recovery: his barn, about 30 by 40 feet, though nearly full of hay and grain, was wholly shivered to pieces, not one stick standing; also his corn house in the same manner: one large iron bar, about six feet, and two other bars of iron, about four feet in length, were carried near ten rods; boards, shingles, timber, &c. scattered in pieces of all sizes for near two miles easterly. *Is not a tribute of praise, for continual preserving mercy, due to him who has not only his way in the great deep, but also in the mighty winds?*"

"*Rutland, August 27th, 1787.*

"Mr. EDITOR,

"AS you had no particular account in your last Magazine, of the ravages of the late violent tornado, it may not be unpleasing to communicate to those who cannot see the awful vestiges of its ruins, and who wish to sympathize with the unfortunate, the distress which it occasioned a Capt Bent of this town. This narrow column of air, not more perhaps than the 5th of a mile in width, came in a south westerly direction, through a lot of large, deep rooted white oak trees, and cleared a wide passage for itself, twisting the sturdiest of the trees from their roots, and scattering them in every direction. From thence it passed through a field of corn, back of his house, and destroyed nearly half of it. Seemingly collecting new fury, it continued its course down the side hill, just struck a corner of his house, and played its terrible artillery upon the barn and orchard. The barn, filled with hay, was lifted into the air, several large heavy timbers thrown a considerable distance, and four or five tons of hay left; a blacksmith's shop and part of a shed, carried off entirely; near 200 flourishing apple trees, with the greater part of the walls and fences round the house, levelled to the ground; a wide heap of rubbish now appears where once were the smiling fruits of cheerful industry, and the dear earned labours of long and tedious years."

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 5.

The Albany Gazette of the 16th ult. informs, that the Line of Jurisdiction between this Commonwealth and the State of New-York is happily completed.

EBENEZER HUNT, jun. Esq. is chosen Register of Deeds for the middle district in the county of Hampshire.

☞ *Justices of the Peace in the county of Hampshire, are requested by the Secretary to be punctual in their returns of those who have come in and taken the oath of allegiance agreeable to the act of Indemnity.—and hopes all the returns will be made by the 12th inst into his office, agreeably to the act.*

Major-General SHEPARD'S ORDERS to the 4th DIVISION of MILITIA.

AS His Excellency the Commander in Chief proposes to review this division sometime this month, the General earnestly requests and directs, that the Colonels or Officers commanding regiments, see that their respective regiments are put in the best order possible for the above purpose. The General doubts not he Brigadiers will see this order punctually obeyed.

R. OLIVER, D. A. G.

Sept. 1, 1787.

ALL Persons indebted the subscriber by Note or on Book, are requested to pay the same without loss of time,—and such as remain unsettled will be put in suit previous to next term.

BEN. DAVENPORT.

Hadley, Sept. 5, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, owned and occupied by the subscriber, lying in Chesterfield, about one hundred rods from the centre, and on the public road, well situate for trade, and is an excellent place for a tanner, who is much wanted; the buildings thereon are good and commodious—it contains about 80 acres, including a good orchard;—the out lands may be had with or without said farm.—Said Farm may be purchased cheap and, and the terms of payment made easy.

BENJAMIN TUPPER.

N. B. Those who have, or wish to become adventurers in the Ohio Company, are informed, that their subscription money must be paid before the first of October next, as a neglect will be greatly to their disadvantage.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH HOOT, Esq. late of Montague deceased are hereby requested to make immediate settlement with the subscribers, administrators on said estate. And all persons having claims on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for adjustment, to

Elisha Root,
Martin Root.

Montague, August 30, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of RADIAT STEWARD, late of Montague, deceased, represented insolvent, and four months longer being allowed for the creditors to said estate to bring in their accounts; Hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on the first Mondays in October and November next, at the dwelling house of Capt. Caleb Kingsley, in said Montague, from one to six o'clock P. M.

Reuben Scott,
Moses Severence,
Samuel Smead.

Montague, August 29, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident Proprietors of Land lying in Charlestown, that their Lands are taxed in a town tax for 1785 and 1786, as follows, viz.

Joseph Wilder, guardian to John Lock, 2l. 2s. 8d. Thompson Maxwell, 2l. 10s. 3d. Jonathan Ward, 2l. 2s. David Hillhouse, 3l. 1d. The heirs of Jedrathan Bush, 6l. 5d. John Stevens, 3l. 9d. ——— Brewer, 6l. 3d. Joseph Baker, 10l. 6d. David Dart, 5l. 3d. ——— Billes Field, 2l. 8s. 2d. ——— Cunningham, 2l. 9s. Jonathan Carter, 8d. The heirs of David Baldwin, 3l. 3d. James Dewey, 3l. 3d. Jonathan Lovell, 7d. Azeriah Dickinson, 3l. 3d. Benjamin Clark, 2nd. Stephen Minor, 10d. Ephraim White, 1l. 7d. Baldwin's farm, 12d. Deborah Carter, 8d. Lot No. 4, 2l. 3d.

Unless said taxes, together with costs arising, are discharged on or before the 6th day of November next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, as will satisfy the same, at the house of Col. Ozniel Taylor, innholder in Charlestown. The sale to begin at nine o'clock A. M. precisely. BENJAMIN BRUCES, Collector.

August 29, 1787.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 10th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Peter Clapp, innholder in Southampton, agreeable to an order of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Hampshire, so much of the real ESTATE of Timothy Clapp, late of Southampton, deceased, as will produce the sum of Ninety three Pounds, consisting of one fifth part of a Grist-Mill and Saw-Mill, and Land in Westfield to make up the remainder of said sum.

TIMOTHY CLAPP, Administrator.

Southampton, September 4, 1787.

CONTRACTS for the year 1788.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

New-York, Auguſt 1, 1787.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the fifteenth of October next, for the tranſportation of the public mails, by ſtage carriages, from Portland in Maſſachuſetts, to Savannah in Georgia, for one year, commencing 1ſt of January 1788.

The following will be conſidered as indiſpenſible articles of the contracts:

That there be in each carriage, a ſecure and convenient place, with a good lock and key to it, to be appropriated ſolely to the reception of the mail.

That the mail be carried between Portland, in Maſſachuſetts, and Suffolk in Virginia, thrice in each week from May 1ſt to November 1ſt; and twice in each week from November 1ſt to May 1ſt.

And that it be carried between Suffolk aforeſaid, and Savannah, in Georgia, twice in each week from May 1ſt to November 1ſt; and once in each week from November 1ſt to May 1ſt.

That there be ſtated hours of arrival at, and departure from each Poſt-Office; and a reaſonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and that, in order to aſcertain the times of arrival and departure, the driver of each ſtage ſhall carry a way-bill to be furniſhed by the poſt maſter general.

That the proprietors of the ſtages ſhall be anſwerable for the care and fidelity of the perſons they ſhall employ in tranſporting the mail: and in caſe the ſtage's being delayed by accident, the mail ſhall be forwarded at the expence of the proprietors, ſo as to arrive at each office at the ſtated hours.

Bonds to be given, with two ſufficient ſureties for the performance of each contract, and the cuſtomary oaths to be taken both by the proprietors and drivers.

In caſe of a coalition exiſting, or being hereafter formed (before the expiration of the contract) between two lines of ſtages upon the ſame route, it will be expected that the contracting proprietors ſhall be anſwerable that no letters ſhall be carried by the ſtages of the other line, to the prejudice of the revenue of the general poſt-office.

The neceſſary portmanteaus and bags will be furniſhed at the expence of the United States; and payment will be made quarterly, the penalties for failures (if any) being firſt deducted.

Propoſals for CONTRACTS *for the following CROSS ROADS,*

Will be received until the firſt day of December next, viz.

From Portland to Pownalborough in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

From the city of New-York to the city of Albany.

From the city of New-York, by way of Danbury, to Hartford in Connecticut.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna, in Maryland.

From the town of Baltimore to the city of Annapolis, in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's-town, in St. Mary's county, by the route of upper Marlborough, Piſcataway and Port Tobacco.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Bedford, in Pennſylvania.

From Frederickſkurgh in Virginia, to Hobb's Hole, on Rappahannock river, and from thence to the port of entry on Yeocomico, upon Potowmac river and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river.

From the town of Wilmington to Fayette-Ville, in the ſtate of North-Carolina, by route of Elizabethtown,

From Fayette-Ville, in North-Carolina, to Cambden in South Carolina, and from thence to Charleſton, in the ſame ſtate.

And from Cambden, by the route of Columbia, to Auguſta in Georgia.

The contracts for the croſs roads are to commence on the firſt January next, and continue for a year.—The buſineſs muſt be conducted at the expence of the contractor, who will have an excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, on the route he contracts for: and all the poſtage and other emoluments ariſing therefrom. The poſtage charged on theſe roads muſt not exceed the rates from time to time fixed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled for the port of letters and packets on the main poſt roads.

To prevent expence and inconvenience to perſons diſpoſed to contract, either for the main or croſs roads, they are informed that a perſonal attendance is unneceſſary at preſent: It will be ſufficient if they ſend their propoſals in writing to the poſt maſter general, at his office, No. 29, Broad-Way, New-York.

By order of the Poſt-Maſter General,

JAMES BRYSON, aſſiſtant.

*** *The Printers in the ſeveral States, are requeſted to give the above a place in their news papers.*

From the Pennſylvania Packet.

THAT the heart, ſorrowful and dejected by the repulſe of ardent paſſion, is averſe to pleaſure of every kind, has been often obſerved. The mind, in a gay and heartful ſtate, receives hope and enjoyment from every object around us, The ſame objects, if we languiſh and deſpond, are regarded with diſguſt or indifference. What path of life would you purſue? ſaid Poſeidippus, moroſe and out of humour with his condition; in public you are perplexed with buſineſs and contention; at home you are tired with cares; in the country you are fatigued with labour; at ſea you are expoſed to danger; in a foreign land, if rich, you are fearful, if poor neglected; have you a wife? expect ſorrow; unmarried? your life is irkſome; children will make you anxious: childleſs your life is lonely: youth is fooliſh and grey hairs feeble. Upon the whole, the wiſe man would chuſe either not to have exiſted, or to have died the moment of his birth. Chooſe any path of life, replies the cheerful Metrodorus: in the forum are proſits and wiſe debates; at home relaxation, in the country, the bounty of nature; the ſea fairing life is gainful; in a foreign land, if wealthy, you are reſpected; if poor, nobody knows it; are you married? your houſe is cheerful; unmarried? you live without care: children afford delight: childleſs, you have no ſorrow: youth is vigourous, and old age venerable. The wiſe man, therefore would not have choſe but to have exiſted.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 20.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Decius Wadſworth, to Col. Jeremiah Wadſworth, containing a further account of Mr. James Cowles' wheat.

Farmington, Auguſt 15, 1787.

SIR,

I HAVE the ſatisfaction to inform you, that Mr. Cowles'-wheat continued free from any material injury by the Fly, until the harveſt; though conſiderably affected by a blaſt which prevailed in the neighbourhood, but which on no account appears owing to the fly: yet the ſtraw was very luxuriant---three hundred ſheaves were reaped on an acre. The difference between the wheat which had but an imperfect trial of the preparation, and the other, is very ſtriking, and ſerves more than any other fact to convince us of the efficacy of the elder. Mr. Cowles informed me that he reaped but four ſheaves where the peck of ſeed, mentioned in my former letter, was ſown.

If this peck of ſeed was of the ſame quality, and differed in no reſpect but the mode of preparing it, from the reſt, as Mr. Cowles ſtated; and unleſs by ſome unlucky circumſtance Mr. Cowles was deceived in that particular, it undoubtedly was, for his veracity is unqueſtionable; the efficacy of the elder is eſtabliſhed, and we may congratulate the farmers, that ſo eaſy a method is diſcovered, of relieving them from the proſpect of want with which they were threatned.

D. WADSWORTH.

Col. Jeremiah Wadſworth.

GINSENG.

WANTED a quantity of good and well-dried GINSENG, for which Two Shillings per pound will be given, in any kind of goods, if cured agreeable to the following directions, viz. Immediately after digging, waſh the roots perfectly clean, at the ſame time ſever the ſmall branches from the main root---this done, ſtring the roots in as ſmall bunches as convenient, hang them in an upper room, otherwiſe out of the ſun, where there is a free circulation of air, until they are perfectly dried---By attending to theſe directions, it will be found, that the root not only appear of a brighter complection, but in a great meaſure retain their ſize and weight.

WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. Said Moore has moſt kinds of Weſt-India GOODS, by wholeſale,---alſo, all kinds of NAILS by the caſk---8 by 6 and 7 by 9 GLASS by the box.

Greenfield, Auguſt 13, 1787.

Flax-Seed,

TAKEN by SETH & DANIEL WRIGHT, at their ſtore in Northampton, for which the higheſt price will be given in ready pay, one half in Caſh, the other in Engliſh or Weſt-India Goods.—They alſo continue to pay the above mentioned Goods for BUTTER.

Auguſt 29, 1787.

THE Honorable Judge of Probate, &c. for the county of Hampſhire, having appointed us Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims on the eſtate of JONATHAN ASHLEY, Eſq. late deceaſed; we ſhall attend this ſervice at the late dwelling-houſe of the deceaſed, in Deerfield, on the firſt Mondays in the three following months, from two five o'clock afternoon.

John Williams,
John Bardwell,
Jonathan Hoit.

ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

Elihu Aſhley, } Adminiſ-
David Dickinſon, } trators.
Tirzah Aſhley, Adminiſtratrix.

Auguſt, 27, 1787.

STOLEN from the Subſcribers, the night of the 20th inſt. two Saddles, one nearly new, with a red croſs-bar ſaddle cloth, and ſmall pad; the other an old one, with a narrow blue checked ſaddle-cloth,—likewiſe two new whit-land Shirts, three Ditto partly worn, ſix checked Shirts, four pair linen Stockings, one pair cotton Ditto, two pair nankeen Overalls, two pair tow Trowſers, one pair nankeen Breeches, and two pair checked Overalls. Whoever will ſecure the theeves, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the articles ſtolen, ſo that the owners may have them again, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, and three Dollars for the above articles only.—If it is preſumed the villains have taken horſes near this town.

Ebenezer Hunt, jun.
Jeh White,
Samuel Stiles.

Northampton, Auguſt, 21, 1787.

Northampton, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BROKE gaol in this place on Saturday night laſt, the following perſons, viz *Silas Hamilton*, of Wilmington in the State of Vermont, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, light complection, committed for coſt.—*William W. Jones*, a tranſient perſon, 32 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complection, committed for theft.—*William Turner*, of Norwich, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, dark complection. Whoever will apprehend them or either of them, *within this ſtate*, and return them to gaol, ſhall have a ſuitable reward, paid by

ELISHA PORTER, Sheriff.

SEPTEMBER 1787. THE NUMB. 54.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER VIII.

IN a late excurſion, for you muſt know, reader, I am fond of excurſions, as they afford pleaſing relaxation from the ſeverer duties of life, and give an opportunity to make obſervations which may turn to my own account, and, I would hope, not to my own only, I met with nothing which I cannot conceal; a ſpirit of complaint: And what completed my unhappineſs was that in the circle I found myſelf unſuſpected. But as I have deceit, revere honeſty, do not apprehend myſelf in immediate danger of doubts of the juſtneſs of my ſentiments I left behind my diſſent as to the grounds. I ſaid little, reſerving to myſelf the unalienable, and, I believe, uncontroverted right of after reflection. What I then heard and what I had heard at other times and in other circles on the ſame general ſubject on my return engroſſed my attention.

My thoughts I ſhall give the public. From what I have already experienced I do not doubt their kind reception.

Various cauſes of uneaſineſs were mentioned. As the truth, I judged, was hidden from them; if charity did not forbid, I would ſay, was ſuppreſſed by them. Truth uſually lies near the ſurface: At leaſt, candor and diligence, for the moſt part, diſcover it.

Scarcely can we light of one who is without complaints. Few who are not eager in their wiſhes, reſtleſs in their temper, too ſanguine in their expectations or diſappointed in their views, make uſe of fuel to feed diſcontent. It is not ſurpriſing a complaining ſpirit. It laughs at reſtraints. One cannot conceive what may not be a ground of complaint. The beſt things are ſtill excepted.

It is well known that the adminiſtration of the preſent Legiſlature did not give univerſal ſatisfaction. I may add that the theocracy under which Iſrael was placed was the occaſion of clamour and rebellion. I have a right to ſay that a government was ever more faulted. Becauſe people complain of a meaſure it is not certain that it ſhould be changed: of an inſtitution that it ſhould be altered: of a law that it ſhould be repealed: of a burden that it ſhould be alſo ſtantly and indirectly removed: of a civil adminiſtration that it ſhould be univerſally condemned: of a character in office that he ſhould be immediately diſgraced. A train of stubborn facts confirmed by long experience compel us to believe that a wiſe meaſure, a beneficial inſtitution, a good law, a neceſſary burden, a righteous and faithful civil adminiſtration and a moſt patriotic character may be the ſubject of complaint. This has ſo often happened that particular inquiry is not to be adjourned. The records of the ages of the world will not be ſearched. This is deſirable becauſe too many deſire no other proof of the policy and rectitude of meaſures than that people complain of them. I admit, were mankind as much governed by reaſon as they are by paſſion; as much by a regard for general proſperity as for their own ſeparate intereſt: were they influenced in their political conduct by that ſteady love for their country which equallizes man to angels and makes even a public bleſſing, the argument would be unanſwerable: Were a people ſlow to ſpread the report, and to believe lies—ſlow to ſpeak diſaffection and ſwift to hear the words of truth: Did they think more and talk leſs, believe without evidence and weigh every man's attentions to honeſty in a juſt balance: In a word was wiſdom the guide of their actions in life and the public good their pole-ſtar: were they commonly influenced by thoſe principles which make a people happy, general uneaſineſs could not ſupport the charge of impolicy or injuſtice.

It muſt not be forgotten that there may be no real ground of complaint while there is much complaining. Than this ſubject perhaps nothing is more commonly and more eaſily miſunderſtood. What ought to be complained of it not: What ought not to be is. What is ſuppoſed to be as poor does not. What does, eſcapes our notice. Our public burdens are called grievous. While our own fooliſh and unrighteous conduct is no grievance. An obvious reaſon of this error in judgement is *partialite for our ſelves*. It often happens that the difficulty lies at home. But as every man wiſhes to ſtand high in his own opinion he will not let that judgment be a ſubject of debate with himſelf. By this all are diverted from the real cauſe and ſearch for the difficulty where, to ſay the leaſt, it does not principally exiſt. An evil accruing from this error is that they fail in the application of the remedy. The true grounds exiſt in their full ſtrength and produce the moſt pernicious effects both to individuals and to Society.

This was true of the time to which I referred in the beginning of this number, as I was convinced from what was ſaid in my hearing. One preſent obſerved *That all our diſtreſſes and miſeries for ſeveral years were owing to our great men, or our late civil rulers: Either they did not underſtand or did not conſult the intereſt of the people.* Believing what this perſon ſaid many others have and ſtill more think ſo in their heart, and that it has been improved to the worſt of purpoſes; to juſtify a moſt unnatural ſtate rebellion ſhould make my ſtrictures upon it without any reſerve; unbiaſſed by ignorance and malice.

I wiſh to keep the unſuſpicious from the ſnares of the artful, and lay truth before the honeſt but uninformed or miſinformed. For this I note will, none can blame and not bluſh. Should they I ſhall purſue an uniform courſe of inſtruction and entertainment.

Though I was not entirely ſatisfied as to the meaning of every expreſſion I will attempt to do them juſtice. No man ſhould forget that a new æra hath taken place by the American revolution in the annals of time; that a new nation exiſts; that the embarraſſments of this country ſince the peace in 83, have been numerous and great; that in ſome inſtances meaſures to be executed it has been impoſſible to determine at firſt what to do; and in others very difficult: The ſubjects to be conſidered were in ſuch intricates that thoſe by whom they were conſidered much unacquainted with them, unable not unfrequently to view them in their extent and various relations and ſometimes baffled by thoſe prejudices which reflect on any man, but more on thoſe who manage the concerns of the public. In the times of our perplexity, very different ſchemes have been deviſed; though not equally flattering they have had their patrons; their weakneſs muſt be expoſed; new ones and theſe better muſt be deviſed, and happy for us have been deviſed and tried. Not once nor twice have we been under the neceſſity of ſhifting as well as reconſidering meaſures: we have been obliged to do and undo. The wiſeſt have been at a loſs what was beſt; beſides this, the beſt meaſures have been oppoſed by the weakeſt and worſt. Both by a certain fatality attending our ſituation have been called into public view: both have combined to perplex the adminiſtration. Wiſdom and integrity have been embarraſſed by weakneſs and diſhoneſty. But it is a fact, which I mention with pleaſure, that for ſeveral years paſt there have been a reſpectable number of the beſt characters in the General Court which Maſſachuſetts could furniſh, and in whom we could ſafely confide. Theſe have made it their object, to anſwer the hopes, ſupport the credit and advance the intereſt of the citizens; to provide by ſuch means as they poſſeſſed for the payment of our debts—to reſtore peace and eſtabliſh government upon a proper baſis.

In accompliſhing this work they have been led, perhaps, from the popularity of our civil conſtitution, to attend too much to the miſtaken views and groundleſs complaints of their conſtituents. This has certainly introduced apparent weakneſs, indecition and inconſiſtency into our politics. It was unhappily demonſtrated that the undiſguiſed repreſentation of things would not anſwer: that the truth could not reſiſt the popular cry. Hence the wiſer have conſented to meaſures which they knew would fail; which they had oppoſed as long as oppoſition availed: Conſented to them not from hearty approbation, but from the neceſſity of the caſe; hoping to effect by experience what they deſpaired of by ſtrong reaſoning. It is well if any ſteps will open the eyes of the leſs diſcerning and the more violently prejudiced. Experience in political affairs is like a powerful emetic in phyſic. It caſts more light on ſubjects not perfectly plain than volumes of elaborate arguments.

All muſt own that our rulers have had a hard taſk. Few can have envied them. In any, methinks, envy muſt have proceeded more from ignorance than real deſire of place at ſuch troubleſome times. In the main perhaps none can do better. Taking the whole into conſideration, we have more reaſon to acknowledge what they have done, than complain that they have not done more.

From the beſt authority I am warranted to ſay, that about twelve months ſince, when the diſturbances began, a ſcheme had been contemplated by the legiſlature to pay the intereſt and gradually ſink the principal of our domeſtic debt, without much burdening the people: The final ſettlements were purchaſing—other public ſecurities were to be received for taxes; our affairs wore a more pleaſing aſpect, and many were anticipating the period haſtening on, when the faith of government would not be boaſtfully nor queſtioned—when private property would have been ſafeſt in the public funds. Had our rulers been permitted to ripen the ſcheme and execute it without moleſtation, the people muſt have been convinced, and applauded their conduct, and dreaded a change of men and meaſures. Let me aſk ſuch complainers, what could have been done more? whether when they lay the whole blame upon them, they do not ſelf conviction? Do you not return evil for good? Do you not diſcourage the hearts of good men? When integrity is ſuſpected, wiſdom is deſpiſed and patriotiſm is neglected, will not thoſe who can and ought to govern, refuſe a ſervice productive of nothing but trouble, vexation and diſgrace?

Will not ſuch ſay, *let them that cannot be ſuffered take the helm, manage the ſhip of the Commonwealth, ſteer her through a diſficult ſeaſon amid rocks and ſhoals, and conduct her to the port of ſafety. We have had our ſhare of public burdens and public honours; we retire and give place to private life, and leave the weighteſt affairs with thoſe who ſondly ſuppoſe that they poſſeſs wiſer heads and more benſh hearts?* When this evil comes, I do not ſay it has come, I leave that at preſent—wo to us. Wo to any land when children are the rulers: when the loweſt and weakeſt of the people are ſeen places of authority: when perſons deſtitute of knowledge, property and principle, fill the high offices of government: when the vileſt men are exalted, the wicked walk on every ſide. Would theſe murmurers attend a minute to our want of experience and multiplied embarraſſments, they would be ſilent.

It was added, *they did not underſtand or conſult the intereſt of the people.* A degree of looſeneſs and uncertainty attends theſe words. But I ſuppoſe this is their true meaning, that in levying taxes and inſiſting on the diſcharge of the debt, and in deviſing ways to anſwer the intereſt, they either *did not underſtand or did not conſult the intereſt of the people.* I can't agree with him and the crouds that may think with him. Had both been neglected I ſhould ſay *they did not underſtand nor conſult* this object. The fact is well known. In a long and expenſive war, we had contracted a debt, in the whole, of ten or twelve millions, due to this ſtate, the continent, and the nations of Europe. That debt every wiſe man knew muſt, and every honeſt man wiſhed it might be paid. While due reſpect was had to the abilities of the people, the ſooner the work of payment commenced the better, the ſooner and eaſier would it be accompliſhed. Delay of taxes is juſtly accounted ill policy. It is not often thought of, a people may be taxed too little as well as too much. The former will produce its effects—idleneſs, diſſipation and complaint: the latter, diſcouragement. It is a queſtion, whether the former be not the greateſt evil. It is leſs labour to lighten than increaſe taxes. Experience has taught that the leſs a people are taxed the more unwilling they are to bear taxes, though they fall much ſhort both of their ability and proportion. Had it been ſaid, that they did not *underſtand and conſult* the *wiſhes* of the people, it would have been a much nearer approach to truth. Though I did think till more lately, that the body of the people were willing to defray the charge of the war and do private and public juſtice. But in this view of the ſubject, if our late wiſe and firm adminiſtration had underſtood theſe to have been their wiſhes they ought not to have conſulted them at the expence of national honour, public faith and juſtice. Had they countenanced ſuch wiſhes

they must have destroyed the repose of their own minds. It must have been manifest that they were no longer to be trusted.

To suppose therefore that to our best rulers we *owe all our miseries and distresses* is destitute of any support. If by rulers be designed those who violated their trust, betrayed the good of the State, propagated falsehoods and kindled the fire of sedition and who blinded and duped their constituents; I grant that to these of this complexion we *owe our distresses and miseries* in a very considerable degree. But as I cant be more fully satisfied that these were not the characters at which he aimed I must think to say the best that it is a capital error. Except it should be said that as they were defeated and disappointed in a project which lay near their heart through the turbulence of faction they must be culpable for the consequences of failure; and it has become every ones duty to censure them as much as they please; while in this way they wholly avoid the stings of self reproach and screen their friends from any imputation.

To the same prolific source, like Pandora's box, my acquaintance, and with him many others, traced the *poverty* of the *people*. How blind we are when it gratifies resentment and leaves ourselves innocent? How any can suppose that the moderate annual charge of government which amounts to about eighteen thousand pounds and the gradual payment of our debts in ways adopted to promote private and public happiness have plunged us into a state of bankruptcy and misery; how these have justified discontent and disaffection to government I know not. Sure I am it ought not to be believed without substantial proof. We have substantial proof on the other side. I venture to assert that neglect of justice, economy and industry is the road to poverty. It is notorious that those towns in this State that have observed the greatest punctuality in the payment of debts and taxes, and attended to the social virtues, are in the most flourishing circumstances; while their neighbours complain and sink under burdens—Westampton and Worthington lie now upon my mind—they owe little and are rich. The same applies to individuals, who make provision for the discharge of demands when made. That man, that place grows poor who lets the interest eat out the principal; who suffers the taxes to accumulate year after year, when instead of paying five shillings fifty are demanded—instead of fifty five hundred pounds. Those grow poor who neglect their proper business, live beyond their estate, buy what they do not need, spend their time at taverns, and pay more to maintain their lusts in one year than the whole amount of their taxes in twenty.

I wish to fix it as a first principle in every breast, that duty does not lead to poverty with a people. Though individuals do not always reap a full reward for their virtue in this life, yet nations do who do not exist hereafter in a public capacity. If you will read the political and moral writers of any people, you will see, my countrymen, that they, without exception, as if by consent, direct them to this course as leading them to prosperity. The harmony is not less while they caution them against idleness, dissipation, uneasiness, injustice, and immorality. Look into the speeches of the Athenian Demosthenes and the Roman Cicero; they assure their citizens that were virtue their object, they would be united and invincible, and their name respected in all lands: While, if it was disregarded, they would nourish dissentions, crumble into parties, and lie exposed to any who wished to devour them. History informs us that these different courses produced their correspondent effects. It is hard to say whether the recital of their troubles more loudly calls for pity or indignation. If we melt at their sufferings we must burn at their stupidity. What has been may be again—will be in the same line of conduct. If you will select examples of folly for your patterns, you will endure what they did. Too late you may bewail your contempt of better ones. Had your late rulers been the Numa's, Solon's, and Lycurgi of antiquity, they could not save you except you will save yourselves,—they could not make you rich if you will be poor,—they could not promote you to honour if you will travel in the nearest road to disgrace,—they could not make the world venerate the name of an American if you will cover it with dishonour,—they could not make you easy and prosperous if you will be discontented and wretched. Let me tell you, as they had not the disposition, so they had not the power to destroy you, unless you will destroy yourselves. They could not make you happy, though I know they would have rejoiced to do it, against your inclination. The most which could be expected from them was, that they would mark plainly the road to glory, set an example and bid you follow;—this has been done.

To be honest, I must say, that your time is still spent while you can only fault those measures which were wise, and those characters who pursued your interest with more constancy than you do yourselves. Before you complain of past measures any more, for I have no reference to those of the present year, which will be the subject of some future numbers, be able to determine with certainty what should have been done, and that what you propose would have answered the purpose—made you respectable and happy. Pursue those that were then devised and see if they do not end well. The integrity of the authors should be confessed, their services acknowledged, and their memories embalmed with the odor of universal approbation. Guard against a restless spirit: while watchful of your rulers you can't guard against it too much. While you bring all laws and resolutions to the true criterion of sound policy, national justice and unbiased reason, still you must follow this advice. If you judge otherwise you are in danger. The more you indulge this temper the more it will grow upon you: it will encrease as a mortification: it will degenerate into an habit; which to conquer will be like the Ethiopean changing his skin and the Leopard his spots.

I have thought that many suppose because our government is republican, every man has a right to complain and condemn the measures of administration when and as much as he pleases with or without examination, evidence or reason. I am altogether of another opinion. The freedom of a republic gives no man a right to complain unless he can assign some sufficient reason for it: one which will justify him at the tribunal of reason and of the righteous Governor of the world: then in the most decent manner expressive of his sense of the importance of a good government, well administered; of his own liableness to be misguided and prejudiced, and of his readiness to receive light, and in a way best adapted to procure the most good.

Beware then, my fellow citizens, of a discontented complaining spirit, which will sour your temper, unfit you for your employment, make life a burden, every blessing a curse, and all near you unhappy, and disqualify you for the regions of peace and contentment.

From a lover of this country,

NUMA.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

The following copy of a letter, written by Captain Sullivan, to his Excellency Don Diego Gardoqui, his Catholic Majesty's Minister to the United States of America, is copied from the Columbian Herald *(printed in Charleston) of August 6, 1787.*

State of Georgia, Frontier of the Creek Nation, 18th March, 1787.

May it please your Excellency.

HAVING waited thus far in expectation of permission to join the Spanish troops in South-America, and having expressed to your Excellency an ardent inclination to obtain the mere honour of serving in any Spanish regiment as a volunteer: which requisitions as they were not complied with in due time, I beg leave to decline the acceptance of any rank or degree in the service of his Catholick Majesty—The annals of history must have informed your Excellency that many nations have had abundant reasons to deplore the impolicy of those whom they had invested with the powers of government, in fighting the proffered services of men (however young like myself) whose bent, study and inclination naturally led to *ballical pursuits* and to war, and who afterwards arrived to the highest pinnacle of military eminence and glory; as the woful experience of such countries and states as had rejected those early overtures of services in their armies. Not to talk of the Achæan league, or the Athenian, Spartan, or Theban story, modern history is replete with fresh proofs; and your Excellency cannot but recollect; however inapplicable perhaps the instance may hereafter prove to a young and insignificant soldier of fortune,) what France had suffered from a rejected *Eugene*, and that *Saxe*, whose services had been refused by an English court, had afterwards scrutinized the plains of the Netherlands, with the blood and carcases of slaughtered Britons. But to the point. Being a soldier of fortune, as I profess—and having studied from my infancy the science of arms, *practical* war is now my pursuit, as a profession most congenial with my principles and dispositions; and therefore of Americans (officers in the late war) part for an opportunity to serve this country. The banks of the Ohio and Mississippi, are actually alive with the first American characters of this stamp, and called upon from thence by my heroick brethren of the army—— honour, virtue and the bias of an antient intercourse, and former habits incline me to assist them. From the Natches to the Kaskaskiet—From Pittsburgh to St. Mary's river, they are prepared to pour forth with the greatest ease 50 000 veterans in arms, in defence of their *commercial* rights, throughout the navigable rivers of the southern parts of this empire.—The grain is actually germinating, sown by the pride, avarice and folly of a certain extern power, which the pure air of liberty working at the root, and the laws of nature, superior to the narrow policy of any foreign court, must finally and very speedily raise into a host of myrmidons, the children of Enachim: the sons of the earth; irresistible in this land, at least by any force that may obstruct their pretensions or assail them.

The important drama, may it please your Excellency, is now approaching; a new drama which the tragedians of the *ssgt* are to support in the military buskin—and I am invited to act a character of consequence among them—I am willfull how decisively my *part* shall be performed. Of this I am sure, that I shall exhibit in my own the part of a soldier. A very considerable time must inevitably call forth to trial, the mighty energy of the Ohio and Mississippi; and incidents and events are gradually teeming into birth which will shortly open a spacious field for exciting spirit to explore.

May it please your Excellency, the States of Georgia, Franklin, and Kentucky, confederate the counties of Bourbon, &c. on the Natches the settlements on Cumberland, Kaskaskias, on the Wabash, and the government of Pittsburgh Westmoreland, &c. abound with the seeds of war; nor will any obstruction from New-Orleans to the Blaise, impede the over-whelming inundation preparing to pour down along the waters of the Mississippi, into the Bay of Mexico. The torrent will be irresistible; harvey is ripe for the hook, and the hook for the harvest. The reaper has introduced his sickle, combustibles are laid into a pile: nay, the very brand is almost applied, and the fire only requires to be fanned. The permission of Congress will not be solicited on this occasion. In Congress this people are not represented. I am now on my way to the *western waters*, where people too long confined to unnatural boundaries, are ready to float with the current of the Mississippi into the sea, and with irresistable irruption and impetuosity to burst over every artificial barrier and mound which may obstruct their free passage into the ocean. The Americans are amphibious animals. They cannot be confined to the land alone. Tillage and commerce are their elements. Both create them will they enjoy. Both will they have to perish.

I have the honour to remain, with the most deference, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN,
Late Captain 4th regiment, American light dragoons.

P. S. In the alternative of peace or war I shall ever entertain the highest respect for your Excellency, and should be happy in the continuance of a *candid* correspondence. In this I inclose my address to Major Thomas Watkinton of Georgia, who is aquainted with my

To his Excellency the Spanish
Minister, *at New-York.*

HAGUE, June 24.

Yesterday, in the sitting of the States of Holland and West Friseland, the Deputies of the cities of the city of Amsterdam made the proposition, to charge the Deputies of this province, at the Assembly of the States General, "to invite the respective provinces to demand the mediation of Most Christian Majesty, in the differences that have arisen among them." Nevertheless that proposition was made under the reserve, that they would not *depart the least from the measures taken to be taken for the defence of the provinces.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

On Thursday last a brig commanded by Capt. Davis, arrived in this port from Cape Francois. She brings accounts that before she left the Cape, an express had arrived there, informing the government that the civil war in Holland had arisen to the greatest excess; and France and Britain had each of them sent troops of the line into the Texel to countenance their respective parties. It is probable from these appearances that the war will soon become general throughout Europe.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5.

We are sorry to observe, that during the manœuvres of the militia yesterday afternoon, as one of the artillery was driving home the charge, the gun accidentally went off, and tore his arm from his body; and a negro servant, belonging to Messrs. Robert and Peter Bruce, was shot through the body with a ramrod; it went in at his right shoulder, and came out at his left side; they both lay in a most deplorable condition, and it is expected either will live.

The long and peaceable session of the present august convention, and the general determination among all classes of people to receive the government they are now framing, indicate degrees of sense and good sense in the Americans, that have seldom appeared in other countries. Tyrants and official pensioners, are the only men who oppose the reformation of governments. In proportion as knowledge and virtue prevail in our country, it will become as common for men to change and improve their governments, civil and ecclesiastical, as it is for men to alter and improve their houses, when the increase of their families, or a change in their circumstances make it necessary.

RICHMOND, August 1.

On Friday last, Richard Downs, from Petersburgh, and Joseph Taylor from Albemarle, the former for burglary and the latter for horse-stealing, and Dick, an emancipated slave, for murder; were executed at the gallows, pursuant to their sentence at the last session of the general court.

Taylor was tried on suspicion of murdering one Cowick at Rockett's, (as mentioned in a former paper) and stealing his waggon and team, Just before he was turned off, he made a full confession, and acknowledged the justness, but that he was not present when Cowick was murdered; and informed, that one Roche, a taylor at Rockett's, was the principal in that horrid affair; and that the waggon was given him to conceal the murder. In consequence of which information, Roche and his wife were immediately apprehended and committed to jail; and on searching Roche's house, there was the appearance of blood on many parts of the floor, and particularly on one end of his pressing iron (commonly called the goose) with which weapon it is supposed he killed Cowick, and afterwards threw him into the river, with a weight to keep him under water, assisted by Taylor. In Roche's trunk was found several articles of silver ware, together with his reprieve when under the gallows to be hanged in the state of Pennsylvania.

NEWBURY-PORT, August 22.

On the 3d inst. died, at Salisbury, Mrs. Ruth Morrill, in the 88th year of her age. Her husband, Lieut. Benjamin Morrill, is now living in his 92d year. They lived together in a connubial relation 69 years. She has left near 70 great grand children, some grown up.

PROVIDENCE, August 25.

On Monday last the hon. General Assembly was to have convened at Bristol, but, for want of an upper house the session failed; and the members of the lower house not thinking proper to take any measures, separated on Wednesday.

A merry fellow, on reading the following paragraph in the last Chronicle—"The meeting of the General Assembly of this state, which was to have been at Bristol, on Monday last, FELL THRO' as none of the members of the upper-house arrived there on that day"—facetiously remarked, he was glad to learn that the Assembly "FELL THROUGH, he hoped, however, that they had not received any injury in their *passage through*, but that they would all be found safe ON THE OTHER SIDE, or at least a majority of them, at the next session.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.

On Friday last arrived at Portsmouth, from England, but last from St. Christophers, a ship of 700 tons burthen, British bottom, for the express purpose of purchasing lumber, &c. for the British West-India islands!!

"*Stow, August 31, 1787.*

"Yesterday afternoon, a ball of fire, about six inches diameter, exceeding bright and glowing, passed with great velocity through the heavens leaving a train about 20 degrees in length: next the meteor it appeared like a blaze, and gradually lessened smoke to a point; no one who saw it could determine whether it fell to the earth or pursued its course; about 8 or 10 minutes after it disappeared, a noise was heard like heavy though distant thunder—it was apparently much above the clouds, and less a body of smoak which settled down in the N. E. and was visible till after sunset—Its course was from S. W. to N. E.

NORTHAMPON, Sept. 12.

From letters brought by the British Packet, arrived at New-York the 30th ult. the disorders and distractions which have so long convulsed the United Netherlands, appear to be approaching step by step to a *crisis*—No plans of reconciliation are mentioned to;—the Stadtholder's party bold, out the sword and intrenche on it *ultima ratio regum*—the Patriots also exhibit the sword, and call it *the best scourge for tyrants*—both parties appearing eager to *let loose the dogs of war*.

On the 23d ult. were received at the War-Office, at New-York, the *two brass Field Pieces* designed to be presented to the heirs of the late Major-General GREENE, in consequence of the resolution passed in Congress, October 18, 1783.

At Royalton, in Vermont, the 6th of July last, suddenly departed this life, the reverend and venerable *John Searle*, a native of this town, about the 67th year of his age.—A gentleman of learning and piety, whose life had been particularly devoted to reading and study, whereby he had arrived to good attainment in the various branches of literature, especially in that of divinity, which was his delightful subject. As a methodical judicious and solid preacher, he excelled—tender in all his relative connections—a sincere friend to mankind.—Worthily had he served in the ministry, in various places where Providence had called him to labour—when young, at Sharon in Connecticut; after that at Stoneham, near Boston, & late at Royalston in Vermont, where his divine Master has seen fit to relieve him from his labours. His funeral was decently attended the succeeding day, and a sermon preached on the occasion, from Daniel xii 2d, 3d. *And many of them who sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake. Some to everlasting life and some to shame and everlasting contempt, and they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they who turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.* by the Rev. Mr. Potter of New-Lebanon.

DIED, At Hadley, on Friday evening last, Mrs. *Lois Williams*, the amiable consort of *John Chester Williams*, Esq.—The esteem which her numerous friends had for, was testified by their general attendance at her funeral on Monday, from all the neighbouring towns, which rendered it one of the largest processions ever known in that town on any similar occasion.

Breck, Shepard and Clarke,

INFORM their customers and others, that they have now on hand, at their Store, east of the Court-house in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or most kinds of Country Produce.

They want a quantity of FLAX-SEED and BUTTER—for the first of which articles, they will pay part in Cash and part in Goods at cash price.

N. B. They have a number of RUM CASKS to sell exceeding cheap.

Sept. 9th, 1787.

Eleazer & Wm. Porter,

HAVE removed to the opposite side of the Street—where they have for sale their usual assortment of English and West-India

GOODS.

A general Assortment of

Drugs and Medicines.

ALSO,

Bar-Iron—Iron in bolts—Hollow Ware—Nails—Glass, and Cotton Wool.

They would likewise inform their customers & the public, that they have just received a large assortment of Glass and Crockery WARE, which, they are persuaded, they can afford as cheap as can be purchased in the county.

Wheat, rye, Indian corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, flax-seed and butter, will be received in payment for any of the above articles.

Hadley, September 12, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Samuel Goodman*, late of South-Hadley, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, to the subscriber. And all persons having claims on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for adjustment: we hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of widow Huldah Goodman, in said South-Hadley, on the first Mondays of October, November and December next.

JOHEEL WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.
HULDAH GOODMAN, Administratrix.
South-Hadley, Sept. 7, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in Hatfield-Equivalent, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots, herein after mentioned, are taxed in a State tax for 1787 and 1784, &c. in a town tax for 1784, as follows viz.

First Division.

No. lots.	acres.	State tax 1783. £. d. q.	Ditto 1784. £. d. q.	Town 1784. £. d. q.
6	121	5 10 0		
56	11	0 7 2	0 0 8 2	0 3 0
20	129	7 1 0		
21	14	0 7 2	0 0 8 2	0 3 0
23	1	0 0 2	0 0 0 2	0 0 0
37	140	1 8 0	1 10 0	0 8 0
38	33	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 4 0
79	25	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 4 0
76	80	3 4 0	0 11 0	1 4 0
58	54	2 1 0		
79	25	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 4 0
80	23	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 4 0
81	63	2 6 0	1 9 0	0 10 0

Second Division.

13	45	2 10 2	0 0 2	0 9 0
14	106		1 5 0	2 0 0
24	225	8 6 2	3 11 3	3 0 0
27	27	0 7 2	0 8 1	0 3 0
31	30	1 3 0		
32	64	2 8 2	1 11 3	1 1 0
39	24	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 4 0

Unless the above taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the 4th of October next, so much of the above land will then be sold at Public Vendue, as will pay said taxes, together with necessary charges. Said Vendue will be at the house of Joshua Shaw, innholder in Plainfield, at nine o'clock in the morning, and will be continued from day to day till the whole is completed.

ANDREW COCK, Collector.

Plainfield, Sept. 20, 1787.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or on Book, are requested to pay the same without loss of time,—and such as remain unsettled will be put in suit previous to next term.

BENJ. DAVENPORT.

Hadley, Sept. 5, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, owned and occupied by the subscriber, lying in Chesterfield, about one hundred rods from the centre, and on the public road, well situate for trade, and is an excellent place for a tanner, who is much wanted; the buildings thereon are good and commodious—it contains about 80 acres, including a good orchard;—the out lands may be had with or without said farm.—Said Farm may be purchased cheap and, and the terms of payment made easy.

BENJAMIN TUPPER.

N. B. Those who have, or wish to become adventurers in the Ohio Company, are informed, that their subscription money must be paid before the first of October next, as a neglect will be greatly to their disadvantage.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH ROOT, Esq. late of Montague, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement with the subscribers, administrators on said estate. And all persons having claims on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for adjustment, to

Elisha Root,
Martin Root.

Montague, August 29, 1787.

WITH the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of REDIAT STEWARD, late of Montague, deceased, represented insolvent, and four months longer being allowed for the creditors to said estate to bring in their accounts; Hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on the first Mondays in October and November next, at the dwelling house of Capt. Caleb Kingsley, in said Montague, from one to six o'clock P. M.

Reuben Scott,
Moses Severence,
Samuel Smead.

Montague, August 29, 1787.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 10th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Perez Clapp, innholder in Southampton, agreeable to an order of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Hampshire, to such of the real ESTATE of Timothy Clapp, late of Southampton, deceased, as will produce the sum of Ninety-three Pounds, consisting of one fifth part of a Grist-Mill and Saw-Mill, and Land in Westfield to make up the remainder of said sum.

TIMOTHY CLAPP, Administrator.

Southampton, September 4, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Land lying in Charlemont, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for 1785 and 1786, as follows, viz.

Joseph Wilder, guardian to John Lock, 2l. 6s. 6d. Thompson Maxwell, 2l. 5s. 2d. Jonathan Ward, 2l. 5s. David Hillhouse, 15l. 3d. The heirs of Jonathan Bush, 6l. 5d. John Beacon, 17s. 9d. ——— Brewer, 6l. 5d. Joseph Baker, 10l. 6d. David Darn, 5l. 3d. Silvia Field, 2l. 5s. 2d. ——— Cunningham, 2l. 5s. Jonathan Carver, 8d. The heirs of David Baldwin, 5l. 3d. James Dancy, 2l. 5d. Jonathan Lovell, 7d. Azariah Dickinson, 5l. 3d. Benjamin Clark, 10d. Stephen Minot, 10d. Ebenezer White, 5l. 7d. Baldwin's farm, 12d. Deborah Carver, 8d. Lot No. 4, 16 3d.

Unless said taxes, together with costs arising, are discharged on or before the 6th day of November next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, as will satisfy the same, at the house of Col. Oshniel Taylor, innholder in Charlemont. The sale to begin at nine o'clock A. M. precisely. BENJAMIN BROOKS, Collector.

August 29, 1787.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c.

given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

*** *WANTED, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.*

On HEALTH.

THE subject of my song is HEALTH,
A good superiour far to wealth.
Can the young mind distrust its worth?
Consult the monarchs of the earth:
Imperial czars, and sultans, own
No gems so bright that deck their throne:
Each for this pearl his crown would quit,
And turn a rustick, or a cit.

Mark, though the blessing's lost with ease,
'Tis not recover'd when you please.
Say not that gruels shall avail,
For salutary gruels fail.
Say not Apollo's sons succeed,
Apollo's sons is Egypt's* seed.
How faithless the physician's skill,
How vain the penetral pill,
The marble monuments proclaim,
The humbler turf confirms the same!
Prevention is the better cure:
So says the proverb, and 'tis sure.

Would you extend your narrow span,
And make the most of life you can?
Would you when medicines cannot save,
Descend with ease into the grave:
Calmly retire, like evening light;
And cheerful bid the world good night?
Let temperance constantly preside—
Our best physician, friend and guide!
Would you to wisdom make pretence,
Proud to be thought a man of sense?
Let temp'rance (always friend to fame)
With steady hand direct your aim;
Or, like an archer in the dark,
Your random shaft will miss the mark:
For they who slight her golden rules,
In wisdom's volume stand for fools.

* *In allusion to 2 Kings, Ch. xviii, 21.*

From the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.
Printed at *Philadelphia.*

Notices from the Invisible World.

Mr. BAILEY,

IN this age of infidelity, any Notices given us from the World of Spirits, when sufficiently proved to be genuine, are not to be overlooked.—Two have happened here in *Sussex* indisputably certain, and which are much talked of here.

A certain *Levin Milby* had gone to trade in his vessel to Carolina.—Before he had time to return, he died suddenly there. But a whole week before any human intelligence arrived, his brother in-law, *Elias West*, a man of truth and credibility, though too fond of spiritous liquors, had laid himself down on a bed to rest in the evening, with a window open (May 12, 1787) from which he started up in a great fright, and came to the company in the next room, and cried out, "*Levin Milby* is dead in Carolina; for his post now laid his cold dead hand on one side of my face. I saw him leaning over the window as plainly as ever I did in my life; he looked very pale.—I spoke first, and said, Lord have mercy! Levin, what is the matter?" He answered, "*Elias I am dead. I died in Carolina, and have sent my son Natty, home to his Mammy.*" This depends not on his word, though a man of veracity; for, besides his wife and family, there happened to be no less than five men, heads of families, there, who saw his fright and heard his tale.—They all tried to persuade him it was only a dream; but when the news arrived eight or ten days after, they began to speak seriously of the affair.—For if it be called a dream the matter is still the same.—Here was a true notification from the invisible World, of a fact, some hundred miles distant, unsuspected, and as unlikely to happen to him as any other hardy man.

The same Mr. *Elias West* had another, perhaps more remarkable, visit and notification from the unseen world. He lay in Indian River, Sept. 1764, in his vessel, when he saw his partner, *Peter Wright*, (who had staid behind him at Staten Island) who in like manner also laid his cold hand on his cheek, and said, "Elias, you need say no more to my father about the Morning Star; for I am dead and shall never want it more.—This makes well for my brothers, Joshua and Anthony.—But Anthony will die in youth." N.B. The *Morning Star* was the name of the vessel.—This dispute about the vessel, thus settled by the apparition, is not interesting to the public.—Another man, who sailed with him on board, witnessed, that said *West*, greatly surprised, immediately related this affair to him. N.B. When they returned, they found *Peter had died at two o'clock*, and this warning was given by a ghost to Mr. *West* the same evening.—N.B. *Anthony* also died soon after, as foretold to *Elias*.——Some invisible spirit must have given these Notices, whether in dreams or not, to this bold man.

These and a thousand other facts demonstrate, what reason aloud proclaims, that the soul of man is not circumscribed by that present state, when our thoughts, meditations, hopes and desires launch naturally into an endless eternity.

LEWIS. M. W.

A DIALOGUE between *Cuffee* a Negro belonging to the county of Hampshire, and *Sambo* belonging to Hartford.

Cuff HOW de, Sambo, I no see you dis great while, what e news to Harford,

Sam. No news I hear of all e talk Harford bout e fokes here and Boston, your govment.

Cuf. What e Harford fokes say bout us?

Sam. They say grate deal, they tink fokes dis govment acte plage queerly.

Cuf. How queerly, Sambo, I wish you telle me what day say.

Sam Well, Cuffe, you sit down, smokee your pipe, I telle you what day say bout you Harford.

Cuf. Well, Sambo, I smokee pipe long, you telle me.

Sam Lass e fall they say, fokes your govment ftracted; good constution, good laws, good judges, good Govnor, good sembly. Frall all dat, wicked, ftracted fokes wont have em; make county ventions, stop courts, acte likee crazy fools, stroy govment, stroy dem selves.

Cuf. Must speak e little, great fokes makee great taxes, no money.

Sam. Ay, Cuffee, Harford fokes say, your fokes, (surgents I tink they call em) much owe, no willing pay debts, no willing pay taxes, so stope Courts, try break e constution.

Cuf. Dat wrong, Sambo, we only want dress grevances.

Sam. I hear masser n our great men talkee much, say you all crazy, all ftracted, all much wicked. You petend grievance; your conduct worst grievance. Lasse winter you go Worster stoppe court, dressful cold, two deape snows dat week: God telle you, you wrong, be angry; you no mind: you dat time pare for war, makee officers, make regement, tend to makee King; But you acte likee crazy fool, you no gree mong you selves; some say Wheeler must e King: Day, say he good as Wheeler; Tom he set up he self for King, mosse for Shays, all fusion.

Cuf. No, no, Sambo.——

Sam. You aske me tell you, you smokee your pipe, lette me tell. You govner, he wise man, he call sembly, do every thing can for you, tell you true; you no easy, you no hear. Den by m by, govner he wake up, he see your schreemes; he send men guard stores Springfield: you fools tink you scare dem men, get stores much guns, much powder, den make king: Bytte you find them men no scare: dey got great Bulls, make Bulls rore, hunch kill some of you; you scare, run away: den Genral Lincon he come, he army tree four tousen men, you no so fraid of e devil, you be him; you run one place, anoder place, run out your wits, some of you most cut of e world.

Cuf. No, Sambo, most of us come home gin.

Sam. Yesse, you sneak home, den Lincon he his men catche you, put some you in jail, make you swear be good, neber do so gin, then take away your guns, you no member your promise; act like rogues yet.

Cuf. You say too hard bout us; we no acte like rogues; only like neger, mad, putch e little when masser whipe.

Sam. Yesse you acte like villain, brake house, take fokes in e night, fighte Stockbridge, Sheffield, putte poor prisoners fore you keepe off bullets from e you, make dem killed.

Cuf. You telle nuf, bout dat, dem tings all over now. Telle what Harford fokes say bout us now.

Sam. Well, Cuffee, I tell you true. Harford fokes no likee you dis govment, say you acte like fools, no love yourselves, no keepee you own government: lasse winter two tree counties ftracted; now all towns ftracted ever where.

Cuf. What meam Sambo? how towns ftracted?

Sam. How? make e new govner, tinke he pleasee dese fokes: keepe good men home, no let em go sembly dis year.

Cuf. Blesse good govnor, blesse good court dis year, forgih us all, gib us our guns gin, only few day no love.

Sam. Dat make great men, wise men Harford say, fokes here all ftracted, sembly ftracted; old govnor most cure e Belyon; new govnor, new sembly, make it worse; forgib all before he aske; no hange de worst rogues in e world, e fight, robe, steale, kille, do what e will, no hange. Semby acte like fooliih children, undo all e old sembly do: ay gibbe you your guns gin, den hire e soldiers go fighte you. Dis queer nuf make e neger laugh.

Cuf. You make my blood boil; I cant smokee my pipe; I cant heare you talk so; I wish you Harford gin.

Sam You aske me news, you aske me what Harford fokes say: when I telle, you no willing hear trote. So fare ewell.

GINSENG.

WANTED a quantity of good and well-dried GINSENG, for which Two Shillings per pound will be given, in any kind of goods, if cured agreeable to the following directions, viz. Immediately after digging, wash the roots perfectly clean, at the same time sever the small branches from the main root—this done, string the roots in as small bunches as convenient, hang them in an upper room, otherwise out of the sun, where there is a free circulation of air, until they are perfectly dried.—By attending to these directions, it will be found, that the roots not only appear of a brighter complection, but in a great measure retain their size and weight.

WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. Said Moore has most kinds of West-India GOODS, by wholesale,—also, all kinds of NAILS by the cask—8 by 6 and 7 by 9 GLASS by the box.

Greenfield, August 13, 1787.

Flax-Seed,

TAKEN by SETH & DANIEL WRIGHT, at their Store in Northampton, for which the highest price will be given in ready pay, one half in Cash, the other in English or West-India Goods.——They also continue to pay the above-mentioned Goods for BUTTER.

August 29, 1787.

THE Honourable Judge of Probate, &c. for the county of Hampshire, having appointed us Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the estate of JONATHAN ASHLEY, late deceased; we shall attend that service at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, in Deerfield, on the first Mondays in the three following months, from two hrs o'clock afternoon.

John Williams,
John Burdwell,
Jonathan Hoit.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Ebby Ashley, } Administrators.
David Dickinson, }
Tirzah Ashley, Administratrix.

August, 29, 1787.

SEPTEMBER 1787. THE NUMB. 55.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER IX.

CIVIL government is designed to unite the wisdom and strength of a number for the protection and happiness of all the individuals as far as the common good will admit. The social compact is to defend particular persons from the wickedness of those who act without principle and improve their abilities and opportunities to gain advantages of those who fall within the reach of their avarice and other evil passions. Some personal privileges must be surrendered to establish civil government: but then those advantages which are surrendered are more than compensated by having the essential blessings of life secured by the power of the body politic. When the community does not labour to secure to individuals these essential blessings of life, then civil policy proves an injury instead of a benefit. In such case men had better be separated from society than connected with it, since the strength of the community is employed in their wrong and their situation is more unhappy than when they have only to contend with the vices of single persons. To be useful, society must be combined upon certain leading principles from which they have no right to depart, even though the general voice should call for a deviation from them.

These leading principles are *truth* and *good faith*, *justice* and *equal protection*, impartially extended to every class and to every individual of the corporation. A government not founded in justice fidelity and an equal regard to the interest of the whole, is a systematical tyranny and commands the original purposes of government.

The constitution under which we live has the clearest title to the approbation of good men: It maintains an equal regard to all the citizens and guards the liberty and essential privileges of every subject: It encourages the acquisition and enjoyment of property, and opens to all the road to the various offices and emoluments of the state as they shall have personal merit to obtain them. But consider, that this constitution of government must be truly and wisely administered or its benefits will be lost. It must be watchfully guarded by the freemen, and its principles uniformly and perseveringly defended, or its sacred exactures will be broken down and its blessings be wrested from the hands of the citizens. The letter and spirit of the constitution must be religiously regarded by us, or ignorant and designing men will introduce a system of administration fatal to our national compact and our constitutional privileges. Nothing is more dangerous to our liberties than the insinuation of rulers and subjects to the original principles of good faith, justice and equal protection, upon which all government ought to be founded, and their trifling with the maxims of their own civil constitution. The danger is much the same whether these essential maxims and principles are violated by men in public or in private life; whether by the majority or the minority; whether by the legislative, judicial or executive department: when once allowed they will be increased, and the fences of the constitution will be soon broken down, and the useful purposes of government be wholly frustrated. A suspicious jealousy of men or measures is the offspring of base passions, of a self opinioned and envious temper, and is the mark of a little and weak mind. But a watchful attention to the privileges of our great charter and to the essential purposes of government, and a fair and free investigation of measures, whether pursued by individuals or by public bodies, is the way to keep all men most nearly to the line of their duty, and to secure the immunities of the subject from all encroachments, to strengthen the lords of good government and to maintain inviolate that blessed constitution which was not too dearly purchased with all the blood and treasure which we expended in the late long and cruel war. In our enquiries into public measures our business is to reduce them to the maxims of the constitution and not to the convenience and popularity of rulers; not yet to the rumours of those people, who by misrepresentation and fraudulent management are brought to quarrel with their own mercies and to be willing to sell their birth right for a mess of pottage.

While I leave the inventions of their authors to the judgment of my readers, I shall take the liberty of a freeman to canvass some of the measures of government which have been lately adopted and endeavour to bring them to the criterion of reason and sound policy, truth, righteousness and equal protection, and to the standard of that constitution which ought forever to sit upon the throne of the Massachusetts, and give law, to Governors, Judges, Counsellors, Senators, Representatives, and to all the officers and citizens of the commonwealth.

And he or they, whether the few or the many who have not been limited by those restrictions ought forever to be holden as the delinquents.

Let the public judgment determine impartially upon the fidelity, justice and spirit of government in the late act of indemnity passed the 13th of June, and upon the propriety of my observations upon that and other measures of the administration.

I do not reveal secrets when I observe, that several leading members in the house of representatives, some of whom were liable to be apprehended by State Warrants for the part they had taken in the late insurrection, had obtained such influence as to prevent the raising a competent military force to protect the good and peaceable citizens from the continual violence and depredations of those engaged in a cruel rebellion against the Commonwealth. The Senate were necessitated, for the defence of the state from daily burglaries, to originate a bill of a singular contexture, to raise a body of troops and to grant indemnity to all the rebels excepting nine; to pardon their sedition and treason and all those wanton felonies which would be severely condemned even by the blind zeal of party rage. This indemnity was granted to men in arms against their country, to those who did not ask for it, and who had repeatedly trampled upon the grace of government: It was extended to almost every individual of the original fomentors of our troubles, who publicly began the attack upon the most essential and vital parts of our constitution and persevered in their enmity to our peace and liberty, by affording their assistance to the military men in the rebellion by serving as their council of war, thus they are invited to return without being subjected to trial for their most wanton felonies; they are allowed to return with their weapons in their hands and to abide, if they see cause, at their homes without any promise of fidelity for three months, and to make what fierce interest they please in their favour; to convey their property out of the State, and before the day of grace is over again depart themselves to carry on their former projects. In consequence of this very singular pardon, the Governor with the advice of Council issued a proclamation purporting among those things contained in the act, That this act of government coincides with the wishes of all good men who love their country and ardently wish for the perfect restoration of peace and tranquility. A most singular discovery, that the application of good men belongs only to those who approve of the act of indemnity. From any other quarter, such an appropriation of goodness might have been thought assuming and indifereet. But no longer may we call good men those brave and virtuous citizens, who were unfeduced by the arts of treason, who abide in their allegiance, and who, in filial obedience to the calls of government, hazarded their property, their liberty, their lives, their families; who in the depth of winter, encountered with hardships and perils and tempests and broke the spirit of rebellion, until by *some* means or other it revived again. These once virtuous and good citizens, it is notorious are generally so depraved as not to have their wishes answered by the act of indemnity of June 13th. They wish for the perfect restoration of peace and tranquility, and they are idle enough to wish for a restoration of government. They think that the cause of the community is not to be answered by flattering, restless and seditious citizens, while in arms against their country, or by severe imputations upon those who abode faithful in their place. They think that their lives, and their properties especially, are insecure, and the community is endangered from new and more terrible commotions, which they suppose will grow naturally out of what is called the lenity of government: they think that a government without firmness, energy and uniformity, which continually does and undoes, is hardly worth defending. They think that to censure those who wish for a government of decision and integrity, is a method to secure adherents to the administration, who will not adhere to the laws and liberties of their country, nor distinguish themselves in support of government. Can government derive strength and consistency from such measures and such reprehensions? May they not be the prelude of future troubles? May not the impunity now granted to one unconvinced transgressor, cost the lives of thousands in some future day of rebuke, when enquiry shall be made for innocent blood? Let government take prudent measures to secure the friendship of those who are particularly inclined to support a constitutional administration: otherwise, what man of property, what man of sentiment will cordially undertake to support a government, where his soul may, by the hand of rebellion, be sent with *Walker's* and others, to the shades without an avenger; where his house may be broken up and rifled, and the aggressors be courted to return into their neighbourhood to be ready for further outrages, when fresh opportunities shall offer? These men who do not in their wishes coincide with the act of indemnity, mean to submit to government: they have learned to endure evil and to submit, not for wrath but for conscience sake. But they wish to have the privilege to judge for themselves of the policy of it, and whether it is an exercise of public justice and of equal regard to the lives and liberties of all obedient and loyal citizens.

By another act of the Legislature public justice is delayed, how consistently with policy and the constitution, I let others judge. The resolve to which I allude, prohibits all criminal processes for sedition and treason until after the next setting of the General Court. Thus a temporary protection is extended to those who are excluded from the act of indemnity. The hand of justice cannot reach them. These legislative acts are embraced by the Executive as a reason for reprieving and encouraging with an eventual pardon, those who are sentenced for treason by the Supreme Judicial Court. What probable mischiefs may in future arise from setting aside the decrees of the judicial department, & what insignificance and contempt will be brought upon that essential branch of our government by such universal pardons, will be matter of enquiry in some future number. I shall also notice the act suspending the collection of debts. Let me finish this number by calling the public attention to a resolve of July 7th, for expediting the collection of public taxes. A resolve in the main worthy of a legislature in the best times of our republic. It is to be wished that some future session may not be influenced by groundless complaints to set aside the operation of the beneficial clauses in that resolve. But one thing which I wish to have canvassed is, that the collectors of paper money taxes, prior to the new emission money taxes granted in 1781, be empowered and directed to receive the specie value thereof, agreeable to the scale of depreciation, in the consolidated notes of this commonwealth. Policy, justice and the constitution requires, that subjects should be equally taxed in proportion to their property. Now what policy is there in encouraging people to neglect for seven years the payment of taxes, by allowing them in the issue to pay their proportion of public burdens for one quarter of the value, by paying in securities at the nominal sum, which may be purchased at 4s6d on the pound. Is that a just? is it a constitutional mode of taxation? Do the citizens bear public burdens equally? But it will be alledged that those in arrears are poor and cannot pay. Then let the matter be examined by assessors or others, and in case of inability, let their taxes be abated, and the abatement be paid by the town. This would be just and charitable, and comport with a constitution which rejoices both in mercy and justice. But shall men of property, who are negligent, and many such there are in the predicament of that resolve, be rewarded not only with the interest of their taxes, but with three quarters of the principal, and their deficiences be made up by an assessment upon their punctual and honest countrymen? If the advocates of this act can reconcile it to the constitution or to common honesty, their

undertaking would essentially serve the public. But my countrymen when measures are taken which cannot be supported by the bill of rights and the constitution, they cannot be thought harmless in their tendency. If they suit our present humour, our avarice or our party view, they are so much the more dangerous as they form a precedent without opposition for future infringements which may injure not only our privileges but our feelings when we shall be unable to apply a remedy. When your fences are broken down your privileges are open to destruction, you are hastening to slavery, and ruin will soon be the sport of some ambitious invader. If my cautions should be regarded with attention I shall be gratified with the hopes of having rendered you an essential service in a time of danger. You cannot be too watchful in preserving your constitution. You are in no situation to obtain another government by mutual compact and agreement. You cannot too sincerely despise every application to your passions which shall be inconsistent with your justice, your constitutional freedom and patriotism. That you may scorn to be slaves and resolve to live and die free, is the wish of

NUMA.

From the Pennsylvania Herald.

The following is an original letter written by an Attorney's Clerk at Reading, to a young lady, who has favoured us with an opportunity of offering so new a style for public entertainment

My Dearest Beautifullest and most Worshipfullest,

I BEG pardon for making addresses to you in such condition, for I know may be you will not like them very well in aforesaid manner; but as you are a lady which knows wat is wat, I sincerely ope you will consider that I am a mortal man and under the failings of our nature, therefore I beseech you that you will be grateful towards me in this case, and not be affronted against me for being so corragious as to send you this presents, only that I think that I can say my thinkings better on a bence of baber, then on words by the mout, and more than that my worshipful lady you knoweft also very well that, that I am some what bachful to speake with you about thos things that wich lie so heavy on my very heart and I thomak, may be it would be so with yourself if your worshipfullneſs was I. It is already 4 mouths since I have so great a bassion for you that I always thought to have put you in notice thereof, only the aforesaid bachfullneſs and humility always laid in my way so that I never could duly perform my undertakings, but lately not very long ago somebody communicated to me y our sensiments about me, wich I think I can believe moſt certainly, that you conceives in your opinion that I have so much merit for your love as any man in this burrow, and moreover because I took mind that you often threw ships eyes at me when I goes past, I resoluted modeſtly and humbly to convey you this letter to let you know that you should have compassion on me for loving you so sincerely and truly otherwiſe my life will be void and of none effect, for I git so poor as a shad in reaping time, and my leas so thin that I can hardly pull on my stockings, and this is all effected by your occation, but I beg of you my worshipfull lady to extend your gratefullneſs and benefaction towards me, for my mind is so attach'd that I cant slip a wink a tall, and constantly dream abot your lovelineſs all night long, may be perhaps it is pessible that you think I should treſs more brilliant to be countenanc'd in your worshipfullneſs company, but I giſſ you my word and hanor that you shall not be at a loſs by the said premises, for I intend to get a perfectly new sheete of closs with all the appurtenances before I come to visit you again, but one things hinders me from to be as agreeable as some others, which is that my auld fellow want grant me the liberty to powder but this unfortune I cant prevent for it is so with sokes wich have no experience in this globe.

I must include, I requeſt wonce to recommend myſelf to the hands of your mercy, and do me the joy to inform me that you bear toward me, and I will always eternally behaſe so that you will not think that you haze not took the rong sow by the ear.

I am your worshipfullneſs,
Humble friend and servant,
who bears the moſt ſtrongeſt
Attachment for you.

LONDON, July 4.

We are enabled to inform the public,—that very little doubt remains of a part of the illuſtrious House of Orange being at this time in confinement. Diſpatches being received at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office, which mention the event.

A very alarming circumſtance is ſaid to have happened at Zutphen, and that the populace, ſupported by the Regiment of Plettenburgh, have committed exceſſive diſorders. We are impatient for further particulars.

A riot is alſo mentioned to have taken place at Helvoetſluys.

The Prince of Orange's army has taken poſt at Bilt, about one hour's march from Utrecht. It conſiſts of two thouſand five hundred men, part of whom are encamped in three hundred ſmall tents, which may be ſeen from the top of one dome of the church of Utrecht.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 28.

"The plurality in favour of the Provinces who vote for the ſupport of the Union and return of order, is re-eſtabliſhed in the Aſſembly of the States-General. Thus the triumph of treachery and corruption to render things more confuſed has not been of long duration.

"We learn from Zutphen, that ſince Sunday laſt all has been confuſion and uproar, which broke out moſt violently on Monday and Tueſday.—Upon a particular ſignal they began by breaking the windows of certain houſes and upwards of 300 dwellings were marked for deſtruction, ſome way or other. Several appeared publicly with Orange cockades in their hats in the Stadthouſe, and the military began to diſarm the Burghers: one of the latter, however, had the courage to ſhoot a dragoon for breaking his windows, but they have inſiſted upon his being executed for it; another is to be tried by the Magiſtrates this day."

From the mails which arrived yeſterday from Holland we can only diſcover, amidſt their contradictory and jarring repreſentations, that the ſtate of affairs in that diſtracted republic, is at preſent in the utmoſt confuſion, the deputies from the ſeveral provinces have received orders and counter orders to vote in a manner unknown in that aſſembly.—In ſome of the provinces, aſſemblies have been called, who elect deputies to the States General, in oppoſition to thoſe already elected. Mean time the city of Amſterdam, the mart of their commerce, partakers of all the miſeries reſulting from civil diſſentions. The moſt opulent merchants, are under the neceſſity of having guards to protect their property, not knowing how ſoon they may be devoted to the fury of a miſguided populace. Some of the States are for calling in the aſſiſtance of the King of France as a *mediator* only; and it is certain that the Engliſh, French and Pruſſian Ambaſſadors, hold frequent and long conferences together, acting from the private inſtructions of their reſpective courts. Such is the preſent ſituation of Holland.

Couriers between the courts of London and Verſailles, in conſequence of the troubles in Holland, are almoſt inceſſantly paſſing and repaſſing. No leſs than ſix French meſſengers were together in town laſt week: their uniform is ſcarlet trimmed with gold lace, with three *fleur de lis* embroidered in the place of our *greyhound*.

July 11. A letter brought by the laſt Dutch mail ſays, "That on the 7th inſt. (laſt Saturday) the Prince of Orange attacked and took the city of Wyck." No particulars are mentioned in the letter. The fact, however, is poſitively aſſerted.

July 16. The letters from Utrecht paint the deva ſtations committed by the Orange party at Middleburg in the darkeſt and deepeſt colours. Fire and ſword, they ſay, carry every thing before them. They accuſe the Stadtholder of having encouraged the ſoldiers to plunder and pillage; and go ſo far as to aſſert, that it is by his ſanction and authority that a great number *(numbre infini)* of all claſſes have been maſſacred, robbed, plundered, burnt, and drowned.

Holland, Overyſſel, and the city of Utrecht, are under the neceſſity of making vigorous efforts againſt the Prince's army. Although the places he has taken are places of little conſequence as to ſtrength, yet they are important as to poſts, and ought to rouſe the activity of thoſe who value the liberty of the republic. The capture of Wyck is likely to be followed by that of Harderwick, in Guelderland. Nothing further remains to be done in that province, which will then be entirely in the power of the Stadtholder's deſpotic meaſures, and the tyrants of Arnheim. They have then only to fall upon Utrecht, and make an invaſion on Holland.

The States of Holland, by a majority of twelve voices, have agreed to requeſt the mediation of the Court of France. The Grand Penſionary has orders to give information of this to his Excellency the Marquis de Verac, Ambaſſador of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

A letter from the Hague, July 7, ſays,—"Whatever may be the event of our preſent ſtruggles, France, which has proved herſelf the friend and faithful ally of the republican party, continues to demonſtrate the ſame generoſity; the ſame intentions, equally worthy of her power and wiſdom, in preparing openly, and with the tacit conſent of other ſtates, ſuch a force as may prevent the effuſion of blood. The fleet preparing at Breſt, would be alarming intelligence, if the deſign was not the moſt humane. Sixteen ſhips, two of which are of 110 guns, two of 80, and the reſt of 74, will be ready for the ſea in a few days. Twenty-eight more ſhips of the line are ordered to be ready in caſe they ſhould be wanted. At Toulon, a fleet of ſix ſhips is preparing; and at Rochfort three ſhips are ordered to be got ready. Theſe preparations have for their object, to reſtore liberty to the republics."

From reſpectable authority, we can inform our readers, that an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, has been ſigned between Great-Britain and Pruſſia. It paſſed the Great Seal laſt week, and was forwarded to the Continent with the greateſt expedition. This will in all probability accelerate the criſis of the tumults in Holland.

HALIFAX, Auguſt 9.

Accounts from St. John's, (New-Bruniwick) ſay, that the Indians have commenced hoſtilities on the frontiers of Canada, and that ſeveral ſoldiers of his Majeſty's 65th regiment have been killed in a ſkirmiſh with them.

NORFOLK, (Virginia) Auguſt 17.

NATURE REVERSED.

Moſt of our readers have heard of Whittington's cat; many have alſo heard of and probably ſeen Kattenſelto's moſt wonderful cat, which the doctor titles the moſt wonderful wonder of wonders; ſome too have read of the Baron Munchauſen's miraculous cat which ſuckled a partridge! The miracles to be ſure no perſon devoid of credulity will preſume to diſbelieve—but the miracle of miracles, and moſt wonderful wonder of wonders, may be ſeen at a ſtore on Mr. Woodſide's wharf—a reſpectable lady puſſ ſuckling a rat with her kittens, without ſhewing that antipathy which dame nature has hitherto invincibly manifeſted in this domeſtic animal!

FREDERICKSBURGH, Auguſt 30.

We hear from Aquia, that on Monday the 20th inſtant, the houſe of Mr. Thomas Southward was taken by a whirlwind, between one and two o'clock, and entirely demoliſhed. It carried off the furniture, no part of which has been recovered except a few pewter plates, which were found at the diſtance of three quarters of a mile from the place where the houſe ſtood. A child of Mr. Southward's was carried a conſiderable diſtance, but providentially received no material injury. It afterwards paſſed through a field of corn, which it carried away, for about 33 yards in breadth, and completely levelled the ground where it ſtood. The ground and ſtumps over which the whirlwind paſſed, it was obſerved, were very much parched. We have not heard of any further damage being done by it.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.

It is laughable, ſays a correſpondent, to obſerve the ſtrange whims and ideas of people in reſpect to the grand Convention and their proceedings. It is taken for granted by the generality that ſomething is accidentally wrong in our political machine, which a little ſkill and contrivance may at once put to rights by the magic of a few reſolves upon paper; not conſidering that the evils and conſuſions we experience have originated in a great meaſure with the people themſelves, and by them only can be eventually rectified. A long courſe of frugality, diſuſe of foreign luxuries, encouragement of induſtry, agriculture, attention to home manufactures, and a ſpirit of union and national ſobriety, can alone place us in the rank of rich and flouriſhing nations, a ſituation which we all pant for, but the price of which very few are willing to pay.

We learn from Lancaſter that the following ſingular affair, is founded on facts, and conſirmed by Dr. Huſton. On the evening of the 11th ultimo, a young man having obtained information of ſome young women, near Wright's ferry, having formed a reſolution of going in the evening to a cornfield to get ſome roaſting ears of indian corn, reſolved he would go with a white ſheet about him to repreſent a ghoſt, and have ſome fun in ſcaring them; but fatal was the conſequence to him; whether he ſaw any thing which might be permitted to chaſtiſe him for his boldneſs, or what incident fell out to craze his imagination we cannot tell, but ſo it turned out, after running through the corn-fields for ſome hours, at laſt he reached a houſe in a manner frighted beyond deſcription: he was immediately ſeized with epeleptic fits, and continued to have frequent returns of them till they put a period to his exiſtence about the middle of laſt week. Dr. Huſton who attended him ſays when he was not in theſe fits, he was always ſcared and imagined he ſaw ſomething terrible, and cried to be taken away from it.

This is an awful warning againſt all attempts to terrify women and children, from which no good conſequences will follow, but ſometimes thoſe that are very fatal.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, (N. Jerſey) Auguſt 21.

On Thurſday laſt arrived in this port, the ſchooner Reliet, Capt. Matthew Sleight, in 17 days from St. Euſtatia. By Capt. Sleight we learn, that ſix veſſels had been ſeized at St. Kitts, for carrying American produce from St. Euſtatia.—That there has been a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake at Porto-Rico, which, beſides other conſiderable damage, has ſunk the church.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

His Excellency Governor Clinton has been pleaſed to iſſue his proclamation, offering a reward of *One Thouſand Dollars* for apprehending and bringing to juſtice certain incendiaries, who have attempted to ſet fire to the city; alſo the like reward, and a full pardon to any accomplice in this nefarious buſineſs, who will diſcover the Principal or Principals.

A gentleman who favours the public with his remarks on the means of promoting federal ſentiments in the United States, makes this appeal:

"Every part of this federal empire was gained by the ſword, by diſtreſs, and ſlaughter—the land, from Georgia, to New-Hampſhire, *has drank American blood*—the blood hounds of the weſtern foreſts have torn many babes from the mother's breaſt, many wives from the arms of huſbands, ſcalped and burned them in ſlingering fires. What American can without horror, indignation and grief, reflect that a future diſunion may baſely throw under foreign dominion, *the plains of Saratoga, York-Town, or the Cowpens.* Here muſt he, I ſee every ſordid wretch hide his head, and *every brave American clap his hand to his ſword, and ſwear by the aſhes of all their fellow ſoldiers,* and by their own noble hearts, *it ſhall not be.*

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, dated Auguſt 22.

"A few days ago, a negro man (who had a wife and children in town) was ſet up for ſale; but not liking the man who appeared the moſt anxious to have him, and who was a countryman he made an objection to him and declared he would not go into the country from his wife and children.—They paid no attention to his objections, but ſoon ſold him to the country man, who immediately ſent him on board of a boat.—Soon after, they left the wharf, when the negro plunged overboard, and endeavoured to get under the boat, but was prevented, though with great difficulty, by thoſe on board, and brought into the boat again; but before they could tie him, he leaped over the ſecond time, and would have ſoon buried himſelf in the watry element, had not a boat from ſhore prevented him. When he was taken on board and tied, he ſtill perſiſted in his determined reſolution of putting an end to his life, the firſt opportunity; and probably ere this, he has fought that relief in DEATH, which LIFE, *when ſeparated from all he held dear*, could not afford him. Such are the cruelties, among innumerable others, that Africa's ſons experience on Carolina's plains, and which would make barbarity herſelf recoil to hear related.

BENNINGTON, (Vermont,) Sept. 3.

Monday laſt a daughter of Mr. Iſhabod Allen of this town, aged eleven years, was inſtantly killed with a piſtol, by her brother, who is about ſix years old. The particulars of the unhappy cataſtrophe, as related by the diſtreſſed family, the parents being abſent when the accident happened, are, that the piſtol had been loaded, extremely heavy a few evenings before, by a young man of the family, with intent to ſhoot an owl; that he laid the piſtol upon a cheſt near the chamber floor, but the little boy finding where the piſtol was laid, and having been frequently indulged in ſnapping and playing with it, found means by ſetting a chair againſt the wall and climbing upon the back of it, to get the piſtol down, unknown to the family, and went out to play with it as uſual. At the time the girl was killed ſhe was ſitting in a ſleigh box before the door, holding an infant in her arms; the whole charge of the piſtol lodged in her body juſt above her left breaſt, which put an immediate period to her exiſtence. It is ſuppoſed the boy muſt have been very near her, when the piſtol went off, as there was nearly forty ſhot holes in a ſpace but little bigger than the circumference of a dollar.

A ſolemn warning this to all parents and guardians of children not to teach them to uſe, or ever ſo much as to ſuffer them to play with ſuch weapons before they arrive to years of diſcretion.

EXETER, (New-Hampſhire) Sept. 7.

On Thurſday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a very unuſual noiſe was heard in the northeaſt by moſt people in this and ſeveral neighbouring towns. It reſembled that of a large cannon ball rolling across a chamber floor. A better idea of it may be given by comparing it to a diſcharge of field artillery, at two or three miles diſtance where the exploſions were perfectly diſtinct, but without the leaſt intermiſſion. The ſound continued nearly a minute, and was very uniform from beginning to end. It was obſerved by many people to be preceded by a flaſh, though there was no cloud in the hemiſphere from which thunder could be expected, nor did the ſound at all reſemble it, except in intenſity. The houſes were perceived to jar, but there was no motion of the earth. For ten or fifteen minutes before the noiſe, the attention of the people in the ſtreets were attracted by a very ſmall cloud of an extremely ſingular appearance, in the direction from which the ſound came. There were at the time a few ſmall clouds ſcattering over the hemiſphere, and moved towards the ſoutheaſt. But this was far below them and almoſt ſtationary. What motion it had was oppoſite to that of the others. It was long and narrow.—The ſingularity of it conſiſted in its colour, which was like that of the flames of ſulphur except one end which was white. The whole was rather ragged. It ſpread ſlowly and diſappeared after about an hour, very near the place where it was firſt diſcovered.—The flaſh of light above mentioned, ſome perſons ſtart to have iſſued from the ſame cloud. This however the writer of this paragraph cannot help doubting; for though his eyes were fixed on it for ten or twelve minutes before the noiſe was heard, yet he obſerved no light from it; and is diſpoſed to believe that the cloud as ſo found had not the leaſt connection. As ſuch noiſes in the air are rather uncommon, it is deſired that gentlemen in the neighbouring towns where this was heard will communicate their obſervations, that the curious may be informed of the extent to which this was noticed.

BOSTON, September 13.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, June 22, 1787, from that perſevering friend to America, the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, *to his friend in this town.*

"I have juſt heard that a fire has deſtroyed many houſes in Boſton.—What I feel on this occaſion you will eaſily gueſs from my attachment to the town, and its beloved citizens.—Our accounts are yet imperfect; I hope they may be exaggerated.—I know that your houſe is ſafe:—Pray let me know every particular, that may be intereſting to a heart moſt ſincerely devoted to your capital.

We have authority to aſſure the public that in the ſame letter this generous Nobleman has directed *Samuel Breck*, Eſq. to pay TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS on his account, for the relief of the poor ſufferers by the fire.

Tueſday morning arrived here, a Cutter of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, from France.—Of the diſpatches ſhe has brought we are unacquainted—it is however ſaid, the French ſquadron in this port will in conſequence ſail immediately.

Extract from a letter to the Secretary of the OHIO COMPANY.

"As it is neceſſary that the names of the military aſſociators in our Company, and the quantity of their bounty lands ſhould be known to the Agents in New-York, (previous to the 4th of October) in order properly to accommodate the buſineſs with the Board of Treaſury, you will do well by giving the information to all concerned."

Yours &c.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 8.

By accounts from a number of towns in this State, we are credibly informed, that the people are diſpoſed and determined to receive the new federal government, and it is ſaid, that a federal diſpoſition ſeems to prevail through almoſt every State.

Next Wedneſday the General Court, by adjournment, is to meet at Charleſtown, No. 4, *only one hundred miles* from this town.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 30.

We are informed, that the church at Little Compton have ſuſpended a Deacon from his office and fellowſhip with them, for tendering the preſent depreciated paper money at par in diſcharge of real ſpecie debts.—With great propriety may the words of our bleſſed Lord to the church of Epheſus be addreſſed to the church of Little Compton, "*Thou canſt not bear them that are evil, and thou haſt tried them which ſay they are apoſtles and are not, and haſt found them liars.*

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 10.

On Tueſday night of laſt week, about one o'clock, three guns were diſcharged near the dwelling-houſe of Capt. *Joſhua Healey*, in Cheſterfield, evidently with a deſign to have deprived him of his life, and to have injured his property.—One of the balls entered the houſe near the bed where he and his wife lodged; it went through ſome cloaths which hung in the room, and paſſed about eighteen inches over the bed and entered the yarn beam of a loom above five inches.—One of the guns, loaded with powder only, was diſcharged through a window into the barn—the charge moſtly ſtruck a large ſtick of timber that had lately been put up in repairing the ſtable, which prevented its lodging in a row of hay oppoſite to the window. The perſon who diſcharged it ſtood on a heap of dung adjoining to the barn (as appeared by the print of his feet the next day) in ſuch a poſition as he muſt have put the muzzle of the gun ſome way into the barn, or the charge would not have gone in the direction it did;—fortunately the late rain had been in and ſo dampened the hay which lay near the ſtick [illegible] moſt probable the barn, containing upwards of three hundred buſhels of grain, and a large quantity of flax and hay, muſt have been conſumed. The perſon who fired at Capt. Healey ſtood but about fifteen or twenty feet diſtant from where he ſlept. What become of the contents of the third gun, & what effect it had, is not yet diſcovered. Capt. Healey's horſes were taken out of his paſture by the party, as they were found about one mile from his houſe next morning—this was done probably to prevent an immediate purſuit.—It is hinted by ſome, who have been unfriendly to government, that the above event took place partly in conſequence of Capt. Healey's zeal in ſupport of government, and partly in conſequence of his having commenced a civil action for damages he ſuſtained laſt winter by the mob. Threats are circulating, that if he does not withdraw his action before the ſetting of the Supreme Court at Springfield, he will be deprived the privilege of proſecuting the ſuit himſelf. Heavens! What are we coming to? Is a man to be aſſaſſinated, and his dear gained earnings of a ſummer to be conſumed to aſhes, for ſeeking redreſs of an injury in a legal and conſtitutional way? Are the lives and property of the good citizens in the commonwealth to be thus wantonly ſported with? Alas! they are, where will the miſchief end? Invaſions of the lives of men and the rights of property in this way, are in their nature undiſcoverable, and therefore beyond the reach of the civil magiſtrate. The only barrier then to ſtop the evil in this kind, would be that which is dictated by the firſt law of nature. It, for inſtance, the life of a man is taken in this manner, merely on account of his loyalty or diſloyalty, and one of oppoſite character is ſuppoſed to have perpetrated the crime, will not thoſe of the ſame ſentiments with the perſon ſlain have juſt reaſon to ſuſpect their own danger, or be diſpoſed to avenge the blood of their friend, and purſue the ſame ſavage line of conduct. May the kind hand of Heaven interpoſe and prevent thoſe ſcenes of ſecret ſlaughter and depredation, which muſt be the unavoidable conſequents.

A gentleman from Boſton, who arrived in town yeſterday, informs, that the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth have thought fit to diſmiſs the troops, ſtationed in the county of Berkſhire, under the command of Col. Wm. Lyman, from further ſervice.

We learn, that the hon. Oliver Elſworth, eſquire, has returned to his ſeat at Windſor, Connecticut, from attending the auguſt aſſembly of the ſtates at Philadelphia; but nothing has yet tranſpired.

The Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, have been pleaſed to grant a full and free pardon to the ſix unhappy perſons under ſentence of death for treaſon.

DIED, laſt Sunday, at Weſtfield, Mrs. *Rachel Atwater*, the amiable conſort of the Rev. *Noah Atwater*, of that town, in the 35th year of her age.—She was particularly endeared to her friends and acquaintance by her piety and good ſenſe.—In her is loſt a diſtinguiſhed pattern of female manners.

☞ *BY a law of this Commonwealth, paſſed June 2d, 1785, there is a Duty of Six Shillings laid upon all Deeds made after the firſt day of Auguſt 1785, unleſs recorded within ſix months after being made—and a duty of One Shilling only upon all other Deeds made as well before as after the aforeſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt 1785. The ſaid duties to be paid to the Regiſter for the uſe of the Commonwealth.*

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of THOMAS COCHRAN, late of Colrain, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement to the ſubſcribers, as ſoon as may be. And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

JAMES BELL, } Execs.
JAMES STEWART, } tors.

Colrain, Sept. 11, 1787.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſtant, a Sorrel MARE, two or three years old, a blaze in her face, no hind ſhoes, a ſcar on her off buttock, paces and trots, is not thoroughly broke. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

AMAZIAH COLE.

Cheſterfield, Sept. 2, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH, hath eloped from my bed and board. This is to forbid all perſons truſting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts ſhe may contract after this date.

JOSIAH FARTON.

Granby, Sept. 27, 1787.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the Gentlemen of the POLITICAL FACULTY in this Commonwealth.

THE times are hard, money is scarce, and the Commonwealth seems to be perplexed and embarrassed, is the general cry at this day.—— If this is in fact the case, it is the duty of every skillful citizens of the community, carefully to enquire into the cause of this calamity: and prescribe some method for a remedy.—That this politic body is distempered is sure: but what part is most infected is difficult to determine; as our political physician as are various in their opinions, scarce two of them perfectly agree in any one point: yet nearly all allow there is great obstructions in divers parts of the body; which is allowed generally proceed from a previous relaxation. And from whence proceeds this relaxation? It is for want of sufficient exercise? or is it occasioned by great discharges of the effluviums?—or by disordered imagination? or by too deliberate a habit? or by a destructive regimen. Sure there must be some natural cause; and I could wish our able phisicians would carefully and speedily enquire into the rise and nature of this troublesome disease and prescribe some method that shall be for the health of our political fabric. The constitution of the patient, in my opinion, is not so impaired as to be desperate; yet it requires some speedy help, which if I may be allowed to judge, may better be effected by a proper and well regulated regimen, than by the use of medicine, as the state of the body is in a most critical situation by complicated disorders.—For should laxatives be applied it may throw it into a consumption.—And should astringents be used, there is danger of convulsions: either of which will most certainly terminate in the utter ruin of our democratical fabric. The unequal vibration of the pulse betoken a fever tending to a delirium: and should this be the case we have great reason to dread the consequence: for, should a settled fever seize this weak relaxed fabric, we have little reason to hope for a favourable crisis. However as long as there is life there is hope; and there is life and we may reasonably hope there is yet strength of nature sufficient to throw off the disorder, if the be properly, and timely assisted. Were the nature of the disease perfectly known, the cure might doubtless be effected: but so long as the physicians are so various in their opinions, we have little reason to look for a perfect cure. If the disorder be constitutional it must be difficult to effect a remedy: but if it is occasioned by too delicate a habit, and improper regimen, I think it might with little difficulty be eradicated. I am most of opinion the latter is the main difficulty; for by what I can gather from the symptoms and the progress of the disorder, it first proceeded from obstructions of the fluids, occasioned by too delicate a habit, whereby one part of the body was disordered by a surplusage of juices, while the other suffered for want of a sufficiency, by which means the equilibrium was destroyed, and the whole body thrown into convulsions: in this case it might be necessary to apply a little drastics: but as there is no appearance of convulsions at present, I could recommend gentle emoluments and a different regimen. Let the patient take nothing that tends greatly to relax or astringe: but let the food be solid, wholesome and used with temperance; let the exercise be frequent but not too hard; and in a special manner, let all the faculties of the body bare their equal proportion. Were these directions strictly attended to, I am much of opinion it would in a great measure restore the health of our languishing democracy: but so long as one part of the body is relaxed, the other astringed, one part performs an office that naturally belongs to another, the whole fabrick must certainly mourn: and nothing can effect a cure of this malady, but a free and uninterrupted circulation through the whole mass, by this means the parts assist, strengthen and invigorate each other, and thereby render the body capable of discharging those corrosive humours, that destract the democratical machine. But as I am not a professor of political physic, I would not wish to be thought to dictate, and ask pardon for detaining you with my imperfect opinion: yet I could wish to impress it upon the minds of the gentlemen of the political faculty, seriously to enquire into the nature of this dangerous malady and put forth your most potent exertions to restore the health of our democratical constitution. Use such means as ye think will be efficacious, and for the general benefit, however painful it may be to some capital members of the body.e And now gentlemen for mercy sake and for the sake of every member of this body think, and think seriously upon the matter; let not sinister and selfish motives warp you, from your honest judgment; and I make no doubt there is skill sufficient in your medicinal society, to give strength and vigour to those now withering limbs; to inspire the head and warm the heart; to set to rights those dislocated joints which were misplaced by the convulsions; and finally to diffuse universal health and vigour through the whole democratical machine.

GODFREY.

GINSENG.

WANTED a quantity of good and well dried GINSENG, for which Two Shillings per pound will be given, in any kind of goods, if cured agreeable to the following directions, viz. Immediately after digging, wash the roots perfectly clean, at the same time sever the small branches from the main root—this done, string the roots in as small bunches as convenient, hang them in an upper room, otherwise out of the sun, where there is a free circulation of air, until they are perfectly dried.—By attending to these directions, it will be found, that the roots not only appear of a brighter complection, but in a great measure retain their size and weight.

WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. Said Moore has most kinds of West-India GOODS, by wholesale,—also, all kinds of NAILS by the cask—8 by 6 and 7 by 9 GLASS by the box.

Greenfield, August 13, 1787.

Flax-Seed,

TAKEN by SETH & DANIEL WRIGHT, at their store in Northampton, for which the highest price will be given in ready pay, one half in Cash, the other in English or West-India Goods ——They also continue to pay the above mentioned Goods for BUTTER.

August 29, 1787.

WHEREAS *John Chester Williams*, Esq. of Hadley, some time since, assigned and made over to Messrs. *Eleazer Miller, jun. John Brown, and Daniel Phœnix*, of New-York, Merchants, all his bonds, notes of hand, and book debts and the same are now lodged with the subscribers for settlement—All persons therefore indebted to the said Williams, by bonds, notes of hand or on book, are desired forthwith to renew their obligations and settle their accounts, or they will be immediately lodged with an Attorney to be sued.

BENJ. PRESCOTT. } Attornies to the said
SAMU. DEXTER. } Miller, Broom and Phœnix.

Northampton, August 1, 1787.

ALL Persons indebted the subscriber by Note or on Book, are requested to pay the same without loss of time,—and such as remain unsettled will be put in suit previous to next term.

BENJ. DAVENPORT.

Hadley, Sept. 5, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, owned and

occupied by the subscriber, lying in Chesterfield, about one hundred rods from the centre, and on the public road, well situate for trade, and is an excellent place for a tanner, who is much wanted; the buildings thereon are good and commodious—it contains about 80 acres, including a good orchard;—the out lands may be had with or without said farm.—Said Farm may be purchased cheap and, and the terms of payment made easy.

BENJAMIN TUPPER.

N. B. Those who have, or wish to become adventurers in the Ohio Company, are informed, that their subscription money must be paid before the first of October next, as a neglect will be greatly to their disadvantage.

Sept. 5, 1787.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH ROOT, Esq. late of Montague deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement with the subscribers, administrators on said estate. And all persons having claims on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for adjustment, to

Elisha Root,
Martin Root.

Montague, August 29, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of RODIAT STEWARD, late of Montague, deceased, represented insolvent, and four months longer being allowed for the creditors to said estate to bring in their accounts; Hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on the first Mondays in October and November next, at the dwelling-house of Capt. Caleb Kingsley, in said Montague, from one to five o'clock P. M.

Reuben Scott,
Moses Severence,
Samuel Smead.

Montague, August 29, 1787.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 10th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Peter Clapp, innholder in Southampton, agreeable to an order of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Hampshire, so much of the real ESTATE of Timothy Clapp, late of Southampton, deceased, as will produce the sum of Ninety-three Pounds, consisting of one fifth part of a Grist-Mill and Saw-Mill, and Land in Westfield to make up the remainder of said sum.

TIMOTHY CLAPP, Administrator.

Southampton, September 4, 1787.

*** *WANTED, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Land lying in Charlemont, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for 1785 and 1786, as follows, viz.

Joseph Wilder, guardian to John Leek, 11. 8d. 6f. Thompson Maxwell, 1l. 10f. 3d. Jonathan Wand, 1l. 2f. David Hillhouse, 15f. 2d. The heirs of Jonathan Bodman, 6f. 5d. John Beacon, 19f. 9d. ——— Brewer, 6f. 2d. Joseph Baker, 16f. 6d. David Dare, 3f. 3d. Elihu Fieldall 9f. 2d. ——— Cunningham, 1l. 9f. Jonathan Carter, 8d. The heirs of David Baldwin, 5f. 7d. James Dancy, 2l. 5d. Jonathan Lovell, 7d. Azariah Dickinson, 2f. 3d. Benjamin Clark, 2od. Stephen Minot, 20d. Ephraim White, 8f. 7d. Baldwin's farm, 12d. Deborah Carter, 8d. Lot No. 4, 2l. 5d.

Unless said taxes, together with costs arising, are discharged on or before the 6th day of November next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, as will satisfy the same, at the house of Col. Othniel Taylor, innholder in Charlemont. The sale to begin at nine o'clock A. M. precisely.

BENJAMIN BECORS, Collector.

August 29, 1787.

Breck, Shepard and Clarke,

INFORM their customers and others, that they have now on hand, at their Store, east of the Court-house in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or most kinds of Country Produce.

They want a quantity of FLAX-SEED and BUTTER—for the first of which articles, they will pay part in Cash and part in Goods at cash price.

N. B. They have a number of RUM CASKS to sell exceeding cheap.

Sept. 9th, 1787.

Eleazer & Wm. Porter,

HAVE removed to the opposite side of the street—where they have for sale their usual assortment of English and West-India

GOODS.

A general Assortment of

Drugs and Medicines.

ALSO,

Bar-Iron—Iron in bolts—Hollow Ware—Nails—Glass, and Cotton Wool.

They would likewise inform their customers & the public, that they have just received a large assortment of Glass and Crockery WARE, which they are persuaded, they can afford as cheap as can be purchased in the county.

Wheat, rye, Indian corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, flax-seed and butter, will be received in payment for any of the above articles.

Hadley, September 12, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Samuel Goodman*, late of South-Hadley, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. And all persons having claims on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for adjustment: we hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of widow Huldah Goodman, in said South-Hadley, on the first Mondays of October, November and December next.

JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.
HULDAH GOODMAN, Administratrix.

South-Hadley, Sept. 7, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in Hatfield-Equivalent, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots, herein after mentioned, are taxed in a State tax for 1787 and 1788, and in a town tax for 1788, as follows viz.

No.	lots.	acres.	First Division. State tax 1787.			Ditto 1788.			Town 1788.		
			l.	d.	q.	l.	d.	q.	l.	d.	q.
6	111		5	10	0						
14			0	7	2	0	8	2	0	3	
18	119		0	7	2	w.					
21	24		0	7	3	0	8	1	0	3	0
23	7		0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	0
33	46		1	8	0	1	10	0	0	8	0
73	23		0	10	0	0	11	0	0	4	0
76	80		3	4	0	0	11	0	1	0	0
78	54		2	0	0	w.					
79	51		0	10	0	0	11	0	0	4	0
80	23		0	10	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
81	63		2	5	0	0	9	0	1	0	0
			Second Division.								
23	45		1	10	2	2	0	2	0	9	0
24	104								1	9	0
26	105		8	6	2	3	11	3	3	5	0
32	64		2	8	2	2	12	3	1	1	3
39	24		0	10	0	0	11	0	w.	4	0

Unless the above taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the 4th of October next, so much of the above land will then be sold at Public Vendue, as will pay said taxes, together with necessary charges. Said Vendue will be at the house of Joshua Shaw, innholder in Plainfield, at nine o'clock in the morning, and will be continued from day to day till the whole is completed.

ANDREW COOK, Collector.

Plainfield, Sept. 10, 1787.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c.

given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing Office in Northampton.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER X.

AND no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the Legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this Commonwealth, who shall, in due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment."

Const. chap. vi. ii.

It is a delicate question to determine in all cases, how far a man in office may go in displaying liberality to his constituents and not disqualify himself for his trust. Should a representative after his election tell the people that he will give to them a certain part of the reward to which he shall be entitled for his services the present year, by the laws of the commonwealth; his generosity it is plain, cannot be considered as an act of corruption for obtaining his present trust, which he received before he made known his intention to bestow a gift upon his constituents: but whether it may not be so circumstanced as to be justly viewed as a largess to procure votes at a future day, is a question not so easily decided. If it should so happen that in a due course of law, his conduct should be judged to have this construction, the constitution effectually bars against his being admitted to hold his seat upon such corrupt choice.

Avaricious people, and men ignorant of the just rewards of public service, are apt to make complaint of too high salaries and wages given to officers of government. If such complaint be in any instance righteously founded, it becomes the duty of every member of the legislature to do his influence in his place to have it removed: when it can be done without infringement upon the constitution and on the independence of the office affected by it. But when a person knows from his own experience, and the opportunity he has had to establish a right judgment, that the emoluments of the place to which he has the honour to be elected, are no more than adequate to the discharge of his necessary expences and a decent support of the dignity of his station: for him to abate any part of what the laws of the commonwealth make his right, is to give his own property to gratify avarice and the mistaken uneasiness of ignorance. And what is the return that is to be made to such generosity? Shall not the men meanly gratified by it hold themselves obliged to make acknowledgment to their liberal friend, by giving him their votes at a future election; at least in preference to any other person, whose strict regard to justice and the support of the laws will not allow them to expect any such return for the favour of being chosen to office? It has always been considered that actions have meaning, as well as words. When one man gives in particular circumstances and others receive, an intention may be as clearly understood as if a formal contract had been entered. An abatement of salary or wages, made in condescension to the clamours of people against the statement of the laws, is a profession of a particularly benevolent regard to them, more than is to be expected of the generality of men in office: as if the person offering the gratuity should say to his electors, *Gentlemen of narrow sentiments and avaricious feelings! you find your account in choosing me to be your representatives: I am ready to meet your wishes, in giving you a saving of money; which you may in vain expect from the lower or from any ordinary men should be in the chair of your choice.*

It is easy for any person, when he chooses to make a gratuity of a part of the emoluments of his office or place to his constituents, to say to them, *He hopes that it will not be considered as a precedent to affect any successor in office:* And with equal freedom they may echo, *they would not wish it to have such operation.* But is it possible for any form of words to prevent the influence of such action at a future election; especially as persons voting, that are of narrow minds, if not on the person that shall be chosen by them? The question is very natural to be asked when such gratuity is offered, in what light is it to be considered in relation to the constitution and laws by which he becomes entitled to a larger reward for his services than he chooses to take? Are the laws unequal in assigning excessive emoluments to his place: or would he be thought to have a mind generous beyond what is common to men in his situation; and particularly condescending to the unreasonable uneasinesses of avaricious and dissatisfied people: Men are not needed in office to support laws that are confessedly not righteous and good: and laws that are such do not need any pecuniary offerings to qualify them for the approbation of the citizens. And as to uncommon pretences to generosity, they are always to be suspected when not attended with a strict practice of justice, and propriety of conduct. If a man emulates his gifts so as to make a show of regard to the people, away fitted to purchase popular applause; but makes no spirited exertions to do public right, and maintain the credit and honesty of the commonwealth; charity itself must act without discernment or consideration to thank any evidences given of merciful regard to the poor.

At a time like the present, if it be a man's highest *ambition, in such manner, to merit the approbation of his fellow citizens,* as to secure their confidence, and be a pleasing object of their notice, and to attain that end he must do it, he do something that will manifest it to be *his highest pleasure to meet the wishes of the people.* Too many are the instances of neglect, shown to men of unimpeached character, to admit a rational expectation of being annually elected to any important trust, merely on account of able faithful and upright services. Improof of this, the non-election of a late chief magistrate, to a continuance in his trust, at a critical time, after a distinguished course of wise and decided conduct, during the difficulties of his last administration, is an example of a thousand. To representatives, dependent on an annual election, whose first care is to continue in place, such events are a *memento* to do some act especially gratifying to their constituents to support their votes on a future doubtful day: yet, they must manage with caution lest they spoil all by coming within the disqualifying act of the constitution. But luckily for their purpose, indirect purchases are the most easy and successful bargains. The people are not prepared by a habit of corruption to be bought by a bribe directly offered. The gift must be presented under cover, or it will not be accepted. And the price will make the largest purchase which falls in most naturally with their inclination, without betraying its design. *Three hundred pounds* addressed to the prejudices of persons dissatisfied at paying taxes to support government, and tendered in token of patriotism and sensibility of the burdens of the people, though not more than six fifths of a farthing to a poll, might be expected to procure a vote from more persons than would be bought by any sum offered under the notion of a bribe.

So many are the avenues to corrupt hearts that politicians skilled in arts of bribery, but ignorant of the power of honest principles, have boasted that there is no man but has his price provided it be offered him in a manner that will attract his attention and not alarm his conscience or his pride. In an infant country, not much tried in artifices of corruption it is not to be expected that a sentiment so debasing to mankind should obtain belief. But the use made of it in most antiquated kingdoms should be a caution to freemen in a young republic to watch against the seeds and first growth of an evil which when matured and prevalent fatally poisons all the streams of liberty. It is not enough to detect and disappoint direct acts of bribery; whatever partakes of its nature or leads to it, should be discountenanced and frowned upon as threatening to the commonwealth. Not only should persons unconstitutionally chosen to place be denied the honours at their election; but all indirect attempts to purchase votes by a mean condescention to the prejudices and wicked complaints of weak and designing men, should be counteracted by a manly regard to principles of honesty and dignity of conduct that no successful intrigue obtain the force of a precedent, and no base sacrifice to the wishes of avaricious and designing men, be a degrading but necessary qualification of a candidate for office.

These observations are made upon general principles and facts. Any particular instance of conduct to which they will not apply ought not to be considered as censured by them. Possibly the late donation of his excellency to the commonwealth, which was accepted by the Legislature in *the embarrassed situation of this state* will be thought to merit, not only exemption from censure, but approbation and grateful acknowledgment. It is published as an extraordinary benevolent act. "The following generous offer of *Three hundred pounds.*" And confident of its universal good acceptance the publisher observes, "If any new proof was requisite to fix his Excellency's character as a friend to the people, this disinterested favour would inevitably have that effect."

To look understandingly upon this dazzling action of generosity the view of it must be extended to all its important attendants. It must be remembered what clamours have been raised by designing men against the salary of the governor, as being too high; and how far the people of them had influence in producing the rebellion of the last year: in what manner the General Court condescended to the popular cry to make an act for reducing it from eleven to eight hundred pounds: but were frustrated in their attempt by the governor's objecting to the bill that it was unconstitutional; and had his firmness of conduct disapproved and condemned by being left out of office the first opportunity that offered: to whose place the present governor succeeded, by the voice of a large majority of the people. What could be a more plain declaration that they expected a different conduct in his excellency *to meet their wishes?* A new general court being convened the same object the governor's salary presently engaged their notice. In this situation his excellency *to prevent a decision on a subject, the constitutionality of which must,* he thought, *in its nature, be attended with some uncertainty,* made an unsolicited offer of the part of his salary for the present year, which some at least seemed determined to have taken from it in future years: for the Legislature *do not* claim the right to diminish it for the term he is chosen to office. What more cautious step could he have taken, to avoid being led into the embarrassed situation of his predecessor, which might perhaps have the like unhappy effect to leave him out of the chair? Could he with an indifferent eye look on and see an article of the constitution subjected to doubted decision, respecting the office with which there is a prospect that by condescending to please the people he may be dignified for a number of years? In so nice a juncture, it must be acknowledged, he consulted his own preservation in the esteem and confidence of his constituents, to parry off the blow aimed at his office, by seeming to yield, to the wishes of the people, of fering a diminution of his salary for the present, still the popular blaze shall cease to flash against it, rather than to hazard another legislative discussion of the constitutional question concerning it. If the measure proceed, and the matter continue quiet till he shall be again elected to his office, another year he may take the whole salary or relinquish any part of it as shall then appear convenient. And who can tell but that a little time for reflection will give opportunity for people to become satisfied that the grant which was coolly and deliberately made of eleven hundred pounds is no more than adequate to the expences and dignity of his important office? How far the general court will think themselves obliged by accepting his favour, not to resume the question, is indeed uncertain. In their reply they say, "This decision without doubt will claim the attention of the Legislature when they shall think expedient." But can they think it expedient during the present year after having accepted a gratuity offered on the express condition, *to prevent a decision on the subject.*

All men are not alike affected by the attractions of a dignified station. He that possesses an honest independency of spirit is above using low arts to secure himself in a post of honour. If chosen to a public trust he acts faithfully as a minister of God, and a servant of the people only for their good. And when he cannot have their esteem in practising just and honest politics, he will not seek it by deviating from the path of his duty. To flatter them in their ill-grounded complaints, to gratify their prejudices of ignorance and avarice, and to relinquish any part of the righteous rewards of his services, are steps in the road to popularity that his soul abhors. Honour is not so much the idol of his heart as to persuade him to sell the purity and quiet of his mind to buy him a seat in the administration of government.

NUMA.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

So I returned and considered the oppression that was done under the sun: and beheld the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter: and on the side of their oppressors there was power; but they had no comforter.

The royal Preacher.

MR. PRINTER,

WITH genuine sensibility I have long observed in the generality of the publications on political subjects which have appeared in your paper; and especially those which seem to have been the production of the greatest learning and ability. The grand burden of complaint, is the supposed too great lenity and indulgence which the law has, in some instances, afforded to the poorer and more indigent part of the community; or such as labour under the infelicity to be in debt. The evils of debtors seem to be considered indiscriminately as a vile and worthless part of the species, and as unworthy of the countenance or protection of the laws, and ranked with the most unprincipled and abandoned of the human race. Hence in characterising the late insurgents against the government, it has been frequent to describe them as men of no principle or of desperate fortunes, as the phrase is; as if all men who are in debt, by whatever means they were reduced to such an unhappy situation, were to be, *ipso facto*, considered as men void of honesty, enemies to good government, and stigmatised as persons of the most infamous character; and instead of pity and commiseration under their misfortunes, deserving of nothing but to be loaded with insult and reproach: though it is a notorious fact that multitudes of these unhappy sufferers were involved in their present difficulties by public and private fraud, or violence, practised under the sanction of law, or by purely providential and unavoidable misfortunes. Hence the tender act, so called, is considered as particularly obnoxious to censure on account of its superabundant lenity to the *wretched culprits called debtors*, as it secures their property, if they have any, from being taken and sold to the highest bidder; or in other words, for one tenth part of the value; and their bodies from rotting in jail, on condition that they shall under oath exhibit all their property, both real and personal, to the choice of the debtor; and thereby put it out of his power for a debt of 50l. to ruin an estate of 500l as may very supposedly be the case in *many* instances. And is this too mighty a boon? too liberal an indulgence? too exuberant an act of grace, to the unhappy debtor, who is willing to resign up his property to satisfy the demand of his creditor, at the real and just value? Will nothing satisfy these mild advocates for justice, but five or ten sold the value of the debt? or that the body of the debtor should be arrested and cast into prison, and thereby his innocent family be reduced to starving and distress, by being deprived of his labour and care necessary for their support, till such time as he shall be endowed with a creative or supernatural power, whereby to produce gold coin for the discharge of his debt? And that though he be a person of never so fair a character for probity and integrity, and though his present involved circumstances may be entirely owing to unavoidable misfortunes, or the fraud and injustice of others, or the violation of the public faith? For I must beg leave to suppose, that honesty and misfortune are not incompatible; or that every man who has had the unhappiness to be robbed, plundered or defrauded of his substance, either with or without the countenance of law, whereby he is reduced to difficulties and involved in debt, is not thereby proved to be a knave. And on the other hand, it is also my humble opinion, that there is such a thing as preserverous wickedness; or that men of property, that is, men of large fortunes, and men of probity and honesty, are not phrases of the same import.

A writer of a periodical paper in the Hampshire Gazette, entitled, Political and Moral Entertainment, signed NUMA, No. 6, seems to discover not a little pain on account of the temporary bar which the legislature have laid in the way, of crowding the jails with multitudes of debtors. He observes, that "In the general opinion it is become dangerous to suffer justice to have its full operation. And that it must be disguised and restrained to prevent its ruining debtors, and crowding them in multitudes into jails." Thus it seems that the full operation of justice, for which Numa manifests so hankering an appetite, is that by which the jails may be crowded with ruined debtors! It does not come up to his idea of justice, that the debt should be paid in full value; but the debtor must be ruined, that justice may have its full opperation, and his body crowded into jail. That justice requires the payment of honest debts, where ability is not wanting, is what no honest man will deny. But that it requires or ever allows the imprisonment of the debtor, who is willing but wants ability to pay his debts, (however the practice may be sanctified by custom or law) is an idea I have yet to learn. I can conceive of but two cases in which justice requires or warrants the imprisonment of a debtor for debt—one is, when the debtor chooses voluntarily to surrender his body rather than his property,—the other, when there is sufficient proof that the debtor is possessed of property, whereby he might pay his debt, but secrets or withholds it with a view to defraud his creditor of his due. But to imprison a debtor, who is either destitute of property for the payment of his debts, or who, though destitute of cash and unable to procure it, yet tenders valuable property for that purpose is, I scruple not to say, repugnant to every idea of justice that deserves the name. If thou hast nothing to pay, says the wise and inspired king of Israel, why should he take away thy bed from under thee? Plainly implying that it would be unreasonable and injurious for a creditor to take away the necessaries of life from his debtor. And the debtor is supposed to have nothing wherewith to pay his debt, notwithstanding he hath a bed, and by parity of reason, other things equally necessary. And it would be injurious for a creditor to take from his debtor the necessaries of life, such as a bed, &c.—how much more so to take his body and confine it in jail, when he has nothing to pay, or was willing to pay in what he had. It is conclusive arguing from the less to the greater. This gentleman has introduced a number of texts of scripture, containing cautions against partiality; even towards the poor in matters of judgment, or in the judicial decision of controversies: such as "Thou shalt not respect the person of the poor," and "thou shalt not countenance a poor man in his cause," &c. If by these and other passages of holy writ, which this author hath adduced, he means to prove (as he evidently does) that it is unlawful and unjust for legislators to make such provision by law, that the property of the debtor should not be taken by the creditor in payment of debts, below the real value of it, or that the body of the debtor should not be confined in jail, either when he tenders property, being unable to obtain cash, or when destitute of either, he labours under an egregious mistake, and hath his proof yet to seek: and I should advise him not to seek it in the sacred scriptures, the unerring standard of truth and justice, lest peradventure he seek it where it is not to be found. Our Lord hath plainly taught us the unlawfulness of fining men to the law and casting them into prison for debt, when the neglect of payment proceeded not from the want of will, but ability, in the parable of the servant who took his fellow servant by the throat, who owed him an hundred pence, and cast him into prison. Upon which our Lord informs us, that the lord of that servant was wroth, and delivered him to the tormentors. Do not rich men oppress you, (says St. James) and hale you before the judgment seat? that is, sue you to the law, which is here called oppression: doubtless in cases where the debtor is willing, but wants ability to pay his debts; which is no less evidently oppression, than to punish persons for the neglect or non-performances of any other services which they were naturally unable to perform; or for the performance of which they labour under an absolute impossibility. I wish to be informed by this advocate for the full opperation of justice, whereby debtors may be ruined and the jails crowded: wherein consists the difference, in point of justice and morality, between the legislature's enjoining it upon a man, under a fine or imprisonment, to overturn a mountain, or walk upon the water; and obliging him under the same penalty to pay a sum of money which he neither hath nor can procure? And especially if his present inability is in consequence of unavoidable misfortune, or public or private injustice?

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

LONDON, July 19.

The mail from Holland contains no other matter of much interest, than a memoir presented to their High Mightinesses by the Ambassador of the King of Prussia. The following is a translation of the paragraph as it stands in the Amsterdam Gazette.

HAGUE, 11th July.

The Baron de Thulmeyer, Envoy extraordinary from his Prussian Majesty, arrived yesterday evening from Nimeguen.—He found a courier from Berlin, who brought him dispatches. His Excellency had a conference with the Grand Pensionary of Holland, and other of the ministers of state; at the end of which the Grand Pensionary, entering the Assembly of the States, laid on their table the following memoir:

Noble, High, and Mighty Lords,

"The King cannot hear, but with the greatest emotion, of the insult committed near Schoonhoven, on the person of his august sister, who, from the most salutary motives, was going to the Hague. Her Royal Highness, retarded in her journey, was surrounded by guards, and even bodies of armed men were placed in her apartment. It is by the express order of his Prussian Majesty, that the under-signed, his Envoy extraordinary, has the honour to address your Noble and High Mightinesses to insist, in the most urgent and peremptory manner, on a speedy and public satisfaction for this injury, and on the punishment of those who committed it. He is impressed with the resolutions of his Ministers shall make on the Sovereign Assembly of Holland. His Majesty will judge by the result of the deliberations of your Noble and High Mightinesses on this subject, at what price you value his friendship and good offices.

DE THULMEYER.

Hague, 16th July 1787.

July 21. It is confidently asserted, that his Prussian Majesty has given orders for the immediate march of 60,000 troops into the Dutchy of Cleves. This step will more effectually serve the cause of the Stadtholder, than the most spirited memorials.

By a gentleman who returned yesterday from Lisle, in Flanders, we learn, that 12 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders, were on the march from that Garrison, when our correspondent left that city: and that 3000 men were in hourly expectation of receiving orders to march. It was rumoured that this force was to assist the Patriots of Holland.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.

An old inhabitant of this city remarks, that all the necessaries and conveniences of life, have returned to the price at which they were current before the revolution, except in the article of house-rent. Provisions were never cheaper than at present, and wood, taken upon an average, has not been sold at a lower rate for the last twenty years. The landlord alone preserves in exacting those exorbitant profits, which make not the least of the evils introduced by the transient adventurers, who flocked hither at the close of the war. But the folly carries its punishment along with it; and every label which announces as "this house to be let," may be fairly considered as a mark both of the owner's obstinacy & mortification.

The comet, says a correspondent, which the European Astronomers have declared will be visible to the inhabitants of this globe in the present year, made its appearance in 1532 and in 1661, its period being 129 years, will in all probability be seen again either near the close of the year 1789, or in the beginning of the year 1790, and not before.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

We learn from Philadelphia, by good authority, that it was confidentially affected there, that Governor Randolph, now in the Convention had received information, that the inhabitants of several of the interiour and central counties in Virginia, had taken up arms and stopped the proceedings of the Courts of Justice.

Sept. 19. By advice from the Western Country, we learn, that in consequence of the depredations committed by a party under the command of Col. Robertson, who went against the Chickamauga tribe the latter end of June last—a large body of Creek Indians, consisting of about 400 foot and 300 horse, appeared on Cumberland river, about three weeks ago, and cut off upwards of 70 families belonging to the Cumberland settlement.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated August 10.

"We have now to deplore the fate of our friends in the Cumberland settlement, by an express just from thence we are informed that 43 families are murdered, and that a large body of Indians are in the country, cutting down the fields of corn, destroying flocks of cattle and horses, and it is to be feared the badly fortified garrisons can hardly hold out until relief arrives. It is expected 500 men will march from this country in a few days; they are to proceed rapidly on horseback."

PORTLAND, September 12.

An ADDRESS of a Convention held at Portland, on Wednesday the 5th day of September, 1787, by adjournment—to consider of the expediency of the Three Counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln being formed into a Separate Government—to the Inhabitants of said counties—

Friends and Brethren,

THE public good is an object of the greatest importance to every society; and deserves the attention of the society in general, and of the members who compose it, in particular. For upon the general weal depends the interest and happiness of every individual.—Upon this principle, have a Convention of the Three Eastern Counties proceeded, from time to time; and have written to, and addressed you accordingly.

Last *January* the Convention put into the hands of a Committee a petition to the General Court praying for their consent, that a separate government might be erected, including the three counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln. This they did upon the principle of such a separation's being — *effectual* to defeat these *premeditated* intentions.—The English fleet is in good order; cruising frigates and some ships are constantly out, observing. Little is said of land forces. On the 14th and 15th of July, from the Dorset, at Paris from, Berlin, and from Stockholm, dispatches were received at Lord Carmarthen's office, and immediately sent to the King, at Windsor.—Accounts from Copenhagen mention military and naval preparations, and the general idea is, that the court of Denmark intends to be active in favour of the Prince of Orange.

The movements of the Turks and Russians bespeak *war*; the Russians have no less than 130,000 men on the frontiers of the Turkish empire. The affairs in Egypt remain unsettled.

Saturday last, the squadron of his Most Christian Majesty, under the command of Viscount Beaumont, took its departure from this port—its destination is a profound secret.

Thursday, the 25th day of October next, is the time fixed by the Supreme Executive, for the execution of John Shean, for the crime of burglary.

NEWPORT, Rhode-Island, September 13.

Anticipations for May, 1788.

Yesterday the hon. Assembly were organized and entered on the various business before them.—Unbiassed by the factions of party, free from prejudices and enemies of the folly, fraud, and injustice, their whole view seems to comprise the system of good government.—The country and the mercantile interest are again happily reunited; no longer distrusting jealousies and low finesse disturb our little State: public and private credit rises from its ashes, and industry again displays her stores of wealth.

A committee is appointed to make report of all acts or parts of acts that may be repugnant to public faith and private justice, in order that they may be expunged from the records, and the minutes burnt, that no precedent for fraud and injustice under sanction of law shall ever be adduced.

A general pardon is granted to all fraudulent tenderers, on condition of their making full payments with interest of all demands existing against them at the time of their tender; otherwise they are to be proceeded against on the statute of fraud and punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

The total suppressing of all paper money hath relieved the farmer and merchant from the sensible evils of a medium and no medium.

It is confidently reported that several late leading characters waited on his Excellency our Governor, to exculpate themselves from the many evils brought on us, that their conduct was error in judgment, rather than perverseness of heart—they besought his protection and proferred him their services as honest citizens.—His Excellency, with the dignity of an honest magistrate, told them their conduct was too well known to skew from the basest principles to admit the least palliation; but if you are truly penitent, fast bit, retire from taverns and ferry-ways, cease to corrupt the morals of the people, and go in quest of employ for the field of labour is wide enough; there by industry and peaceable behaviour, atone for your past misconduct, and I myself will plead your pardon from the people.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 26.

Accounts from Georgia, describe the strongest appearances of an approaching war with the Indians, particularly with the Creek nation. A proclamation was issued by the Governor on the 9th ult. calling the General Assembly together on the 20th September, in order to take the defence of the State into serious consideration.

A valuable vein of copper ore has lately been discovered on a gentleman's plantation in Charleston, State of South Carolina; a piece of it has been assayed and found to contain a fortieth part of pure gold, which is a great deal richer than many mines now working in South-America.

Lately died at his wigwam in Pomachaug, near Norwich, in Connecticut, old ZACHARIAH, Regent of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, in the 100th year of his age. It is said, that in his younger years he was greatly addicted to drunkenness, but that for near 40 years past, he has entirely abstained from the use of all spirituous liquors.

At a late regimental review at Exeter, in New-Hampshire, we are informed, when the federal salute was fired, the thirteenth gun was omitted ——*not in honour of R. Island!!*

DIED, at Amherst, on Thursday last, Mr. *Alexander Smith*, in the 70th year of his age,

——At Hadley, on the 14th inst. after a short illness, the friendly and benevolent Miss *Dolly Lyman*, in the 31st year of her age.

*** *The doings of the Federal Convention was received too late for this week's publication.*

BOSTON, Sept. 20.

From European papers, brought by Capt. Folger, from Dublin, and Capt. Allen from London, lately arrived at New-York, the following are extracted, viz.

France, Russia, Perussia Spain, England and Denmark, are involved in the disputes of Holland. It is positively asserted, that a large squadron is fitting out with all expedition, at Brest; 29 line of battle ships, and 13 frigates, are talked of, and every marine officer ordered to attend his duty. The country of France is all in motion, and none speak but the language of war. Soldiers recruiting at Paris; all the northern garrisons re-inforced; the Duc de Rochambeau at Valenciennes; the last fortified city in French Flanders) with 12 000 men. The least appearance of hostilities by England or Prussia, in favour of the Stadtholder, will set the fleets and armies of France upon a powerful expedition in favour of the states of Holland. It has been supposed, that England intends to make reprisel in the East-Indies, upon the Dutch; to this, it is likewise added, that the French fleet will be ready to defeat these *premeditated* intentions.—The English fleet is in good order; cruising frigates and some ships are constantly out, observing. Little is said of land forces. On the 14th and 15th of July, from the Dorset, at Paris from, Berlin, and from Stockholm, dispatches were received at Lord Carmarthen's office, and immediately sent to the King, at Windsor.—Accounts from Copenhagen mention military and naval preparations, and the general idea is, that the court of Denmark intends to be active in favour of the Prince of Orange.

The movements of the Turks and Russians bespeak *war*; the Russians have no less than 130,000 men on the frontiers of the Turkish empire. The affairs in Egypt remain unsettled.

Saturday last, the squadron of his Most Christian Majesty, under the command of Viscount Beaumont, took its departure from this port—its destination is a profound secret.

Thursday, the 25th day of October next, is the time fixed by the Supreme Executive, for the execution of John Shean, for the crime of burglary.

NEWPORT, Rhode-Island, September 13.

Anticipations for May, 1788.

Yesterday the hon. Assembly were organized and entered on the various business before them.—Unbiassed by the factions of party, free from prejudices and enemies of the folly, fraud, and injustice, their whole view seems to comprise the system of good government.—The country and the mercantile interest are again happily reunited; no longer distrusting jealousies and low finesse disturb our little State: public and private credit rises from its ashes, and industry again displays her stores of wealth.

A committee is appointed to make report of all acts or parts of acts that may be repugnant to public faith and private justice, in order that they may be expunged from the records, and the minutes burnt, that no precedent for fraud and injustice under sanction of law shall ever be adduced.

A general pardon is granted to all fraudulent tenderers, on condition of their making full payments with interest of all demands existing against them at the time of their tender; otherwise they are to be proceeded against on the statute of fraud and punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

The total suppressing of all paper money hath relieved the farmer and merchant from the sensible evils of a medium and no medium.

It is confidently reported that several late leading characters waited on his Excellency our Governor, to exculpate themselves from the many evils brought on us, that their conduct was error in judgment, rather than perverseness of heart—they besought his protection and proferred him their services as honest citizens.—His Excellency, with the dignity of an honest magistrate, told them their conduct was too well known to skew from the basest principles to admit the least palliation; but if you are truly penitent, fast bit, retire from taverns and ferry-ways, cease to corrupt the morals of the people, and go in quest of employ for the field of labour is wide enough; there by industry and peaceable behaviour, atone for your past misconduct, and I myself will plead your pardon from the people.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 26.

Accounts from Georgia, describe the strongest appearances of an approaching war with the Indians, particularly with the Creek nation. A proclamation was issued by the Governor on the 9th ult. calling the General Assembly together on the 20th September, in order to take the defence of the State into serious consideration.

A valuable vein of copper ore has lately been discovered on a gentleman's plantation in Charleston, State of South Carolina; a piece of it has been assayed and found to contain a fortieth part of pure gold, which is a great deal richer than many mines now working in South-America.

Lately died at his wigwam in Pomachaug, near Norwich, in Connecticut, old ZACHARIAH, Regent of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, in the 100th year of his age. It is said, that in his younger years he was greatly addicted to drunkenness, but that for near 40 years past, he has entirely abstained from the use of all spirituous liquors.

At a late regimental review at Exeter, in New-Hampshire, we are informed, when the federal salute was fired, the thirteenth gun was omitted ——*not in honour of R. Island!!*

DIED, at Amherst, on Thursday last, Mr. *Alexander Smith*, in the 70th year of his age,

——At Hadley, on the 14th inst. after a short illness, the friendly and benevolent Miss *Dolly Lyman*, in the 31st year of her age.

*** *The doings of the Federal Convention was received too late for this week's publication.*

NEWBURY PORT, September 13.

On Friday last, at Kingston, (about ten miles from this) a woman put a period to her existence by hanging herself—she was in the bloom of life, and, considering the gracefulness of her person, and mental accomplishments, might be deemed one of nature's Master-pieces—what induced her to commit this horrid deed we have not heard.—She has left a disconsolate husband, a young child, and a number of worthy connections, a tender regard to whose feelings, induces us to suppress her name.

Hudson and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, HARTFORD,

CLOTHIER'S Press-Papers of the best kind, by the gross or dozen.

Bonnet Papers, by the gross, dozen or single.

Writing Paper, by the ream or quire.

Common and small Wrapping Paper.

Excellent Sheathing Paper.

Law's Collection of Music, by the dozen or single.

Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand, groce, dozen or single.

Dilsworth's Spelling Books, by the dozen or single.

Watts's Psalms, at 22s. per dozen.

Accompt Books, of various sizes.

A few Books on Divinity, History, Physic, &c.

Neat Pocket Globes, &c. &c.

☞ Grain of any kind, Rags, Tann'd Sheep-Skins, Tow-Cloth, Flax or Certificates for Interest, will be received in payment.

Conway, September 17, 1787.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Community in the adjacent towns, that Thursday the 4th of October next, is appointed as a day of general exhibition of the Centre School, which will be attended to with the utmost circumspection and diligence, by the Public's most obedient servant,

B. C.

N. B. The said exhibition will commence at the usual time.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers, that after next week he shall discontinue to ride any further as a Post from Northampton to Lanesborough—He therefore requests all those indebted to him for News-Papers, that they be ready to settle their respective balances on his delivering the last paper, as he shall then call on them for that purpose, in full expectation of their complying with his wishes.

ALVIN WOLCOTT.

Sept. 26, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in Mansfield-Equivalents, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots, herein after mentioned, are taxed in a State tax for 1783 and 1784, 6s. to a town tax for 1784, as follows viz.

No.	lots.	acres.	First Division. State tax 1783. £.	s.	d.	Ditto 1784. £.	s.	d.	Town 1784. £.	s.	d.
	6	112	5	10	0						
	26	21	0	7	2	0	8	2	0	3	0
	20	219	7	1	0						
	21	24	0	7	3	0	8	1	0	3	0
	23	7	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	1	0
	73	40	1	2	0	1	10	0	0	6	0
	75	33	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	4	0
	76	80	3	4	0	0	11	0	1	4	0
	78	14	0	5	0						
	79	32	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	4	0
	80	33	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	4	0
	82	63	2	6	0	0	19	0	1	0	0
			Second Division.								
	23	45	1	10	2	0	0	2	0	9	0
	24	204							1	9	0
	26	205	8	6	1	0	11	1	1	5	0
	27	27	0	7	2	0	8	1	0	3	0
	31	30	1	3	0						
	32	64	2	8	2	0	11	3	0	2	0
	39	24	0	11	2	0	3	2	0	1	0

Unless the above taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the 8th of November, next, so much of the above land will then be sold at Public Vendue, as will pay said taxes, together with necessary charges. Said Vendue will be at the house of Joshua Shaw, innholder in Plainfield, at nine o'clock in the morning, and will be continued from day to day till the whole is completed.

ANDREW COOK, Collector.

Mainfield, Sept. 10, 1787.

N. B. The sale of the above land was, by mistake, advertised in the two preceding papers, to be on the 4th of October instead of the 8th of November. A. C.

ALL persons that have any demands on the Estate of THOMAS COCHRAN, late of Colrain, deceased, are desired to exhibite the same for settlement to the subscribers, as soon as may be. And all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy payment.

JAMES BELL, } Executors.
JAMES STEWART, } ors.

Colrain, Sept. 21, 1787.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the first instant, a Sorrel MARE, two or three years old, a blaze in her face, one hind foot white, a scar on her off buttock, paces and trots, is not thoroughly broke. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

AMAZIAH COLE.

Chesterfield, Sept. 2, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH, hath eloped from my bed and board. This is to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will NOT PAY any debts she may contract after this date. JOSIAH BARTON.

Granby, Sept. 17, 1787.

*** *WANTED, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber for the Hampshire Gazette, are earnestly requested to make an immediate settlement—Those indebted for Advertisements, are also requested to discharge the same.

Wm. BUTLER.

(Continued from page second.)

And here it is scarce possible to pass without some animadversions, that *first born of iniquity*, the act which empowers the creditor, at his discretion, to confine the debtor in gaol, after he hath been admitted to the oath of insolvency, commonly called the poor man's oath. The only reason assigned for which is, that the friends of the debtor being moved with sympathy and compassion for the sufferings of their friend, may be thereby compelled to procure his liberation by paying the debt. But what monstrous enormity doth this carry in the very front of it? In point of principle, what is it better than the more expeditious and laconic mode of presenting a pistol to my breast, to oblige me to pay a sum of money which I am under not the least obligation to pay? If I am bound in justice to pay my friends debts, why are they not demanded in a legal process? If I am not, why is such a barbarous method taken, to extort from me what justice does not require? This act appears to be big with a complication of iniquity, as it subjects the debtor to very unjust confinement and deprivation of liberty; deprives himself and family, if he hath any, of the means of livelyhood and subsistence, and the common-wealth of a member, and perhaps a very useful member of society; and as the object or end proposed, is to extort money from a person from whom it is not due, and lastly as the whole depends for justification upon a principle which would equally justify the justification of any other pains or penalties, which the creditor should judge necessary to answer his purposes were fortune not excepted, if simple imprisonment should prove insufficient to effect it.

If any should, from the preceding observations infer that the writer is disaffected to our excellent constitution and the administration of government, he would draw a very false and injurious conclusion; for he avers upon the word of an honest man, that he is and always has been, a firm and strenuous advocate for civil order, and the regular and equal administration of law and justice: and no man detests mobs and insurrections more than he. But he freely acknowledges that he is an enemy to oppression, in whatever shape or form it appears; and that he is not ashamed to plead the cause of the poor and needy, or the weaker and more defenceless part of the community, who are so wretched as to be involved in debt, in this time of unparalleled scarcity of money. In which description, he doubts not many of the most worthy characters in the country, and the most respectable and honest citizens, are included. As these are the men, who in such a state of war, confusion and anarchy, from which this country hath lately emerged, in which the most flagrant injustice might be practised under the patronage of authority, and iniquity sanctified by law, who would be most exposed to suffer from the machinations of designing men. Their honesty and integrity would naturally render them incredulous and unsuspicious of fraud and dishonesty in others.

Honest themselves, they thought the world so too:
Feared no deceit, for no deceit they knew.

Unpractised and inexpert in the crafty and insidious arts of fraud and knavery, they became a prey to sharpers, speculators and men of intrigue, thousands of whom have accumulated fortunes out of the public wreck and the ruins of their honest neighbours. And being thus plundered of his property, and consequently involved in debt, insult and injury must be added to their otherwise insupportable burdens; and their generous feelings must be wounded, by finding themselves stigmatised in the public papers as men void of principle, enemies to government, &c.

But the writer of these remarks is of the opinion, that thus representing persons of this discription, and declaiming against any measures of government, calculated in any degree for the relief of such unhappy sufferers, hath no tendency to remove any prejudices against the government, or to augment the number of its friends.

Nor does he apprehend it good policy, or tending to quiet the minds of the people, under the pressure of their present burdens, to declaim so liberally as hath been done of late, upon the felicity and freedom the inhabitants of the land at present enjoy, in consequence of the late happy and glorious revolution. That this event is indeed wonderful and in some respects glorious, no intelligent person will pretend to deny. And the hand of Heaven is very conspicuous, and justly to be acknowledged in the accomplishment of it. And that future generations may reap the happy and salutary effects of it, is, I trust, the pious wish and hope of every benevolent mind and every friend to his country among us. And I am content that gentleman should paint, in the most lively colours and the most sublime descriptions that a poetic fancy or a visionary imagination can inspire, the future opulent, splended and utopian state of the American empire. And may Heaven grant that generations yet unborn may realize the prediction! But let us not take upon us the Quixotic task, to persuade the present generation that they are really in actual possession of this happy state, in opposition to the combined testimony of all their senses! How ridiculous a part would he act, who should undertake to persuade a man, racked with a fit of the gout, or tormented with an excruciating corroding cancer, that he was in a very easy and happy condition? and to entertain him with harangues upon the eligibleness of his present situation? Equally absurd and ridiculous is it to attempt to persuade those who have been plundered, or defrauded of their property under the sanction or connivance of law, and who hold the small remains thereof, and consequently their liberty, at the will of an insulting domineering creditor, who has accumulated a fortune by the same means by which they have been deprived of theirs; that they are in a free and happy condition, and that the evils of which they complain were merely chimerical, and the effects of a deluded imagination!

The writer of these remarks is sorry to observe, that in many of the publications on the subject of government, written by its professed friends, there seems to breathe too much of a sanguinary spirit; and that in his humble opinion, an undue and unsalutary quantity of inflammatory matter hath been thrown out, calculated to irritate and exasperate the already too much inflamed and irritated passions of a considerable part of the people, and tending to augment the fermentation which hath so unhappily subsisted among us in months past. A man celebrated for his wisdom hath told us that soft words turn away wrath: and that a soft answer breaketh the bone: but that grievous words stir up strife. If some of our brethren have been so unhappy, through desperation, under the almost insupportable weight of their burdens, and by misapplication of those doctrines respecting the nature, origin, end and design of civil government, the rights of the people, &c. which were so assiduously and zealously taught and inculcated about the beginning of the late revolution, as to be led into some excesses and unjustifiable practices against the government, in which also they might very probably suppose they did but follow the example of their betters of a recent date: will nothing atone for their errors but the severest vengeance? Is no allowance to be made for the strength of temptation, and the errors and mistakes which it was so natural for the ignorant and illiterate to imbibe from the sources abovementioned? It is recorded as important qualifications of the High Priest of our religion, that he could be touched with the feeling of our infirmities, and that he could have compassion on the ignorant and them that were out of the way. And would it not be more consonant to the character of those who profess to be his followers and disciples, to exhibit the same amiable temper, by making the most favourable indulgence for the weakness, errors & infirmities of our erring & offending brethren, than by exaggerating their crimes, inflaming their passions, insulting them in their misfortunes, & raising an incessant cry for public sacrifice & capital punishments?

The writer is free to concede, that a spirit of phrensy and infatuation hath possessed a considerable body of this State, during the late violent and turbulent proceedings. But he begs leave to dissent from some of our State-Empyrics, with regard to the proper method of cure for this disorder. The only remedy, almost which the gentlemen of the faculty prescribe, is phlebotomy, or the most violent exarotics. But it may be presumed that a proper attention is not paid to the prescriptions to the diagnostics, and radical causes of the disorder; nor to the particular constitution of the patients; a difference in which all skillful physicians know requires a very different method of application. Allegory apart, it is obvious that the same severity and rigour which might be necessary and efficacious for the suppression of civil insurrections and convulsions in an absolute and monarchial government, and which by age and long establishment, had acquired a sufficient degree of firmness and energy, would have a very opposite effect, in an infant republic, in which the people have just emerged from a state of nature, anarchy, and dissolution; and in which, unwearied pains had been taken to make them sensible of their own prerogatives, as the origin and fountain of power; the creators and annihilators of their rulers; and the grand tribunal to which they are amenable for their administration, and the discharge of their trust. Doctrines however true, yet, as is said concerning some of the writings of St. Paul, hard to be understood, and extremely liable to misconstruction by the illiterate, and which the unlearned and unstable are in great danger of wresting to their own destruction. To no form of government, does that celebrated maxim, The art of governing consists in not governing too much," apply with greater propriety, than a republic. And to no republic, can it apply with more emphatical energy, than to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, in its present situation, in which the reigns of government by reason of it's embriotic and convulsed State, are in constant danger of breaking by being strained beyond their proper tone.

The only justifiable end of civil punishments, is the health, and security of the state. Whenever therefore the punishments inflicted, exceed in severity, the degree requisite for the accomplishment, or attainment of this end they become oppressive; and consequently tend to increase the evil, which they were designed to remove, and prevent. The main body of the malcontents appear at present to be returning to their senses; and to be convinced of their error, and the folly and impolicy of their late violent, and unjustifiable measures, whereby it is manifest that the punishments already inflicted are sufficient. If therefore moderate, lenient, and conciliatory measures, should now be uniformly adopted, and pursued, we may reasonably hope, that the consequences would be happy, and prove the lengthening out of our tranquility. The probable effects of the opposite alternative are much to be deprecated, by every well-wither to the constitution.

BRUTUS.

Flax-Seed,

TAKEN by SETH & DANIEL WRIGHT, at their store in Northampton, for which the highest price will be given in ready pay, one half in Cash, the other in English or West-India Goods——They also continue to pay the above mentioned Goods for BUTTER.

August 29, 1787.

WHEREAS *John Chester Williams*, Esq. of Hadley, some time since, assigned and made over to Messrs. *Eleazer Miller jun. John Brown, and Daniel Phœnix*, of New-York, Merchants, all his bonds, notes of hand, and book debts and the same are now lodged with the subscribers for settlement——All persons therefore indebted to the said Williams, by bonds, notes of hand or on book, are desired forthwith to renew their obligations and settle their accounts, or they will be immediately lodged with an Attorney to be sued.

BENJ. PRESCOTT. } Attornies to the said
SAMI. DEXTER. } Miller, Brown and Phœnix.

Northampton, August 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Samuel Goodman*, late of South-Hadley, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, to the subscribers. And all persons having claims on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for adjustment: we hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of widow Huldah Goodman, in said South-Hadley, on the first Mondays of October, November and December next.

JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.
HULDAH GOODMAN, Administratrix.

South-Hadley, Sept. 7, 1787.

Breck, Shepard and Clarke,

INFORM their customers and others, that they have now on hand, at their Store, east of the Court-house in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or most kinds of Country Produce.

They want a quantity of FLAX-SEED and BUTTER—for the first of which articles, they will pay part in Cash and part in Goods at cash price.

N. B. They have a number of RUM CASKS to sell exceeding cheap.

Sept. 9th, 1787.

Eleazer & Wm. Porter,

HAVE removed to the opposite side of the Street—where they have for sale their usual assortment of English and West-India

GOODS.

A general Assortment of

Drugs and Medicines.

ALSO,

Bar-Iron—Iron in bolts—Hollow Ware—Nails—Glass, and Cotton Wool.

They would likewise inform their customers & the public, that they have just received a large assortment of Glass and Crockery WARE, which, they are persuaded, they can afford as cheap as can be purchased in the county.

Wheat, rye, Indian corn, Pease, Beans, Oats, flax-seed and butter, will be received in payment for any of the above articles.

Hadley, September 12, 1787.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c.

given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the *Printing-Office* in Northampton.

OCTOBER 1787. Caleb Ely T.H. NUMB. 58.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1787. Lee Co June 16 1810

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 21

IN CONVENTION, Sept. 17, 1787.

SIR,

WE have now the honour to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

The friends of our country have long seen and felted, that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent Executive, and Judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general Government of the Union: but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident—Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable, in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of Independent Sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation & circumstances, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights, which must be surrendered, and those which may be referred; and, on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States, as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that, which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our union, in which is involved our posterity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less attached to points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensible.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it will promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect,
we have the honour to be,
SIR, your Excellency's most obedient
and humble Servants.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

By unanimous order of the Convention,
His Excellency the President of Congress.

WE the PEOPLE of

the UNITED STATES, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors, in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors, and of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he is chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included in the Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, & excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term often years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each state shall have at least one representative: And until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse 3, Massachusetts 8, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations 1, Connecticut 5, New-York 6, New-Jersey 4, Pennsylvania 8, Delaware 1, Maryland 6, Virginia 10, North-Carolina 5, South-Carolina 5, and Georgia 3.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and they shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of 2 senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for 6 years: and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into 3 classes, the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third shall be chosen every second year: and if vacancies shall happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of 30 years, and been 9 years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States, shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall chuse their own officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subjected to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, & proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and if approved of by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for, and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and to collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies: but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings.—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

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.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any titles of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the nett produce of all duties and imposts on imports or exports, laid by any state, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each: which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate.

The president of the senate shall in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.

The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner chuse the president. But in chusing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of a president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there shall remain two or more who shall have equal votes, the senate shall chuse from them by ballot the vice-president.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be encreased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. And he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or either of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States: he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided, two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient: he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper: he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers: he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority. To all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls. To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. To controversies to which the United States shall be a party. To controversies between two or more States; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crimes, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States: and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened against domestic violence.

V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds, of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which shall in either case be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no state without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

DONE IN CONVENTION, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
And Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampshire,	*John Langdon,*
	Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts,	*Nathaniel Gorham,*
	Rufus King.
Connecticut,	*William Samuel Johnson,*
	Roger Sherman.
New-York,	*Alexander Hamilton.*
New-Jersey,	*William Livingston,*
	David Brearly,
	William Patterson,
	Jonathan Dayton.
Pennsylvania,	*Benjamin Franklin,*
	Thomas Mifflin,
	Robert Morris
	George Clymer,
	Thomas Fitzsimons,
	Jared Ingersoll,
	James Wilson.
	Gouverneur Morris.
Delaware.	*George Read.*
	Gunning Bedford, jun.
	John Dickinson,
	Richard Bassett,
	Jacob Broom.
Maryland,	*James M Henry*
	Daniel of St. Tho Jenifer,
	Daniel Carrol.
Virginia,	*John Blair,*
	James Madison, jun.
North-Carolina,	*William Blount*
	Richard Dobbs Spaight,
	Hugh Williamson.
South-Carolina,	*John Rutledge*
	Char. Cotesworth Pinckney,
	Charles Pinckney,
	Pierce Butler.
Georgia,	*William Few,*
	Abraham Baldwin.

Attest.
WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

In CONVENTION, Monday, September 17th, 1787.

PRESENT,

The States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia:

RESOLVED,

THAT the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled; and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President; and that, after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous order of the Convention,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
William Jackson, Secretary.

UTRECHT, July 5.

The powerful protection of the Republican party of the United Provinces, can no longer be doubted. An army of observation, is posted on the frontiers, ready to assist, if any foreign troops should attempt to join the soldiers in the pay of the Stadtholder. Commanded by the Count de Rochambeau, the Count de Estherhari and the Duke de Laval the generosity of the French monarch has made him attend also to a support by sea, if necessary; and a maritime force will be ready for our assistance, proportioned to the ships which England may think proper to send out.

The Prince of Orange has had a fresh supply of artillery, and we daily expect an attack; but all is kept ready to receive him.

LONDON, July 20.

The States of Holland have issued a Proclamation, of which the following is the substance:

"That having observed the inhabitants of the Hague, and other places attached to the interest of the Prince Stadtholder, lately wearing orange ribbons in the form of a W. and other party emblems, tending to inflame the minds of the people, and exciting them to renounce their allegiance to their lawful Sovereigns, of the States of Holland; and besides publishing placarts, songs, &c. highly derogatory to the honour of the said States; in order the more effectually to suppress this spirit of rebellion and disobedience, their Noble Mightinesses have resolved, that every person, who shall be heard singing any inflammatory songs, particularly those beginning with the words *Orange Boven*, &c. and *Prince Deuntjes*; or who shall be seen wearing the aforesaid Orange ribbons in the above shape, or in any other form whatever, shall be punished with INSTANT DEATH! on the spot where the party is detected, without any kind of trial!!"

The above Proclamation, which passed under the Seal of the States of Holland, is dated at the Hague, the 4th of July, 1787, and signed,

By order of the States of Holland,
C. CLUTTERDOOKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

A few days ago the treasurer of Fayette county, in this state, obtained from the state treasurer a receipt in full for the quota of his county, of the funding taxes, up to the first of July last. How wisely do the officers of this new county, which is situated beyond the Alegany mountain, exert themselves to prevent the accumulation of uncollected taxes upon the inhabitants; an evil which has so greatly distressed the interior districts of the state and forced multitudes to remove away, from the false indulgence of tardy collectors. These emigrants might have answered the public calls on them as they became due, but had no prospect of being able to discharge the arrears of years.

We are informed, that last week a most horrid murder, burglary and rape, was committed at the house of an elderly widow in Evertham, New-Jersey, by four execrable villains, who, it is said, have since been taken and we hope will be brought to a speedy justice, and exemplary punishment.

We hear from Willsbury, in the county of Luzerne, that a court was held there last week in a most peaceable manner. Two bills, it is said, were found against John Franklin, for a riot and trespass, and battery. This incendiary, we are told, has retreated to Tiago, where he is stimulating a body of vagrants to commit fresh act of rebellion and treason against the government of Pennsylvania.

We learn from Alexandria, that on the 20th ult. a load of flour was seized by the inspector of that place, for being 25 or 30 pounds too light, and sent, as the law directs, to the poor-house, for the use of the *poor*.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, (N. Jersey) August 14.

The farmers and owners of cattle, are cautioned against letting their creatures eat of wild-cherry leaves, as they are very poisonous. As a proof of the above assertion, we relate the following.—On Sunday last one of the above trees was blown down in Piscatoqua, the cattle immediately repaired to it and eat, four of which died in the space of fifteen minutes, though apparently well before.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20.

Extract of a letter from London, July 6.

"We long to hear what your Grand Convention is doing. The friends of America have been much distressed to hear of the evils which you have brought on yourselves by the weakness of your governments. The habits of your people I fancy will never be at ease till you adopt a government something like the government you once lived and flourished under,—I do not mean a king, lords, or commons; but a power composed of three independent branches chosen by the people or their representatives. There can be no government without a head, and where a head consists of more than one person, it is a monster. You must expect no favours from our ministry. The late duty upon coals shews that they would compel you to eat raw flesh, or freeze you to death if they could. Happily for you, you can do better without us, than we can without you. Union alone will save you and disappoint your enemies. If your Convention gives you a strong government, and you have wisdom enough to accept it, you will half depopulate this country by emigration; for thousands are wainting only to see whether a *Shays* will seize your Supreme power by force, or whether you will as an enlightened and free people chuse a *Washington*, a *Hancock*, or a *Franklin*, to be the legal head of your country."

BOSTON, September 27.

On Saturday last arrived at this port, the ship Mary, Capt. Barnard, in 47 days from London. From an English paper received by her, of the 2d of August, the following paragraphs are extracted.

Our last letters from Utrecht inform us of the following desperate resolution having been entered into by the council of war of the armed citizens:

"Resolved, and it is hereby understood, to be the opinion of this board, that no thoughts should be entertained of giving up this city, whatever be the extremity to which it may be driven: That it shall, on the contrary, be defended till it be reduced to a heap of ruins, that the enemy may find nothing therein to gratify their cruel revenge: nay, that if needful, after holding out as long possible, those who may survive the slaughter of their fellow-citizens, shall set fire to the four parts of the said city before they desert it."

"Authentic accounts are just arrived from Wezel, with intelligence that the government there had received a letter from the King of Prussia to the following purport:

"Whereas the situation of affairs in the Seven Provinces has now necessitated me to take "an active part in them, I have resolved to "march an army from 60 to 70,000 men thither; and I desire you will cause the necessary preparations to be made for their arrival. "For your regulation have further to inform "you, that they march the 18th of July from "Magdenburgh, and will be in your parts on "or a bout the 30th of the same month."

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 4.

DIED, last Wednesday night, at Hatfield, Mr. *Nathaniel Day*, of this town, aged 72 years.

*** *NUMA, number XI, will appear in our next.*

ANECDOTE.

CHARLES FOX, when a boy, delighted in such tricks. In his walks on Easter Monday, meeting a blind woman, who was crying puddings, and pies, he took her by the arm and said, come along with me, dame, I am going to Moorfields, where this holiday time you may chance to meet with good custom. Thank'ee kindly, Sir, says she. Whereupon he conducted her to Chapplegate Church, and placed her in the middle aile. Now, says he, you are in Moorfields; which she believing to be true, immediately cried out, "Hot puddings and pies! Hot puddings and pies! Come they are all hot," &c. which caused the congregation to burst into a loud fit of laughter! and the clerk came and told her, she was in a church; "You are a lying son of a whore," says she, which so enraged the clerk, that he dragged her out of the church; she cursing and damning him all the while; nor would she believe him till she heard the organ play.

Ohio Adventurers,

ARE desired to meet the subscriber at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's tavern in Northampton, on Thursday the 11th of October instant, at one o'clock P. M. to transact such matters as respect the welfare of the Company.

BENJ. TUPPER.

October 3. 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list of 1786, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.	l.	s.	d.	q.
Adnah Sacket,		1	19	8	0
Moses Adams,		0	7	2	3
Amasa Wellock,	}	0	13	1	2
John Grant,					

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 25th of November next, so much of said lands as will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Daniel Kirtland, innholder in Norwich, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH PARKS, Collector.

Norwich, August 31. 1787.

ONE Right and an half of LAND, in the State of Vermont, to be sold for 45l. Enquire of the Printer.

August 3, 1787.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

Messrs. Loudon,

As the truth of the following extracts may be fully depended upon, and as I conceive the subject may greatly tend to display the glory of the Redeemer's grace, you will oblige a friend, by giving them a place in your paper.

Virginia, July 11th, 1787.

My dear brother,

I MUST inform you of the glorious work which has lately been done in this State, as I know it will afford you great joy. Mr. E. and Mr. J. came into Brunswick circuit seven weeks ago last Sunday, and I verily believe, 300 souls have found peace with GOD, since that time. The first Sunday 6, the next 21, and the fourth Sunday about 35. I believe no person ever saw such a work in any one circuit; it is not in one or two places, but quite around. It seems if it continues, there will be very few accepted. The people in general, at first, flew from the power, and said it was the work of the devil; yet afterwards they would come to see, and bring others with them, and many of those very persecutors would be struck to the ground, and lie as though they were dead for hours. This would convince others, and so the work was carried on. Backsliders and persons of various ages are brought to GOD; five, ten and twenty are converted in a day. Mr. E. has four or five hundred hearers every week days and on Sundays thousands. Last Sunday, at the Methodist church, near Mr. Maybry's, it was supposed he had three or four thousand. Such a day I never saw, and I believe never was seen in America. There is a great work in Sussex, under Mr. C. and Mr. G. a young preacher, who has only travelled since last conference. O what a wonderful thing is faith! Glory to GOD! O my brother let us praise HIM!

Yours, &c. D. T.

Petersburgh, July 25, 1787.

Dear brother,

THE LORD is carrying on the greatest work through Brunswick, Mecklinburgh and Sussex, which perhaps, was ever known in any day. Three or four thousand souls attend the preaching in country places on the Sabbath day. It is supposed that three or four hundred have been converted to GOD in Brunswick, since the last Methodist conference. About 200 in Sussex, and it is supposed 7000 are under deep conviction. I hear the work is very great in New-Hope, and many other places, to the south. Oh! my dear brother, how can we sufficiently praise GOD for all his mercies?

I am your's, &c.

G. D.

This is a most extraordinary work of GOD, considering that it was all wrought by his grace in the space of but a few weeks. It looks like the dawn of some glorious period. How ought all the pious to unite their prayers, that the LORD may also say, to the north, "give up." Are there not thousands and thousands in this part of the country, who live as if there were no GOD? Let Christians then drop all discord and party-spirit, and unite their hearts in prayer to GOD, that ALL may experience sound conversion, and have their sins blotted out, now this time of refreshings is coming from the presence of the Lord. *Amen.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House *of* Representatives, *June* 20, 1787.

RESOLVED, that the Secretary be, and he hereby is directed to cause, all such acts, resolves, and other doings of the Legislature, which respect the Commonwealth in general, or the counties of *Hampshire* and *Berkshire* in particular, or either of them, and which shall be thought necessary to be inserted in in any of the Boston newspapers, to be also published in the papers printed at Springfield, and at Northampton, in the said county of Hampshire.

And it is further resolved, that all such advertisements for the sale of non-resident lands for payment of taxes, as by law are directed to be inserted in any Boston newspaper, shall in future, be also published in the papers printed at Springfield and Northampton, where the lands to be sold lie in either the counties of Hampshire or Berkshire: any law or resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence,

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In *SENATE*, June 22, 1787.

Read and concurred,

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy.——Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 24.

Particulars of the loss of the Schooner Unity, Capt. William Warner, of this port.

Messrs. Woodward & Green,

I Arrived in this city the night before last from a very disasterous and unfortunate voyage at sea. As a number of your customers may be anxious to know the particulars, should be obliged to you to insert the following information in your useful paper.

ON the morning of the 23d of August last, lying in the harbour of Gaudaloupe, the weather squally, attended with heavy rains and gusts of wind by intermissions, and so continuing till one o'clock P. M. when a heavy gale set in at E. N. E. driving me at sea with both my anchors a head.—Finding the gale continued, and no possibility of my vessel bringing up, and being cleared out, got my cables and anchors on board and put the vessel before the wind; and continued scudding till 6 o'clock, P. M. when the wind shifted to N. E. and remained in that point till 7 o'clock, P. M. then shifted instantaneously to S. E. which hove my vessel on her beam ends, with my mast's heads in the water. We began to lighten her mainmast by cutting it away; but unfortunately the axe came of the helve after a few strokes, and before we could obtain another, the vessel had received such a quantity of water, that it burst open her steerage doors and filled immediately. Finding ourselves in that deplorable situation, we had no other alternative but to lash ourselves to the chains, and that part of the vessel which was above water, and throw ourselves entirely upon the merciful interposition of divine Providence.—At 10 o'clock, P. M. our foremast gave way by the deck, when she righted a few feet, and headed the wind and sea: when I ordered the people to shift themselves, finding that the sea had not so great a rake abaft as forward. About 11 o'clock our quarter deck blew up, and floated from the wreck. Not long after the main-mast followed. We then lashed ourselves to the horse-piece and stern knee. Finding the vessel gradually sinking forward, we remained in that situation, without any thing to support ourselves, until we were taken off from the wreck the 25th, by Capt. John M'Lellan, bound to Gaudaloupe. About an hour after we were taken from the wreck, we discovered a wreck to the leeward of us: in coming up with her, found her to be a sloop from Demarara, dismasted, commanded by one Capt. Armstrong, belonging to Piscataqua (New-Hampshire) which Capt. M'Lellan took in tow, and carried into St. Eustatia.

In the unfortunate event were lost in the schooner Unity from this place, Messrs. Joseph and John Henshaw, merchants; and Samuel Cunningham, jun. of Middletown; together with Noah R. Smith, John Norton, and Jonathan Lambert, of Chatham.

The people taken from the wreck, are myself, Mr. Loudon Bailey, mate, John Creemer, Joseph Sharp and Curtis Cumstock.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Bailey, my mate, and to the rest of the people, for their exertions in endeavouring to save the people and vessel, and their patience and fortitude in their suffering on the wreck.

Your humble servant,

Wm. WARNER.

Middletown, Sept. 22d, 1787.

PETERSBURGH, (Virginia) Sept. 6.

By a gentleman from Green Brier, we learn, that a number of the inhabitants of that county, headed by one Matthews, have lately attempted to stop the court from proceeding to business, and had nearly effected their purpose; but in consequence of the interference of civil authority, Matthews thought proper to retire, and the rest dispersed. It is said Matthews has since been apprehended, and is now in close confinement.

Hudson and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, HARTFORD,

CLOTHIER'S Press-Papers of the best kind, by the gross or dozen.

Bonnet Papers, by the gross, dozen or single.

Writing Paper, by the ream or quire.

Common and small Wrapping Paper.

Excellent Sheathing Paper.

Law's Collection of Music, by the dozen or single.

Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand, gross, dozen or single.

Dillworth's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single.

Watts's Psalms, at 22s. per dozen.

Accompt Books, of various sizes.

A few Books on Divinity, History, Physic, &c.

Neat Pocket Globes, &c. &c.

☞ Grain of any kind, Rags, Tann'd Sheep-Skins, Tow-Cloth, Flax or Certificates for Interest, will be received in payment.

Flax-Seed,

TAKEN by SETH & DANIEL WRIGHT, at their store in Northampton, for which the highest price will be given in ready pay, one half in Cash, the other in English or West-India Goods——They also continue to pay the above mentioned Goods for BUTTER.

August 29, 1787.

WHEREAS *John Chester Williams*, Esq. of Hadley, some time since, assigned and made over to Messrs. *Eleazer Miller, jun. John Broom, and Daniel Phoenix*, of New-York, merchants, all his bonds, notes of hand, and book debts and the same are now lodged with the subscribers for settlement——all persons therefore indebted to the said Williams, by bonds, notes of hand or on book, are desired forthwith to renew their obligations and settle their accounts, or they will be immediately lodged with an Attorney to be sued.

BENJ. PRESCOTT. } Attornies to the said
SAMI. DEXTER. } Miller, Broom and Phoenix.

Northampton, August 1, 1787.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 6th instant, a Sorrel MARE, two or three years old, a blaze in her face, one hind foot white, a scar on her off buttock, paces and trots, is not thoroughly broke. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away. AMAZIAH COLE.

Chesterfield, Sept. 2, 1787.

ALL persons that have any demands on the Estate of THOMAS COCHRAN, late of Colrain, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement to the subscribers, as soon as may be. And all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy payment

JAMES BELL, } Executors.
JAMES SYKEWART, }

Colrain, Sept. 22, 1787.

OCTOBER 1787. THE NUMB. 58.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER XI.

THE liberality to the poor, which commonly bears the name of charity, is so important in the character of a gentleman and a christian, as to merit some attention to learn what it is and when people practise it. *All is not gold that glisters.* In my idea, charity is a voluntary generosity, performed with consistency with justice and all other virtues. What a man gives must be his own, or at least in his right of disposal, to make his donation a gift of charity. To dispose of the property of another otherwise than with the owner's leave, favours of iniquity rather than generosity. What honest mind does not detest the conduct of the high-way robber; who violently takes from the rich, in pretence of giving to the poor? If goods or money be taken or detained from their owner, by abuse of law, the action is no more commendable for its charitable intention, than if they be stolen or robbed with the same design. The plea, that the needy are to be relieved, has no more place in one case than in the other. In a neighbouring state, a society covenanted to pay a yearly salary in a specified quantity of grain: and did it for a number of years. When paper money had so depreciated as considerably to alter the nominal price of the promised articles, some of the people became negligent in paying their proportion of the contract. A meeting was called: and a wealthy person insisted that it could not be fulfilled without ruining the poor people. And proposed that some easier way should be found to pay the salary. A second person answered him that the contract could not be altered, every bushel of grain was as much needed as if it bore a less price, and justice required the whole to be paid. To relieve the poor he proposed that a subscription should be formed and that those who were able should contribute to their relief. Is it not easy to say which of these proposals was made in charity and which in iniquity? But in this instance it was found, on enquiry, that the poorer part of the people had generally performed their duty, and that the defect was chiefly with the rich: so that there was no more want of an honest disposition, than of the aid of charity, to do all that justice required. Pleas made for gratuities, may give more to the wealthy than to the poor, are ever to be suspected. The best opinion they can claim is that they are founded in mistake, either as to the foundation or the proposed mode of affording relief. To consider people as indiscriminately the object of this grace, who are not punctual in paying taxes and private debts, would place many under this description without any other title to it than their negligence and dishonesty. And it would make the claimants of mercy so numerous, and viewed collectively, so little worthy of it, as to impede rather than encourage generous exertions in their favour.

No estimate can be formed of a man's income or estate by his being in debt, or his being slow to pay his taxes and contracts. Many honest poor owe no man any thing but to love one another. And many of all degrees of wealth and dignity, live in debt. Kings and lords are involved in it as often as men of small property. And there needs no special loss or frown of Providence to occasion this event. The manner of living which people choose for themselves, and their management of their time and estates, are the most common determiners of their lot and fortune.

Events sometimes take place that very much affect the condition of particular persons. Some are made suddenly rich, others as suddenly are made poor, and become special objects of charity. But these are cases that cannot ordinarily be affected by general laws: without sacrificing the good of many to the relief of a few. And before such laws are made, it is fit to be considered how far civil right and power extend over the properties of individual subjects. Rulers bring agents for the community, it is most rational to consider them as appointed to their trust, to consult the good of the whole in a collected capacity, with a due regard to the rights of individuals. The General Court is empowered to make all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws, To the same be not repugnant or contrary to the Constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth.

This power of enacting laws is limited, in the "declaration of the rights of the inhabitants "of Massachusetts by such expressions as these. "Government is instituted for the common "good;—and not for the profit, honour or pri"interest of any one man, family or class of "men. No part of the property of any individual, can, with justice, be taken from him, or "applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the "people. And whenever the public exigences "require that the property of any individual "should be appropriated to public uses, he shall "receive a reasonable compensation therefor." Men that possess property, which they may call their own, have a sovereign right to use and dispose of it, at pleasure; only in subordination to the laws of God, and in obedience to the regulations of the societies with which they stand connected. And their obligations to society do not render them liable to have any part of their estates demanded of them otherwise than for public purposes, and ordinarily only in a just proportion with their fellow members of the community. To make laws obliging any individuals or desertion of subjects, to perform private acts of charity, is not easily reconcilable with the nature of charity, or with the rights of subjects. It is difficult to describe the fit objects of this grace, by any general characteristicks, that will point them out by name; to specify the quantity of favour, to be shown each of them; and to distinguish the persons that shall bestow the numerous gratuities. And where is the authority that shall oblige one man to give gratuitously to another otherwise than after his own pleasure?

To me it would be a new policy, or rather an abuse of words, for men to plead that gifts may be demanded of the rich for the poor, otherwise than they choose to grant them. I know of no principle of righteousness that will do it. And the case is not essentially altered by one man's being in debt to another. A man does not lose his right to what is his own, by its being in the possession of another: neither does the possessor obtain any good title to claim it, merely by having it in possession. And the reasons are yet to be produced, if any there are, that will throw the equity and righteousness of obliging creditors to suffer an involuntary relinquishment of their goods or money to gratify or oblige those in debt. I see no difference, as to the justice of the conduct, between taking a man's money from him to give it to the poor, and keeping it from him, for the same purpose, when he has lent it; other circumstances being in both cases the same.

A man who is in debt may, I allow, be a fit object of charitable consideration, and so may a man who is not in debt. And creditors as well as other men, may be in a condition rendering it suitable for them to be liberal in alms. But when a debtor, or other person, fail into want either as to the necessaries of life, or the means of doing justice to his neighbours, it is not commonly a very generous disposition that wishes to have creditors bear the whole burden alone of granting him gratuitous relief. And it would be more unfeeling and partial to force it upon them against the consent. Why may not creditors be their judges, as well as other men, when to give alms, in what quantity, and to what objects of charitable notice?

It is not needful to my present design to say whether I suppose it to be possible that any event should so effect the Commonwealth as to make it a part of justice for the legislature to interpose for the prevention of wrong between debtors and creditors. If they may abate them, they may undoubtedly add to the nominal sum of contract, to keep them as exactly as possible correspondent with their real value. But we need a less erring standard of right than specie to be able to do it, with any connected or certainty.

During the troubles of last winter the General Court passed *An act for suspending the laws for the collection of private debts, under certain limitations.* This act was to be in force for eight months. Before that term expired the continuance of the act was lengthened to a future day. The most favourable view I can take of it is to consider it as a conciliatory expedient, to recover the disaffected part of the citizens to their allegiance: one of the grievances set forth by a county convention at the beginning of the insurrection having been the existence of the Court of Common Pleas; and the first act of rebellion having been to stop that Court; and thereby to stop the collection of debts. But if I may be allowed to dissent in judgment from so wise and authoritative a body as that General Court, I shall not subscribe either to the morality, the constitutionality, or the good policy of that act.

Every member of the general court being required to declare his *belief of the christian religion, and firm perswasion of its truth*, it is the more evidently proper to apply to the bible which contains that religion for principles and maxims of legislation. This book not only enjoins honesty and punctuality in the payment of debts, and curses the rich who defraud their poor creditors that have laboured for them; but it particularly exacts to command a righteous commerce, by observing one and the same standard at all times: avoiding divers weights and divers measures, and this we may justly suppose as well in making payment as in buying and selling. And no deviation from this is allowed in judgment, even in favour of the poor, as I have formerly observed. And if partiality to the poor be forbidden in judicial proceedings, I shall not scruple to say that the prohibition extends to the making of rules of trial and the execution of sentences of judgment. It does not appear to me to be very consistent to suppose that judges are required by the divine law not to be partial to the poor: and yet christian legislatures at liberty by the same divine law, to prescribe to judges and to those who execute their judgments, that they shall show partial favour to that class of people. Whether the act in question does this, I shall refer to the judgment of the public, taking liberty to make a few observations.

To suspend any laws in favour to any class of men, occasioning a delay of judgment, amounts to the same in respect of its being an act of government, as if the judges were ordered to suspend their judgments, in favour to such description of persons. In regard to the divine law it is indifferent whether it be done by the legislative department, or by the judicial, in consequence or their order. And in the view of the constitution the case is the same. It says, *every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, but having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs, which he may receive in his person, property or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely, and without denial: promptly, and without delay, conformable to the laws.* When a creditor is obliged either to wait eight months & another term of time, before he obtain his dues, or to take some other thing of less value than was promised him, does he obtain right *freely*, without *purchasing* it; *completely* and without *denial*, or *promptly without delay*.

I shall allow that the act in question is only a nominal suspension of the laws for collecting debts except in regard to the payment of them in specie. For it supposes that any creditor that shall be disposed for it may sue and take out execution as formerly; only he is liable to a tendery of *specific articles*. The question then is, whether these *specific articles* are the same weighed in the balances with specie. The act may speak for itself: *And whereas the circumstances of some debtors may be so embarrassed as to render it expedient for their creditors to secure their demands, and some creditors may be disposed to receive their dues in specific articles, rather than wait till the expiration of this act.* Every reader and the public may judge whether there be not in these reasons for allowing creditors to collect specific articles, an implication that they are equal with money. Rather than lose their dues in the hands of embarrassed debtors it is supposed that creditors will choose to take them; And that some will be of such sentiments or in such circumstances as to be disposed to collect their debts in this way rather than wait without any thing till the expiration of the act. Except in these peculiar predicaments is it not manifestly implied that the legislature supposed creditors would omit the col-

lection of their debts, till the expiration of the act rather than put themselves into a condition of liability to have specific articles tendered to them? If it be not so why did the act have its title and not be called in plain terms, "A *Tender Act?*

There are two things which may possibly be plead, by one or another, to justify this legislative interference to alter the obligation of private contracts; the state of the people as to their ability, and as to their affection to government and justice. To obtain satisfaction respecting the general ability of the commonwealth to pay debts or the want of it; those that wish for information may look at the importations of foreign commodities, the cups and tables, the furniture and dress of all ranks of people; and for gold and silver, at their various ornaments and utensils of these precious metals, and at the pay offered in trading shops and taverns; and compare these with the manners of former years.

To say the act in question was made to conciliate the affections of uneasy subjects, especially those who are embarrassed with debts, is to represent it, as offering them a gratuity to purchase their allegiance; and doing it at the expence of those who are better disposed to government. Whether this be righteous or wise policy, it concerns those to be able to say, who plead for this mode of removing dissaffection. Its present operation on the sentiments of the friends of government, and its future effect on those who are uneasy because in debt, are both worthy to be considered.

Another circumstance is its influence on public credit; and the confidence of good citizens and friendly foreigners on the government. If circumstances not named in the act, and which are only to be conjectured by the public, be a sufficient warrant to suspend the laws for the collection of private debts, under certain limitations; may not the same or like unknown circumstances, at another time, be an equally sufficient warrant for postponing the payment of the public debts, or for the discharge of them in specific articles, without the consent of the public creditors?

There are a number of other attendants and circumstances of the act, which I shall but mention and leave it with others to approve or disprove of them. As public laws give the complection and character to the people under their influence, the suspension of the collection of debts begets and increases a habit of omitting payment, and the use of a tender, teaches to disregard contracts and to vacate promises, by substituting one thing for another. As all characters of people are or may be in debt, if they be not obliged to pay those of them that are idle and indulged in their sloth: the extravagant, in their excesses; as such as have wasted their estates in the consumption of the goods of others. Property being in too great proportion in the possession of men that are not the best managers, is not improved to so much increase and public advantage, as it might be by debts being paid. The disproportion of estates is increased, by an allowance of some in the use of the goods of others, giving too great liberty to one sort and too much confining others in their expences. A portion of taxes is laid on the poor, which if they were not in debt, would be laid on their creditors, who are more able to pay them. And while debtors are countenanced in living upon imaginary wealth it not being their own, interest is adding to their debts, to be demanded with the principle at the expiration of the act of suspension and tendery, when they will be less able to pay than at present.

Before I close this, number decency requires that I take notice of a publication in the Hampshire Gazette No. 56, by Brutus. I feel myself unhappy that he has mistaken my ideas in the passage he has quoted and attempted to answer. In observing that others thought it needful not to suffer the full operation of justice left debtors be ruined and multitudes crowded into jails, I was far from supposing it a necessary consequence, that I wish the events, to take place. The apprehension of them I viewed as groundless, and considered the designed benefit a real injury to debtors themselves, as well as an injustice to creditors. I have so good an opinion of creditors in general, as to think them as little likely to oppress or wrong their fellow-men, by having good laws in force; as debtors are an occasion of their being suspected.

Having mentioned his mistake of my sentiment in what he has quoted, I shall pass without repeating the description he gives of the idea he supposes me to have of justice: which is as far from having existence in my mind as it can be in his. And shall only say that I shall think myself bound to ask pardon of the public, the moment any thing I have written shall be made to appear to express it.

Not having given my opinion on the question whether it be right to imprison men, debtors that are willing but want ability to pay debts, I shall make no other observation upon it at present, but to ask another question, If the sentiment of Brutus be just in the mind of the legislature why did they not alter the standing laws, to conform them to it, rather than suspend them?

As Brutus intimates that the proof I want for my purpose is not to be found in the sacred scriptures, I shall take the liberty to mention a passage he has kindly set before me. It is one he has adduced to prove his point, with the sentence connected with it. *Be not one of them that strike hands, or of them that are sureties for debts. If thou hast nothing to pay, why should he take away thy bed from under thee?* The reader will now judge, whether the wife man forbids the taking of the debtors bed, or cautions against surety-ship, as a mode of coming into debt, lest such an evil should follow, if a man have not other estate to make payment when it is demanded. But in doing it, it should be remembered that the law of the children of Israel allowed of selling debtors and even their children, if payment could not be otherwise made.

The argument of Brutus from a parable of our Lord, is attended with the following defects in my view. The parable respects the voluntary conduct of individuals toward each other, and that not so much concerning debts of money as offences, for such only do men owe to God, and in this view the unerring teacher applies it; to enforce it upon every man, from his heart, to forgive his brother his trespasses; which is a different thing from giving him the money due from him. The passage he quotes from 1st Samuel may also be understood of something different from what Brutus supposes. Christians were then liable to be oppressed and brought before heathen and jewish tribunals merely for their religion. Perhaps James refers to this, for he says in the next words, *Do not they blaspheme that worthy name by which ye are called?* But if this be not his meaning, another may be adopted, and the passage not discountenance christians in collecting their debts by the help of civil law. For it is supposeable that men, who blaspheme the name of Christ, may be so wicked as to oppress their neighbours by unrighteously bringing them before the seats of judgment.

The mode of selling property to the highest bidder, complained of by this writer, has been long practised, and as long an ground of complaint. But legislatures have not been so satisfied of the evils attending it, as to abolish it by standing laws. And those that have made the complaints have not been so happy as to devise a preferable mode of answering debts to render this unnecessary. If Brutus would do this he would do an acceptable service to the public.

The manner in which men have come into debt is of but little importance to the question what is just in making payment, though it may be of weighty consideration in a question concerning charity. The declaration, *That multitudes of these unhappy sufferers were involved in their present difficulties by public and private fraud, or violence practised under the sanction of law,* &c. is no reason in favour of any mode of relief that is not perfectly just. And I think I may say the reason, if it were good, would not apply in favour of the tender act, as Brutus would have it, unless it can be made to appear that the greater part of the sufferers, by a deficiency of the public credit and honesty, are in favour of it. If an hundred have suffered wrong, this is but a poor argument for a law that shall increase the wrongs of ninety of them, to relieve only ten. Indeed it would not make the law just, were the disproportion the other way, and the number of debtors that are supposed to have received injury in the form Brutus has mentioned were those of creditors in the same predicament. Thus were his representation true it would not answer his purpose; but what he calls *a notorious fact*, I shall take the liberty to call a high coloured misrepresentation in abuse of the character of government. His assertion would have been more just, as well as more respectful to the laws, had he said that many have involved themselves in embarrassment by extravagant and needless expences. But whatever may have been the occasion of their being in debt, I repeat it, the consideration of it is of no validity to justify a forced gratuity from their creditors for their relief.

NUMA.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

CAN it be affirmed with any degree of propriety that the LAWS regulate the government, or that the CONSTITUTION is the *polar star* to the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth?

Need any stronger evidence be adduced, than the late "*full and free pardon*" to *traitors* and *murderers* to prove that there is an object pursuing by certain men in power, and a JUNTO of needy expectants which is *alien from*, if not diametrically *opposed to* the best interests of the community.

To the grief and chagrin of all good men, there appears to be in *influence*, in the counsels of the land, that is paramount to law, and the Constitution; an *influence* that bears down before it the whole force of the *judicial department*, rendering null and void all those salutary steps which with a spirit, that does honour to their patriotism and independency of sentiment, the supreme judicial court had taken to bring the most *attrocious offenders* against the majesty of the people to condign punishment. This *influence* has quashed and silenced all the arguments and remonstrances of those who are firm friends to government, and given the triumph to the *insurgent interest* throughout this, and the whole of the United States.——This *influence* has for its *object* POWER IN PERPETUUM to itself and allies a certain junto, well known in the metropolis—and if it can secure this object, it matters not by what means—no methods are unessayed, no expence to the Commonwealth is spared—arts of various kinds, the subterfuges of selfish scheming politicians—adjournments of C——e delays, *letters, petitions, rhetoric* &c. are unitedly employed to carry points.

Can a community under the direction or controul of such an *influence* be justly denominated a government of laws?—no—it is a meer *engine of ambition* whose motions are directed by secret springs at the option of the *puppet-players*, just as the particular views and designs of the operators may suggest. Nor is any regard paid to the *safety* and *prosperity* of the public, by this *influence*, but as *these* may quadrate with its ultimatum, *the continuance of their own power and emolument!*

What evils (which offended heaven has in store for a degenerate people) may not a community thus situated anticipate.

Should *treason and rebellion* stalk hand in hand through the Commonwealth, should *rapine* and *murder* follow their rear—Should the *courts of justice, the laws, and the constitution* be trampled under foot, and declared *nuisances* by a lawless banditti—Should the best part of the community be thrown into terror, and made to tremble for the sacred ark of the constitution—and in such a tremendous juncture, from the purest principles of patriotism and sense of public danger, harness on the buckler and take the field in the height of winter, and after encountering unparrelelled fatigues and contracting immense expence to the public, be so highly successful as in one campaign to triumph over the invaders of the public peace, and effectually crush *a deep, daring and unprovoked rebellion*—Should this army and its patriotic commander receive the *thanks of the Legislature for their eminent services?* I say, should all *these events*, and many others that might be mentioned, occur and conceive to point out the duty of a *wise, just and independent* Executive, in the strict and impartial execution of the law upon such of these *rebels, traitors* and *murderers* as are condemned by the tribunals of the country? Still we find the pernicious effects of *this influence* pervading the public councils, and bringing about (no matter by what means) a "*full and free pardon*" to such high handed criminals. But some may say, is not this power lodged in the S——e Executive by the constitution? I answer, yes, for the public safety, and the public have a right to judge whether the powers of government are abused or not.

It must come with conviction upon every mind as a truth, that a *free uninfluenced* judgment upon the subject of pardoning the rebels could not have been in favour of a *full, free* and *indiscriminate pardon.*

From this transaction we learn *characters*, and how much confidence can rationally be placed in an administration which appears to square its decisions, not upon the great principles of the *law* and the *constitution*, but by those ideas which they conceive will perpetuate their power, and secure the future suffrages of their constituents. It is in vain to attempt masking forth views—every man can develope the machinations of such men, and the people who are in the hands of such an administration, have a miserable prospect before them. The grand enquiry with such men is not, what is law? what says the constitution? but how stands the thermometer of the popular opinion? and when *that* is known, their determinations are known; till such times as they have *fixed themselves* and tools in power, and then the most execrable tyranny follows.

It becomes the good people of this county to be on their guard, and to keep a watchful eye on the conduct of the *insurgents* and their *abettors*—Plans are already in operation to continue and encrease the insurgent interest in the Legislature; and to ensure an administration that shall compleatly destroy all the good effects and obliterate the fair prospect that opened upon the Commonwealth at close of the last winter's campaign. Let the friends of government therefore exert themselves in season or all is lost. Let them recollect then that the proclamation with a large reward is yet in force for apprehending Shays and the other outlaws—the securing these culprits would be a touchstone by which an unequivocal proof may be obtained (if any further can be necessary) of what principles the present administration are determined to proceed upon. If this is not done speedily, it may be expected that the grace and mercy of government will speedily restore these villains to the bosom of the country.

JUSTITIA.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, *of September 22.*

From a Correspondent.

I WAS walking the other day in Second-street and observed a child, of five or six years old, with a paper in his hand, and lisping, with a smile "*here's what the Convention have done.*" Last evening I was walking down Arch-street, and was struck with the appearance of an old man, whose head was covered with hoary locks, and whose knees bent beneath the weight of his body, stepping to his seat by the door, with a crutch in one hand and his spectacles and the *new federal constitution* in the other. These incidents renewed in my mind the importance of the present æra to one half the world! I was pleased to see all ages anxious to know the result of the deliberations of that illustrious council, whose *constitutions* are designed to govern a *world of freemen!*

The unthinking youth, who cannot realize the importance of government, seems to be impressed with a sense of our want of union and system, and the venerable sire, who is tottering to the grave feels new life at the prospect of having every thing valuable secured to posterity.

Ye Spirits of ancient legislators! Ye Ghosts of Solon, Lycurgus and Alfred! Of the members of the grand Amphyctionic Council of Greece! And of the illustrious Senate of Rome! Attend and bear testimony, how important the task of making laws for governing empires? Attend, ye Ghosts of Warren, Montgomery, Mercer and other heroes who offered your lives upon the altar of freedom! Bear witness, with what solicitude the great council of America, headed by a *Franklin* and a *Washington*, the fathers of their country, have deliberated upon the dearest interests of men, and laboured to frame a system of laws and constitution that shall perpetuate the blessings of that independence, which you obtained by your swords!

* Thase are the fathers of this western clime!
Not names more noble grac'd the rolls of fame.
When Spartan sinnouls brav'd the wrecks of time,
Or Rome's bold viewers fann'd the heroic flame.
Nor deeper thought the immortal sage inspired,
On Salon's lips when Grecian sesures hung,
Nor mastier eloquence the bosom fired
When genius thundered from the Athenian tongue."

Away ye spirits of discord! Ye narrow views! Ye local politics! Ye selfish patriots, who would damn your country, for a sixpenny duty! In the present state of America, *local views are general ruin! Unanimity* alone is our *last resort.* Every other expedient has been tried, and unanimity *now* will certainly secure freedom, national faith and prosperity.

GERMANTOWN, Sept. 21.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of Germantown, the Constitution of the United States being read,

Resolved unanimously, That we do highly approve of the proposed Constitution of the United States, and that we will concur with our fellow citizens in Philadelphia in praying the legislature immediately to adopt the measures recommended by the Honourable Convention, for carrying the same into execution.

CHARLES BENSEL, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.

At a meeting of a very respectable number of the inhabitants of the different wards of this city, the district of Southwark and the township of the Northern Liberties, the following petition and declaration was unanimously agreed to be circulated, and when signed, to be presented to the honourable the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general Assembly met.

To the honourable the Representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania, in general Assembly met, the Petition and Declaration of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and the districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties,

Respectfully shews,

THAT your petitioners have seen with great pleasure, the proposed Constitution of the United States, and as they conceive it to be wisely calculated to form a perfect union of the States, as well as to secure themselves and posterity the blessings of peace, liberty and safety, they have taken this method of expressing their earnest desires that the said constitution may be adopted as speedily as possible by the state of Pennsylvania, in the manner recommended by the resolution of the late honourable Convention.

A letter from a gentleman in Berkely county, Virginia, to his friend in Baltimore, dated the 26th ult. says,—"At the head of New-Creek, which empties into Patowmark, twenty miles above Fort Cumberland, a Silver Mine of unknown value has had its bountiful bosom opened, by a Captain McCarty, who has now a number of men at work, throwing out such quantities of ore, as will soon surprise us all.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27.

On Monday last the British packet, Halifax, Capt. Boulderson, arrived with the mail, in 46 days from Falmouth; by whom we have received London papers to the 2d of August.

The papers inform,—That an extraordinary council met in London, on the 28th of July, to deliberate on the last accounts respecting the Dutch affairs.—The determination, in substance is to this effect; that the popular encroachments on the powers and privileges of the Stadtholder should be repelled, and the prince of Orange should be maintained in the full enjoyment of every constitutional right. In consequence of this determination, dispatches were immediately prepared to go with Mr. Eden to the French court, and with Mr. Grenville to Holland.—That more lives have been lost, and more mischief done to personal property, in England, by late thunder storms, than for many years past.—And that a subscription is set on foot in the city of London, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Boston; on the 31st of July One Hundred and Fourteen Guineas, had been paid into the hands of Sir James Eldaile, and Co. Bankers, for the above benevolent purpose. Subscriptions were going on rapidly at several other principal Banking-houses in that city. It is said that this charitable act originated among the society of Friends (Quakers) and was followed by all denominations of people. It is thought that by Christmas, several thousand pounds will be received.

The ship Union, Capt. Tucker, 7 weeks from Bourdeaux, arrived at Baltimore the 14th inst. The Captain has given the following articles of intelligence, which was the best that could be gained, when he left France—that it was the general opinion war was unavoidable in Europe; and that in the present struggle between the Stadtholder and the States of Holland, France was determined to support the latter in their claims, and was making every necessary preparation for that purpose;—no less than 15 ships of the line sailed from Brest on the 20th July—on the contrary, the English nation appear to be on the side of the Stadtholder, and are taking measures accordingly; they are making great exertions to man their fleet with all possible expedition; in consequence of which, there is a strong press for seamen in every part of England; and it is said, 18 or 20 ships of the line were ready to sail from Spithead about the 20th of July.

The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany will also act a distinguished part on this important occasion, the one for his friend and relation, the Stadtholder, the other with his brother-in-law, for the States; and from this disposition of affairs on the grand theatre of action, it cannot be supposed that Spain will be an idle spectator.

On Friday night, another daring attempt was made to consume, by fire, the stores in Gouverdent's alley, in order, as it is supposed, to communicate fire to a large part of the city. It appears by this, that the incendiaries, upon the least relaxation of the patroles, will effect their villainous purpose.

After the Gentlemen of the Federal Convention had made report of their proceedings, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Dr. Franklin rose and delivered a letter from the delegates to the House, which being read, consisted of a recommendation to the Legislature, "that a law be immediately passed vesting in the new Congress a tract of land of ten miles square, by which that body might be induced to fix the seat of Federal government in that state—an event that must be highly advantageous to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

NEW-HAVEN, October 4.

At a town-meeting holden in New-Haven by adjournment on the first day of October, A. D. 1787.

Voted, That this town do request their representatives at the next General Assembly to use their influence to obtain a convention as speedily as possible for the purpose of taking into consideration the constitution recommenced by the convention of the states.

A true copy of record,
Examined by
SAMUEL BISHOP, Clerk.

We are informed the above was passed by a very full vote.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Sept. 22, 1787.

Before this you will have seen the constitution adopted by the convention—it is devoutly to be wished that your state will as readily accede to it as this state—we have scarcely a dissenting voice in Philadelphia. All classes of people seem disposed and determined to have it go down, not only in this but in the other states."

NORTHAMPTON, October 10.

The cloud which gathers in the European hemisphere, serves, as a foil to set off the lustre of the prospect that opens upon America. While the ancient establishments of the world are rent with civil discord and national contention, this infant empire deliberately examines her present wants and weakness, in order to provide for her future strength and glory. Thus the dotage of our parent continent is stained with wild ambition and fanatic pride, while the vigourous youth of the confederated states, expands under the influence of reason and philosophy.

We are informed that the constitution proposed by the late Federal Convention promises to be highly popular with the citizens of New-York; and that the distinguished person from whom an opposition was expected, has expressed himself favourable to the plan. Perhaps there never was a subject indeed, upon which men were more unanimous; for even those who cavil at the system itself, are impressed with the necessity of adopting it.

Accounts from the State of Delaware say, that the new Federal Government, as proposed by the Honourable Convention, meets with the strong and hearty approbation of the good people of that Commonwealth.

THE Collector of the Duties of Excise in the county of Hampshire, hereby gives notice, That he shall attend to settle accounts and to receive the said duties at the several times and places hereafter mentioned, viz.—At Mr. Elihu White's in Hatfield, on Thursday the 1st day of November next, at 9 o'clock A. M.—at Mr. Joel Wait's in Whately the same day at 11 o'clock A. M.—and the same day at Mr. David Hoit's in Deerfield, at 4 o'clock P. M.—On Friday the 2d at Mr. Caleb Alvord's in Greenfield, at 8 o'clock A. M.—On Monday the 5th of the same month at Mr. Joshua Thayer's in Williamsburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Ebenezer Parsons' in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Stone's in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock P. M.—and the same day at Mr. Chapin's in Worthington, at 4 o'clock P. M.—On Tuesday the 6th at Mr. Jonathan Hartwebber's in Chester, at 9 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Douglas's in Norwich, at 11 o'clock A. M.—& the same day at Mr. Wright's in Westampton, at 3 o'clock P. M.—and on Wednesday the 7th at Mr. Clap's in Easthampton, at 9 o'clock A. M.—and at Mr. Perez Clap's in Southampton, at 11 o'clock A. M. And on Thursday the 8th at Mr. Elisha Cook's in Hadley, at 9 o'clock A. M.—and at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's in Northampton, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Excise &
(Impost for the county of Hampshire.

N.B. It is expected that there will be a punctual attendance of all persons concerned, as by the late excise Act, "No taverner, innkeeper or retailer shall hereafter be licensed by any court, unless he produces in court a certificate or receipt from the collector or his deputy, that he has accounted and paid his excise on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May, or within 30 days of each of those periods.

Northampton, October 9, 1787.

THE subscriber calls upon all those indebted to him for News-Papers, to make payment immediately, that he may be enabled to settle up with the printer.

CALEB HANNAM.

October 10, 1787.

STRAYED, or stolen from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, a sorrel mare, eleven years old, about fourteen hands high, a grey spot near her left hip, a thick high neck, paces and trots, shod before. Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her or send word to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded by

SETH LYMAN.

Northfield, Sept. 25th, 1787.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, having appointed us the subscribers Commissioners to adjust the claims on the estate of NATHANIEL WHITE, late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed for that purpose; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling-house of said deceased, on the third Mondays of November January and March next, from 2 to 8 o'clock P. M.—after which no accounts will be allowed.

Josiah White.
David Mitchel,
Gardner Preston.

South-Hadley, October 1, 1787.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c.

given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.

The former diſtinction of the citizens of America (ſays a correſpondent) into whigs and tories, ſhould be loſt in the more important diſtinction of *federal and antifederal* men. The former are the friends of liberty and independence, the latter are the enemies of liberty, and the ſecret abettors of the intereſts of Great-Britain.

Should the federal government be rejected (*awful words*) another correſpondent has favoured us with the following paragraphs, to be publiſhed in our paper in the month of June, 1788.——

On the 30th ult. his Excellency Daniel Shays, Eſq. took poſſeſſion of the government of Maſſachuſetts. The execution of ——————, Eſq. the late tyrannical governor, was to take place the next day.

Accounts from New-Jerſey grow every day more alarming. The people have grown deſperate from the oppreſſions of their new maſters, and have ſecretly, it is ſaid, diſpatched a meſſenger to the Court of Great Britain, praying to be taken again under the protection of the Britiſh Crown.

We hear from Richmond, that the new ſtate-houſe lately erected there was burnt by a mob from Berkeley county, on account of the Aſſembly refuſing to emit paper money. From the number and daring ſpirit of the mob, government have judged it moſt prudent not to meddle with them.

Yeſterday 900 ſhip-carpenters embarked from this city for Nova-Scotia, to be employed in his Britannic Majeſty's ſhipyards at Halifax.

We hear from Cumberland, Franklin, and Bedford counties, in this ſtate, that immenſe quantities of wheat are rotting in ſtacks and barns, owing to the demand for that article having ceaſed, in conſequence of our ſhips being ſhut out of all the ports of Europe, and the Weſt-Indies.

We hear that 300 families left Cheſter county laſt week, to ſettle at Kentucke.—Their farms were expoſed to ſale before they ſat off, but many of them could not be raiſed to the value of the taxes that were due on them.

On Saturday laſt were interred from the bettering-houſe, the remains of Mrs. Mary ——. This venerable lady was once in eaſy circumſtances, but having ſold property to the amount of 5000l. and lodged it in the funds, which, from the convulſions and diſtractions of our country, have become inſolvent, ſhe was obliged to retire to the city Poor-Houſe. Her certificates were ſold on the Monday following her interment, but did not bring as much caſh as paid for her winding ſheet.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from L'Orient we learn, that the partition treaty between Great-Britain and the Emperor of Morocco was ſigned on the 25th of April laſt, at London.——The emperor is to have poſſeſſion of all the ſtates to the ſouthward of Penſylvania, and Great-Britain is to poſſeſs all the ſtates to the eaſtward and Northward of Penſylvania, incluſive of this middle ſtate. Private letters from London add, that Silas Dean, Eſq. is to be appointed Governor of Connecticut, and Joſeph Galloway, Eſq. is to be appointed Governor of Penſylvania. The government of Rhode-Iſland was offered to Brigadier General Arnold, who refuſed to accept of it, urging as the reaſons of his refuſal, that he was afraid of being corrupted by living in ſuch a neſt of ſpeculators and traitors.——

But, adds our correſpondent, ſhould the federal government be *adopted* the following paragraphs will have a place in our paper in the ſame month, viz. in June, 1789.—

Yeſterday arrived in this city his Excellency the Earl of Surry, from the court of Great-Britain, as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. He was received by the principal Secretary of ſtate, and introduced to the Preſident General, at the Federal State-Houſe, who received him with great marks of politeneſs. His Lord's errand to America is, to negociate a commercial treaty with the United States. The foundation of this treaty is, that all Britiſh ports are to be opened to American veſſels, duty free, and a propoſal to build 200 ſhips every year in the ports of Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia and Charleſton.

Laſt evening arrived at Billingſport the ſhip Van Berkel, Nicholas Van Vleek, maſter, from Amſterdam, with 100 reputable families on board, who have fled from the commotion which now diſtract their unhappy country. It is ſaid they have brought caſh with them to the amount of 440001. ſterling, to be laid out in purchaſing cultivated farms in this and the neighbouring ſtates.

We learn from Cumberland county, in this ſtate, that land in the neighbourhood of Carliſle, which ſold in the year 1787, for only 5l. has lately been ſold for 10l. per acre, at public vendue. This ſudden riſe in the value of eſtate is aſcribed to the new mode of taxation adopted by the federal government, as well as to the ſtability of this government.

Such are the improvements in the roads in this ſtate ſince the eſtabliſhment of the federal government, that ſeveral loaded waggons arrived in this city in two days from the town of Lancaſter.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Tioga we learn, that the inſurgents in that place were ſurpriſed and taken by a party of the new federal militia, and that their leaders are on their way to Wioming, to be tried for their lives.

It appears from the Cuſtom-Houſe books of this city, that the exports from this ſtate were nearly double laſt year of the exports of the year 1786.

In the courſe of the preſent year it appears that there have arrived in this ſtate 18,923 ſouls, from different parts of Europe.

Several foreigners, who attended the debates in the federal Aſſembly and Senate laſt Wedneſday, declare they never ſaw half ſo much decorum, nor heard more noble ſpecimens of eloquence in the Britiſh Houſe of Lords and Commons than they ſaw and heard in our illuſtrious republican Aſſemblies.

We hear from Fort-Pitt, that ſince the navigation of the Miſſiſippi has been confirmed to the United States by the court of Spain, the price of wheat has riſen from 4s. to 7s. 6d. per buſhel in all the counties to the eaſtward of the Allegany mountain.

In conſequence of the new and ſucceſsful modes of taxation adopted by the United States, public ſecurities of all kinds have riſen to par with ſpecie, to the great joy of widows, orphans, and all others who truſted their property in the funds of their country.

We hear that the honourable Thomas ——, Eſq. is appointed to deliver the anniverſary Oration, in September next, in honour of the birth-day of our preſent free and glorious federal conſtitution—a day that cannot fail of being equally dear to all Americans with the 4th of July, 1776...for while this day gave us *liberty*, the 15th of September, 1787, gave us, under the ſmiles of a benignant Providence, a *Government*, which alone could have rendered that liberty ſafe and perpetual.

A correſpondent informs us, that there are 90 applications before the court of common pleas, for diſcharges under the inſolvent act. For many preceeding terms a ſimilar number of petitions have been preſented: and, in ſhort, this is ſo eaſy and ſo effectual a mode of diſcharging debts, that it is well worthy the conſideration of creditors, whether it would be eventually advantageous to exchange their power over the perſon of the debtor, for a permanent and efficient power over his property? A ſyſtem might certainly be erected on that foundation more conſonent to the principles of liberty and juſtice—in which the plaintiff ſhould be deprived of any opportunity to gratify revenge, and the defendant ſhould be deprived of any opportunity to practiſe peculation and fraud.

ANECDOTE.

A Nobleman of the thick blood of the Iriſh nation, paid his addreſſes to the daughter of a gentleman in England, who valued money more than anceſtry: the old gentleman hinted to his Lordſhip, that he ſuppoſed his fortune was equivalent to his daughter's. "Why no, ſir, (replied his Lordſhip) I cannot ſay it is altogether ſo conſiderable; but then you know, ſir, there is my blood." "O, damn your blood (returns the old gentleman without heſitation): if you ſquander my daughter's fortune away, ſhe muſt not depend on your blood for a ſubſiſtence; a hog's blood would be of more ſervice then, and would make much better puddings."

Hudſon and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, HARTFORD,

CLOTHIER'S Preſs-Papers of the beſt kind, by the groſs or dozen.

Bonnet Papers, by the groſs, dozen or ſingle.

Writing Paper, by the ream or quire.

Common and ſmall Wrapping Paper.

Excellent Sheathing Paper.

Law's Collection of Muſic, by the dozen or ſingle.

Webſter's Inſtitute, all parts, by the thouſand, groſs, dozen or ſingle.

Dilworth's Spelling Books, by the dozen or ſingle.

Watts's Pſalms, at 22s. per dozen.

Accompt Books, of various ſizes.

A few Books on Divinity, Hiſtory, Phyſic &c.

Neat Pocket Globes, &c. &c.

☞ Grain of any kind, Rags, Tann'd Sheep-Skins, Tow-Cloth, Flax or Certificates for Intereſt, will be received in payment.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the liſt of 1782, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.	l.	ſ.	d.	q.
Adnah Sacker,		1	19	8	0
Moſes Adams,		0	17	3	3
Amos Wellock,		0	13	1	2
John Grant,					

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Thurſday the 15th of November next, ſo much of ſaid land will be diſpoſed at Public Vendue, at the houſe of Daniel Kirkland, inholder in Norwich, at two o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

JOSIAH PARES, Collector.

Norwich, Auguſt 31. 1787.

Ohio Adventurers,

ARE deſired to meet the ſubſcriber at Mr. Aſahel Pomeroy's tavern in Northampton, on Thurſday the 11th of October inſtant, at one o'clock P. M. to tranſact ſuch matters as reſpect the welfare of the Company.

BENJ. TUPPER.

October 3, 1787.

ONE Right and an half of LAND, in the State of Vermont, to be ſold for 45l. Enquire of the Printer.

Auguſt 3, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH, hath eloped from my bed and board. This is to forbid all perſons truſting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts ſhe may contract after this date. JOSIAH LARTON.

Granby, Sept. 17, 1787.

OCTOBER 1787. THE NUMB 59.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER XII.

THE principal excellence of our civil conſtitution conſiſts in the eſtabliſhment of three diſtinct branches of power, in a meaſure independent of each other. Theſe are the Legiſlative, the Judicial and the Executive. The line of buſineſs to be performed by each of theſe departments, is accurately chalked out in the conſtitution, in order that the citizens may enjoy *a government of laws and not of men.* It is an eſſential article in the bills of rights, that one branch of power ſhall not intermeddle in the buſineſs of the other. The political ſalvation of the people depends upon maintaining the independence of each department of government. Take away the prerogatives and dignities of either branch, and the government is deſtroyed and the people are ſlaves. For ſuch are human paſſions, that men require a continual check to prevent their uſurping upon the rights of their fellow citizens. Were either department in government to engroſs the power of ruling the ſtate, we ſhould be in equal danger. We are in as much danger from an unlimitted legiſlature as from an unlimitted court of law. Our happineſs is, That the conſtitution limits each branch of power to the management of its own particular concerns. And to thoſe limitations every public man will ſubmit, if he regards his conſcience or his oath. The legiſlature muſt enact laws coincident with the conſtitution. Should paſſion or ignorance draw them aſide into unconſtitutional acts, the Judges are bound to ſet aſide ſuch acts in favour of the conſtitution. And ſhould the judges paſs a decree repugnant to the conſtitution, the executive muſt refuſe to carry it into effect. Such is the proviſion made in our original compact to ſecure the ſubject from every infraction of his conſtitutional rights. And all prudent men will wiſh to maintain the ſeparate dignity and neceſſary independence of each branch of our civil authority. By ordaining a fixed ſalary for the governor and the judges of the ſupreme judicial court, which it ſhall not be in the power of the legiſlature in any caſe to diminiſh, the freemen have informed the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives how ſacred they conſider theſe eſſential branches of power, and how inſecure are the privileges of the people when reſting ſolely upon the wiſdom and integrity of legiſlators. It is our wiſh that none of our public bodies ſhould ſtretch themſelves beyond their meaſure. Thoſe of us in a private ſtation, feel our ſecurity under our preſent threefold proteCtion: our apprehenſions are awake when we ſee one branch of authority graſping at a power which will render either of the other branches uſeleſs or inſignificant.—Capital cauſes of criminal juriſdiction belong to the judges of the ſupreme judicial court. The legiſlature and the ſupreme executive ſhould not exerciſe any unuſual acts of power, by which the conſequence of that court may be deſtroyed, and their decrees be generally ſet aſide. It is true the conſtitution has empowered the legiſlature to paſs acts of indemnity when conducive to the public good: and the fitneſs of ſuch acts is to be determined by the legiſlature. In certain caſes acts of indemnity are uſeful. But I refer the queſtion to any ſtudied politician, to any man of common ſenſe, who is not a man of party and paſſion, whether it is not mere folly and childiſh play for a legiſlature, becauſe they are conſtitutionally empowered, to enact ſtatutes againſt treaſon and ſedition, and annex proper penalties, and then upon the frequent and high handed perpetrations of theſe crimes, the moſt atrocious in civil ſociety, to paſs acts of indemnity time after time and year after year, without allowing the law to take its courſe, and the judicial court to exerciſe their conſtitutional power for the protection of good citizens and the diſcouragement of the profligate. Let reaſon weigh the meaſures of our legiſlatures for years paſt in making ſuitable laws for the puniſhment of treaſon, and immediately upon the exiſtence of that offence, arreſting the hand of juſtice and preventing the judicial department the due exerciſe of their authority; not allowing them to make a ſingle example of public juſtice for that diſtinctive enormity. I believe the community will have reaſon to regret the too frequent interpoſition of the two inſtances which that writer ſets before us, in honour to the great characters of the United States. Another maxim, peculiar to Brutus and a few other politicians is, that puniſhments are not ſuited to a young community. But the example of heaven in its juſtice upon the rebellious Iſraelites, in the early period of their republic, is a clear refutation of that opinion. Did our modern Brutus have in his eye, when he made that ſingular obſervation in favour of attacking young republics with impunity, the inſtance of the Roman Brutus, who from the tribunal of juſtice decreed the death and ordered the execution of his two ſons for making a traiterous attack upon the young republic of Rome. Brutus, you belie your anceſtors, when you ſuggeſt that free ſtates are not moſt effectually againſt the attacks of treaſon and rebellion by early and decided examples of puniſhment. And I am not in the leaſt ſuſpicious of my judgment when I ſuppoſe, that the beſt means of ſecuring the liberties of a young and free commonwealth, is by chaſtiſing the crime of treaſon with ſome ſtriking examples of capital puniſhment. Nor am I aſhamed, while Brutus pretends to be the advocate of the poor, to plead in my turn for exhibitions of juſtice upon thoſe who are hoſtile to the exiſtence of their country's laws and liberties, and in their nefarious attempts have ſhed the innocent blood of their brethren. Nor am I convinced that the odium in the late oppoſition to government are recovered to a ſenſe of their obligations to ſubmit to wholeſome and neceſſary laws. If there is any appearance of reſt, it is the quiet of thoſe, who like heady children, have riſen in triumph over the authority of their parents. Nor does the peace ariſing from the preſent impunity give us the leaſt ſecurity, that the lives of multitudes will not fall a ſacrifice to the remiſſneſs of government, in making ſome examples to ſhew that they are poſſeſſed both of power and of juſtice, and will execute thoſe threatnings which they had previouſly and publicly denounced againſt thoſe who ſhould continue their oppoſition to civil authority. But to return to the meaſures of the ſupreme executive, which are much more conſequential than the reaſonings and opinions of private ſubjects. It little concerns us to enquire what was the management to obtain the end. The event of univerſal pardons has taken place, and the community muſt ſuffer for the miſtake, if the ſupreme magiſtate has made one. *For delirant reges, plectuntur achivi. When rulers err, the people muſt ſuffer the loſs.* If their conduct has been offenſive to the majeſty of God, and a deviation from his injunctions and a contempt of thoſe examples of retributive juſtice, which he has ſet before us, we muſt all feel the evils reſulting from ſuch a public error.—High treaſon is an aggrivated offence againſt heaven and earth. It is among the firſt capital offences. The late rebellion in the opinion of the laſt and the preſent legiſlature, was a wicked and unnatural war levied againſt the good people of the commonwealth. For this horrid and uprovoked crime, fourteen perſons, in a due courſe of law was ſentenced to die. The ſupreme executive reſolved that the execution of ſix of the convicts was neceſſary to the public good. But by a change of men in that department, though in a wiſe republic the body will be conſidered the ſame, a plenary pardon for the whole is granted. When we conſider that this was the ſecond rebellion in the term of five years; that former indemnifications ever proved but temporary expedients, and that eventually the public evils grew more dangerous, it was full time for wiſe men to conſider (their private feelings and popularity apart) whether the courſe of providence did not call for examples of ſtern retributive juſtice? Whether the conduct of heaven could be imitated; the throne of juſtice be venerable, and the dignity of our public tribunals be ſecured without a decided execution of the laws againſt treaſon and rebellion.

If our courts of criminal juriſdiction may have their righteous decrees in this manner ſuperceded, will their *terror* be upon us? will

their authority be worth a ruſh to ſecure the property and immunities of the citizens? Have not the legiſlature by acts of indemnity, and the executive by acts of pardon, nearly annihilated one eſſential branch of our government? They may ſentence a man for breaking a houſe and ſtealing a flitch of bacon, and have the ſentence executed. But if a number of daring offenders preſent the bayonet at the breaſts of judges, and in martial array ſtop all the ſources of juſtice and threaten univerſal deſtruction to their country: if they break houſes, plunder, burn and kill loyal ſubjects: if they are arreſted, tried, and condemned, they are ſure of a pardon, and all the hopes of protection which quiet citizens entertained, are daſhed at once. I tell it not among the advocates for royal tyranny, that a government which promiſes ſuch happineſs, is the ſport of faction, and through weakneſs and indiciſion is the ſcoff and ridicule of its worſt and moſt reſtleſs ſubjects. Are our courts of criminal juriſdiction any thing more than the ſhadow of power, ſince their ſentences are annulled by the other departments of government. Before theſe indemnities and pardons every thing was ſettling into quietneſs and order: a ſpirit of ſubordination began to take place, the laws began to aſſume their dignity in the tribunals of juſtice. But in proportion as the government relaxed the ſpirit of diſloyalty gained ground. Every new inſtance of lenity was conſtrued, whether truly or not I do not affirm, as a mark of timidity or colluſion. And the lives and properties of ſubjects were more endangered. And now the laws and the courts of juſtice are held in contempt by multitudes, who have been enabled to ride over them with impunity. Good citizens feel themſelves void of legal protection from the government, and are neceſſitated to rely under heaven upon their own wiſdom and fortitude. How ſoon the deſtruction of courts of civil law will follow the humiliation of our courts of criminal juriſdiction, is not hard to conjecture. Conſcious of their paſt errors, may the civil authority afford ſuch effectual protection to peaceable citizens, that they may not be neceſſitated to look around them with perplexity for public friends and protectors. I am not aſhamed to appear as an advocate for the execution of juſtice upon thoſe who deſtroy the lives of their brethren, and lay waſte the fences of public ſecurity. Nor do I think myſelf ſanguinary and void of the tenderneſt feelings of humanity, when I plead for the execution of one guilty tranſgreſſor to ſave the lives of thouſands of my innocent countrymen. I am not convinced that treaſon and rebellion are ſmall and venial ſins, and that the convenience of rulers will juſtify the delays and denials of juſtice. I am perſuaded that God has teſtified his diſpleaſure againſt theſe crimes from age to age, and eſpecially in young and free ſtates. Perhaps by ſome, whoſe religion is made conveniently to fit their politicalintereſt, I may be thought ſuperſtitious, when I expreſs my apprehenſions, that by the pardon of the criminals the guilt of treaſon and blood lies upon the whole community: And that we have reaſon to expect that the wrath of God will be revealed againſt this ſtate for that ungodlineſs of men, which, though fully proved, has been left unpuniſhed among us. I humbly requeſt the ſupreme executive to conſider, whether they have not left their people under the guilt of rebellion and blood, and by their pardons, made the wickedneſs of individuals the ſin of the public? Whether they have not, weighing future events by the paſt, laid the foundation for new and more alarming tumults and inſurrections, by granting impunity to thoſe who were convicted of levying war againſt their country. And let us all conſider, that for our iniquities all our public evils have befallen us, and that the ſure and only method to avert the tokens of God's indignation, is by throwing down the weapons of our rebellion againſt his laws, and by walking honeſtly and uprightly in his ways and as becometh chriſtians, leading quiet and peaceable lives in all godlineſs and honeſty. Then may we hope that he will puniſh us leſs than our iniquities deſerve.

NUMA.

UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, Friday September 28, 1787.

Preſent, *New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina*, and *Georgia*: and from *Maryland*, Mr. Ruſh.

CONGRESS having received the report of the Convention, lately aſſembled in Philadelphia;

Reſolved, unanimouſly—That the ſaid report, with the reſolutions, and letter accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates, choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the Convention, made and provided in that caſe.

In CONGRESS, July 23.

On motion of Mr. Dane, ſeconded by Mr. Holten,

Reſolved, That all perſons having unliquidated claims againſt the United States, pertaining to the late commiſſary's, quarter-maſter's, hoſpital, cloathier's or marine department, ſhall exhibit particular abſtracts of ſuch claims to the proper commiſſioner appointed to ſettle the accounts of thoſe departments, within eight months from the date hereof; and all perſons having other unliquidated claims againſt the United States, ſhall exhibit a particular abſtract thereof to the comptroller of the treaſury of the United States within one year from the date hereof: and all accounts not exhibited as aforeſaid, ſhall be precluded from ſettlement or allowance.

On a report of the ſecretary for foreign affairs,

Reſolved, That Congreſs are well pleaſed with the conduct of Thomas Barclay, eſquire, in the negociations on the part of the United States with his imperial majeſty of Morocco, as detailed and repreſented in his and other letters and papers tranſmitted to them.

In CONGRESS, Sept. 24.

On a letter of the 22d from the board of treaſury, ſtating, that in the ſales which they have made of lands in the weſtern territory, a declaration had been made by them, previous to the ſale, that the intereſt on the ſecurities to be received in payment was not to be computed, and requeſting to be favoured with a ſenſe of Congreſs, whether, in payment of purchaſes made under the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785, intereſt ſhould be computed on the principal of the ſecurities, and received in payment on the ſame terms with the principal.

Reſolved, That Congreſs approve of the declaration made by the board of treaſury at the time of ſelling the public lands, that the intereſt on the ſecurities to be received in payment ſhould not be computed; and direct them to proceed in the ſame manner in future ſales, iſſuing certificates, or indents of intereſt, for the intereſt due on the certificates paid, conformably to the authority given them for the ſale of the lands between the ſeventh range of townſhips and the Scioto, on the 23d day of July laſt.

In CONGRESS, Sept. 25.

Whereas it has been repreſented to Congreſs, by the delegates of Georgia, that their country is in danger of an invaſion:

Reſolved, That the ſecretary at war deliver, to the order of the delegates of Georgia, one hundred and fifty pair of horſemen's piſtols, one hundred and fifty dragoon's ſwords, one pair of braſs field pieces, three pounders, one thouſand pound of gun powder, and ſix hundred rounds of grape and round ſhot for the field pieces; the ſtate of Georgia to be accountable.

PARIS, July 30.

AN order has been ſent to Breſt for equiping three more ſhips of the line; the ſquadron is to be ready on the tenth of Auguſt.

LONDON, Auguſt 11.

From accounts received yeſterday from Holland, it is now confirmed that a civil war is actually begun in the province of Utrecht. All terms of accommodation, all friendly attempts of mediation, whether ſincere or not, on the part of France, and in ſhort all hopes of terminating the diſputes without more bloodſhed, are now vaniſhed. Whether patriotiſm, which they pretend, or deluſion which is imparted to them, has driven the people to this deſperate remedy, it is plain that there is now no retracting. The ſword is drawn, and drawn, as it would ſeem, in a flow but determined manner. Nothing remains to all appearance now but for both parties to aſſemble their forces and their allies, and contend inch by inch for the ſuperiority.

It cannot admit a moment's doubt, that the action near Utrecht, will not only *quicken* the march of the Pruſſian troops, but tend to *impel* the courts of London, Berlin, and Verſailles, to adopt *deciſive* meaſures. Our ſovereign ſeems not only to have been aware of this neceſſity, by ordering his electoral forces to be in readineſs, which he has done; but by ſending General Fawcitt to Heſſe Caſſel, where he is now treating for a corps of Heſſian troops, to be employed in the intereſt and ſupport of the Stadtholder.

The States of Holland, in full aſſembly, at the Hague, publiſhed an edict the 20th ult. ſtrictly forbidding, as Surveyor of Holland, all perſons whatever, from quitting the Province, or going into any other ſtate with their effects, under pretence of flying for ſafety, the States being themſelves of ſufficient ability to protect their ſubjects: adding thereto, that in time of public diſaſter, it was the duty of every good citizen to continue at home and add his endeavours for the defence of his country.

At the bottom of the Dutch politics, it is evident French intrigue prevails. Among the Dutch inſurgents we find many French officers, and in particular two who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late engagement. Independent, however, of thoſe foreign allies on which the Prince of Orange can depend, he appears to have many friends in the provinces. The trading intereſt are decidedly on his ſide, perhaps indeed from intereſt, becauſe peace is abſolutely neceſſary to their exiſtence.

ALEXANDRIA, September 20.

By a gentleman who has arrived from Kentucky in 29 days, we are informed, that the report of many families having been lately cut off by the Indians in Cumberland ſettlement, is without foundation; that in conſequence of a report being circulated in Kentucky that militia was raiſed, but it being authentically contradicted, they were ſoon diſmiſſed.

RICHMOND, September 20.

We learn from Greenbrier, that a deſperate perſon known in that county by the name of Black Matthews, who having lately been taken in execution for debt, broke the bonds, and then got about 150 or 160 people of the ſame ſtamp to ſign a paper binding themſelves to ſtand by each other, in preventing the ſheriff from taking their property for debts or taxes, was taken into cuſtody in Botetourt and ſent to Greenbrier under guard; after remaining ſome days in cuſtody, he was brought to court, acknowledged his offence, and offered to take the oath of allegiance. The court therefore diſcharged him, and he was committed to gaol on an eſcape warrant. We learn farther, that he had ſent copies of the aſſociation paper to the other back counties, but they were taken no notice of, and that all were quiet in that county.

Capt Orr from Jamaica informs, that flour was ſelling at a guinea per barrel, and that there had not been any rain for five months.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of New-York to his friend in this town.

"I have the happineſs to aſſure you from good authority, that the new ſyſtem of Federal Government will be unqueſtionably adopted by New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York and Jerſey. The people of Pennſylvania, I preſume you well know, are almoſt univerſally for it. And I can eaſily conceive, that your ſtate will have no heſitation upon the ſubject, as it is particularly favourable to it. It will have no oppoſition here, unleſs from a few Demagogues of *deſperate fortunes*, who wiſh not to ſee a *regular permanent* government eſtabliſhed.

"There is one perſon in the State of Maſſachuſetts, of reſpectable popular talents, who was *originally* oppoſed to the Convention at Philadelphia, and who, it is well known, though he does not avow it, will oppoſe the propoſed Federal government. This perſon's politics, however, will be ſoon a ſufficient prevent his being in the legiſlature. His oppoſition to the new government is attributed to a wiſh to throw our political affairs into the utmoſt poſſible confuſion.—And indeed, ſhould this government not obtain, a ſcene of *anarchy* will enſue, that will ſeriouſly threaten our political exiſtence. It is, therefore, devoutly to be wiſhed, that the ſeveral ſtates will ſend to their reſpective legiſlatures men, who are truly attached to their country, and who, of courſe, will ſupport and maintain their new ſyſtem of Federal government, which has been framed and *recommended* to us by our moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots and ſtateſmen."

"P. S. As this new ſyſtem of Federal Government, will have a tendency to promote manufactures of every kind, our tradeſmen here diſcover the utmoſt anxiety to have it eſtabliſhed."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.

In General Aſſembly, September 28.

WHEREAS the Convention of Deputies from the ſeveral States comprizing the union, eſtabliſhed in this city, have publiſhed a conſtitution for the future government of the United States, to be ſubmitted to a Convention of deputies choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification: And whereas it is the ſenſe of great numbers of the good people of this ſtate, already ſignified by petitions and declarations to this Houſe, that the earlieſt ſteps ſhould be taken to aſſemble a Convention within the ſtate, for the purpoſe of deliberating and determining on the ſaid conſtitution:

Reſolved, That it be recommended to ſuch of the inhabitants of the ſtate as are entitled to vote for repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly, that they chooſe ſuitable perſons to ſerve as deputies in a State Convention, for the purpoſes herein before mentioned, that is, for the city of Philadelphia and for the counties reſpectively, the ſame number of deputies that each is intitled to of Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly.

The above was warmly oppoſed by Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Findley, on the impropriety of adopting it till the Federal Conſtitution ſhould be forwarded to the houſe by Congreſs—which idea was combated by Mr. Clymer, Fitzſimons, Robinſon, Brackenridge, &c. and the ſenſe of the houſe was taken, when it was carried in the affirmative; yeas, 43—nays 19; when the houſe adjourned to the afternoon, leaving a part of the buſineſs unfiniſhed.

In the afternoon the houſe met, but the above 19 Members, excepting Robert Brown, being abſent, the ſergeant at arms was ſent for the abſent members; who reported on his return, that he had found moſt of them at the houſe of Maj. Boyd, and that they refuſed attending the houſe; on which the ſpeaker adjourned the houſe until this morning, half paſt 9 o'clock.

OCTOBER 2.

To the printer of the Independent Gazetteer.

WHEN on Friday laſt eighteen or nineteen human aſſes, who are a diſgrace to Pennſylvania, baſely deſerted the truſt repoſed in them by an unwarrantable revolt from the Aſſembly, we confeſs candidly, that nothing could have given us more pleaſure, than to have been employed in chaſtiſing theſe diſciples of Shays: Wretches who were not influenced in their defection by the motives which actuated the citizens of Rome, when they revolted, and were appeaſed by the inſtitution of thoſe popular magiſtrates ſtyled Tribunes—nor by that patriotick ſpirit, which prompted the illuſtrious Barons to extort Magna Charta from their tyrannical King John. No ſir, theſe *tools of ſedition* whoſe *ignorance* is ſtill greater than their *obſtinacy*, evidently copied after thoſe deſpicable incendiaries, Jack Straw, and Wat. Tyler, in endeavouring to introduce *anarchy* into theſe States, that they might be an eaſy prey to *their lord* and *maſter*, Daniel Shays. Againſt ſuch traitors to their delegated truſt we would willingly be engaged.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

October 2. On Wedneſday laſt his Excellency General Waſhington paſſed through Wilmington, on his return from this city to his ſeat in Mount Vernon—and on the ſame day, in croſſing the bridge at the head of Elk, the bridge gave way and his horſe fell into the river. His Excellency had alighted in order to walk over the bridge, which fortunate circumſtance probably ſaved a life ſo dear to his country.

In conſequence of the arrival of the unanimous reſolution of Congreſs, and the adoption of it by our Aſſembly, the bells of Chriſt-Church rang during the greateſt part of Saturday. Many hundred citizens of the firſt character attended in the lobby, and at the door of the State-houſe, during the deliberations of the Houſe on the calling of a Convention, and teſtified their joy upon the reſolves being paſſed for that purpoſe by three heartfelt cheers.—In ſhort, unuſual joy appeared in every countenance (three or four officers of government excepted) and the day exhibited every where the moſt agreeable marks of the ſpeedy reſurrection of the proſperity and happineſs of Pennſylvania.

On Saturday laſt, at three o'clock A. M. an expreſs forwarded by the hon. Mr. Bingham, one of the delegates from Pennſylvania, arrived in this city, from Congreſs, with the reſolution, recommending to each ſtate to call a Convention, to take into conſideration the federal government. It was read in aſſembly Saturday forenoon where it was adopted with only two objecting voices.

From the time the reſolution of Congreſs was paſſed till its adoption by the ſtate of Pennſylvania was only twenty hours.—Such is the zeal of Pennſylvania, to ſhow her attachment to a vigorous, free and wiſe frame of national government.

NORTHAMPTON, October 17.

On Wedneſday laſt the Supreme Judicial Court finiſhed their ſeſſion at Lenox, in the county of Berkſhire,—previous to which the following perſons received ſentence of death, viz.

William Manning, for treaſon.

John Bly, for robbing Mr. Jonathan Brooks, of Lanesborough on the 14th of June laſt.

Charles Roſe and Potter Alleſh, for robbing Mr. Abner Kellogg, of Alfred, on the 15th of May laſt.

We are informed that Manning was deſigned to be excepted in the pardon lately granted by the General Court, but there being a miſtake in his chriſtian name, he returned into this ſtate and neglecting to comply with the conditions of the ſtatute, by taking an oath of allegiance to the commonwealth, he loſt the benefit of the pardon. Roſe was indicted in ſix, and Bly in four other indictments for robbery, but each of them was convicted on trial of the firſt indictment.

"Should the citizens of America ratify the proceedings of the Convention, the happy event will from an epocha more peculiar in its nature, more felicitating in its conſequence, and more intereſting to the philoſophic mind, than ever the political hiſtory of man has diſplayed. Where is the country in which the principles of civil liberty and juriſprudence are ſo well underſtood as in this? and where has ever ſuch an Aſſembly of men been deputed for ſuch a purpoſe?——To ſee an aſſemblage of characters, moſt of them illuſtrious for their integrity, patriotiſm and abilities, repreſenting many ſovereign ſtates; framing a ſyſtem of government for the whole, in the midſt of a profound peace; unembarraſſed by any unfavourable circumſtance abroad, uninfluenced by any ſelfiſh motives at home; but making the moſt generous conceſſions to each other for the common welfare, and directing their deliberations with the moſt perfect unanimity.—To ſee a conſtitution of government thus formed, and fraught with wiſdom, œconomy and foreſight, adapted to the political habits of their conſtituents, to the ſtate of ſociety and civilization, to the peculiar circumſtances of their country, and to thoſe enlightened ſentiments of freedom and toleration, ſo dear to all good men.—And, finally, to ſee this conſtitution ratified and adopted by ſeveral millions of people, inhabiting an extenſive country, not from any coertion, but from mere principles of propriety, wiſdom and policy.—Theſe are objects too great and too glorious to be viewed with common admiration and delight. The idea alone is animating to every boſom ſuſceptible of the emotions of patriotiſm and philanthrophy: the attempt alone reflects a dignity upon human nature, and the execution ſecures freedom and public happineſs to remote poſterity.

"This great event will diſcloſe the meaning of thoſe many aſtoniſhing providences which gave timely aid to American arms in the juſt ſtruggle for independence. From this it will appear, that theſe were not intended to uſher in, upon this recent theatre of cultivated humanity, the horrors of domeſtic jarring; but to eſtabliſh, upon the firmeſt baſis, union, freedom, and tranquility. The prerogative of the Great Guardian of Nations, to educe good from evil, will become illuſtrious. Our reproach abroad, and miſmanagement at home, will but ſhew us, in contraſt, the magnitude of our change. The light of proſperity will but ſhine the brighter, as juſt burſting from the diſſipated clouds of injuſtice, avarice and ambition.

"Let us then be of one heart, and of one mind. Let us ſeize the golden opportunity to ſecure a ſtable government, and to become a reſpectable nation. Let us be open, decided and reſolute in a good cauſe. Let us render our ſituation worthy the aſhes of our ſlaughtered brethren, and our own ſufferings. Let us remember our emblem, the twiſted ſerpent, and its emphatical motto, *Unite, or Die*!——This was once written in blood; but it is as emphatical now as then.—A houſe divided againſt itſelf cannot ſtand. Our national exiſtence depends as much as ever upon our union; and its conſolidation moſt aſſuredly involves our proſperity, felicity and ſafety."

The inhabitants of Philadelphia, who petitioned the Legiſlature in favour of the Federal Conſtitution, amounted to upwards of 4000.

"Obſerve" ſays a late ſenſible and judicious writer "the caption of the American CONSTITUTION, every ſentence is full of meaning, and of ſuch import, that none but the violent and diſhoneſt can oppoſe. It carries the marks of piety as well as policy. No good man will wiſh to oppoſe it, and I hope no wicked man will dare to do it. It is calculated to anſwer the exigencies of the times, and to unite in one federal body the intereſts of all. A mighty empire may be formed upon this baſis, which ſhall make its enemies to tremble. While it gently detracts from the liberties of each, it provides for the ſecurity of all. If any imagine that it detracts from an individual ſtate more than from another, let it be remembered, it is but to beſtow the benefit upon a ſiſter, or a brother, who have an equal claim to the benefit with themſelves. Why ſhould members of one and the ſame family clash, while the intereſts of the family are the ſame?"

Accounts from Old Spain, *via* of England, ſay that advice has been received of the deſtruction of that ancient American city Mexico, the pride and glory of the new world, by an earthquake which laſted near 8 minutes. It is ſaid that but very ſmall remains of it are left.—benevolence, as well as intereſt, will excite us to hope this intelligence is not well founded for we cannot but anticipate the day when there will be a friendly intercourſe between the inhabitants of theſe States, and Spaniſh America.

A New York paper of the 6th inſt. has the following:—On Friday laſt James Keaſe, alias Shields, Patrick Kennan, and John Cambell, were executed at Burlington, purſuant to their ſentence, for burglary and the murder of Suſannah Jenkins, of Eversham, in the county of Burlington. At the place of execution they confeſſed the murder and a number of robberies in which they were concerned.

*** THE Subſcribers for this Paper in South-Hadley, are hereby notified, that the Pay, which has now become due to the Printer, will be received at Major Goodman's, if brought immediately; otherwiſe they muſt expect to deliver it at Northampton.

ORDERS for the Fourth Diviſion of MILITIA of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, October 10, 1787.

By Major-General SHEPARD.

THE military ſpirit, the decent and ſoldierly conduct, the promptneſs and exactitude in manœuvreing and in the firings, and the propriety of conduct diſcovered by the Firſt Regiment of the Second Brigade this day in the review, gives the General the higheſt ſatisfaction. He returns both officers and ſoldiers his warmeſt thanks, and aſſures them, that while our troops diſcover this martial diſpoſition, are well affected to our happy conſtitution, and feel ready to defend it, we may reſt ſecure from fear of its deſtruction, either from foreign invaſion or internal unprincipled caitiff.

The General is ſurpriſed that the long expected returns of their reſpective brigades are not yet made to the Adjutant-General of this diviſion, from the Brigadier-Generals. He again pointedly calls on them to forward thoſe returns without loſs of time.

In future all returns of elections of Field Officers will be made to the Brigadier-General of the brigade in which the regiment is placed, particularly ſpecifying the rank the regiment holds in that brigade, the town where the elected officer lives, and the date of election.

Returns of the election of platoon officers will in like manner be directed to the Brigadier-General. The number of the company, the rank of the regiment and brigade, the place of reſidence and time of election will be carefully noticed. All applications for reſignation of command muſt be approved by the officer commanding the regiment, and by the Brigadier-General, before the Major-General will receive them, or any acceptance can be obtained of his Excellency.

The Brigadier-General will ſee that all vacancies, which may occur in their reſpective brigades, be filled as ſoon as may be, and that all returns be forwarded to the Major-General as ſoon as poſſible.

ROBERT OLIVER, D. A. G.

William Moore,

RESPECTFULLY informs his cuſtomers and others, that he has lately received and ſelling at his Store in Greenfield, a general Aſſortment of European and Weſt-India

GOODS.

Alſo,—NAILS, of all kinds——to ſay, at the *loweſt terms*, would be a repetition of many gentleman's advertiſement—he therefore ſubmits that to his impartial cuſtomers, who will call and judge for themſelves—where conſtant attendance will be given and the ſmalleſt favour gratefully acknowledged.

Pot-Aſh, Salts of Lye, Beef Cattle, Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, Beef-Wax, Flax, Flax-Seed, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Indian Corn, Sinſeng &c. received in payment as Caſh for the above Goods.

Greenfield, October 10, 1787.

From the Independent Chronicle, of the 4th instant.

The following is the Substance of the Opinion given by one of the Council, on the question of granting a pardon to Jason Parmenter, when he observed,

THAT this was a question of great importance, not only because the life of this individual citizen depended upon it, but because if a pardon was granted in this case, the reasons upon which it would be issued, might dictate and a similar decision in favour of three other persons, under sentence for the same crime, and whole cases had been moved at the board: That Parmenter was convicted of treason; his indictment was in the form commonly used in such offences; it had however been suggested abroad that he had also been guilty of murder; there was nothing in the record of the process which intimated this; every indictment found against persons for the late rebellion was in the same form with that against him; but he had, however, examined into the nature of the evidence against him, as far as he had been able, and believed that, if he had been tried for murder, without the idea of his having been engaged in the rebellion, the killing of Walker would have been but Manslaughter at most, because there was a rencounter between the parties, began by Walker, who discharged his fire-arm at the same instant, or rather before Parmenter discharged his: But if he has been guilty of murder, a pardon of the offence he is under sentence for, is no pardon of that crime.

He observed, that for all measures intended to make a deep impression on the public mind, there is a critical moment: If that is not improved, the effect wished for can never be produced at any subsequent period; and to support that his Excellency the late Governor, and the Honourable Gentlemen then of the board, postponed the execution of the sentences, that others might finish the work which they had began; or that they did it to throw a disagreeable task upon their successors in office, which they wished to avoid themselves; or from an idea that an odium would rest upon the man, or men, who should complete by public executions, a system they had raised, but had not firmness to support, would be fixing a very disagreeable imputation on their characters; That it was done from a doubt of the legality of the trials, was not by them suggested: If they acted upon the last mentioned reason, it yet remains in force: To say that it was done "because reprieves had been usual," will by no means do; for this is the first conviction for high treason that has been committed in the country, and to obtain this, the Court was carried up in a difficult and inclement season for the avowed purpose of making immediate examples.

That the benefit of the act of indemnity extended to all except nine, of the untried people concerned in the late rebellion. Amongst those indemnified, are many who have been more attrociously guilty, than those who are condemned; it is true that the latter have been apprehended and brought to trial, but this adds nothing to their guilt.

That it was true that a provision is made in the above mentioned act, that the indemnity shall not be construed to extend to persons convicted of crimes, and it is true that no act of that nature could be extended to them; the power of pardoning after conviction, being by the constitution, lodged with your Excellency and Honours.

Upon these measures having been adopted in the legislature, and it appearing to be the wish of so many thousands of the people to have the unhappy commotions settled without the loss of any more lives, the examples of the best governments were resorted to, and it appeared that other states, and even Britain, whose sanguinary disposition daily gluts the grave with legal consignment, furnished examples of clemency in this case: That thereupon his Excellency, with advice of Council, respited the execution of the sentences to the twentieth instant.

That he did not mean to suggest that the Council were unanimous in this point. Some gentlemen who advised the late Governor to postpone the executions to the 25th of July, as he had been informed, had uniformly urged the present Governor against a pardon. That even this measure was adopted in a way which effectually tried the strength of government, for every preparation, in the county of Hampshire at least, was made for a serious execution; but this parade of death was so far from exciting opposition to legal authority that a gloomy silence and solemn awe, at the power of government, was universally exhibited.

That those who were then in favour of this measure, cannot but consider themselves as under the most solemn obligations now to grant a pardon; for he considered this as a sort of compact, if not on the part of government, at least binding on those Councellors who advised to the measure, that if it appeared by the subsequent conduct of the insurgents that peace and tranquility could be restored without public sanguinary examples, a pardon should be granted.

That the act of indemnity was limited to these alone who should take the oath of allegiance, upon, or before the 12th day of September 1787. We are well assured that all who were the objects of the act have complied with the requisition.

That the troops were disbanded, the ideas of paper money, and demolition of the Courts of justice are so far from being entertained by the people, that they are universally execrated.

That the late unhappy commotions did not fix the character of the people as ungovernable, they arose from an unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, with which all countries, in their turns, have been afflicted, but which, in a free government, have a more dangerous and disagreeable effect; we had but lately resisted a government long established over us.

That the taxes in preceding years, though not heavy when they were granted, upon the sudden exit of money became intolerable; whilst cash was plenty, the people were prodigal of credit, but when it became scarce, the property for which they were indebted would not pay one half of the purchase money stipulated. Law-suits were multiplied, and the legal bills of cost were so augmented by delays at the request of the debtors, that they became oppressive.---Add to this, that there stands ready at such a crisis, a number of sharpers, who will improve the moment of keen distress, to extort from the wretched the small remains of property by excessive usury.

That a pile thus prepared was easily kindled into a flame by Gazette writers, who mistook those burdens which were the necessary price of our independence, and the security of our future freedom, for grievances which demanded redress.

And that it could not be wise and prudent, under our present prospects, and our present situation, to recall to public view, the ideas of injury to private individuals, indignity to the government, and reproach to our country.

That he was not afraid of raising new commotions by a public execution of the sentences under consideration; the people might indeed murmur, upon an idea that the parade of death was necessary at so late an hour. But if he thought there would be any kind of opposition, he should be full for trying the experiment; but as he did not, and could see no necessity of, or public advantage from, the execution of these people, after all sufferings, and at a time when the State has sunk into the arms of peace and tranquility, he was clear in advising his Excellency to grant a full pardon to *Jason Parmenter.*

THE Collector of the Duties of Excise in the county of Hampshire, hereby gives notice, That he shall attend to settle accounts and to receive the said duties at the several times and places hereafter mentioned, viz. At Mr. Elihu White's in Hatfield, on Thursday the 1st day of November next, at 9 o'clock A. M.—at Mr. Joel Wait's in Whately the same day at 11 o'clock A. M.—and the same day at Mr. David Hoi'sin Deerfield, at 4 o'clock P. M.—On Friday the 2d at Mr. Caleb Alvord's in Greenfield, at 8 o'clock A. M.—On Monday the 5th of the same month at Mr. Joshua Thayer's in Williamsburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Ebenezer Parsons' in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Store's in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock P. M.—and the same day at Mr. Chapin's in Worthington, at 4 o'clock P. M.—On Tuesday the 6th at Mr. Jonathan Harwebbel's in Chester, at 9 o'clock A. M.—the same day at Mr. Dengler's in Norwich, at 11 o'clock A. M.—& the same day at Mr. Wright's in Westhampton, at 3 o'clock P. M.—and on Wednesday the 7th at Mrs. Clap's in Easthampton, at 9 o'clock A. M.—and at Mr. Peter Clap's in Southampton, at 11 o'clock A. M. And on Thursday the 8th at Mr. Elisha Cook's in Hadley, at 9 o'clock A. M.—and at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's in Northampton, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Excise & Impost for the county of Hampshire.

N.B. It is expected that there will be a punctual attendance of all persons concerned, as by the late excise Act, "No taverner, innholder or retailer shall hereafter be licensed by any court, unless he produces in court a certificate or receipt from the collector or his deputy, that he has accounted and paid his excise on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May, or within 30 days of each of those periods.

Northampton, October 9, 1787.

STRAYED, or stolen from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, a forrel mare, eleven years old, about fourteen hands high, a grey spot near her left hip, a thick high neck, paces and trots, shod before. Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her or send word to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded by

SETH LYMAN.

Northfield, Sept. 25th, 1787.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, having appointed us the subscribers Commissioners to adjust the claims on the estate of ANNA-BETHWHITE, late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed for that purpose; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said affairs at the dwelling house of said deceased, on the third Mondays of November, January and March next, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.—after which no accounts will be allowed.

Josiah White.
David Mitchel,
Gardner Preston.

South-Hadley, October 1, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list of 1782, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.	l.	s.	d.	q.
Adrah Sacker,		1	19	8	0
Moses Adams,		0	7	2	3
Amos Wellock,		0	13	1	2
John Grant,					

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 15th of November next, so much of said land will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Daniel Kirkland, innholder in Norwich, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSIAH PARKS, Collector.

Norwich, August 31, 1787.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c.

given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing Office in Northampton.

OCTOBER 1787. THE NUMB. 60.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER XIII.

MANKIND are exposed to many evils, by their proneness to follow appearances, and to judge of things by remote and accidental circumstances, without examining their nature. A remote likeness often exists between things that are essentially different. There are many attendants of war which are common to it in all its forms. A duel is fought with arms, as well as a battle between powerful and numerous armies. And an insurrection, making a private or civil war, has several attendants that belong to it in the same manner as to a public war between two or more nations. In both, men put on weapons of death, are divided into officers and soldiers, exhibit martial parade, and make appeal to heaven to decide their cause. These are dazzling circumstances which are apt to make strong impressions on the minds of men; and many are so easily deluded as to think them the only needful characteristicks or credentials, of an army, as if they entitled persons to the same allowance of a body of men, in regard to the question, whether they shall be treated in the character of soldiers of an authorized army, or of a combination of mischievous persons, accountable to government for their conduct. The authority from which men act, not the appearance they put on, entitles them to be treated in official characters. An armed ship, duly commissioned, is a man of war, without a commission if it fight, captivate and kill, it is a pirate. And a land army acting by authority, is entitled to the respect due to such a body, belonging to the power by which it is appointed; but acting without, and in opposition to legal authority, it can claim no regard, beside from the personal characters of the men that compose it, and the design of their formation into martial order: which is of no avail to protect them from judicial trial, condemnation and punishment for any injuries they do the state, to which they owe allegiance.

A nation, possessed of an independent government, has no earthly power above it, authorized either to give it law, or to depose its citizens. And disputes between two such powers, have no way to be determined, after negociation fails, but by an appeal to arms. This makes it necessary for nations to levy war, to settle their claims when, on account of the unreasonableness of one or both of them, they cannot otherwise end their contentions. And they go to war upon equal ground. The question of right and wrong between them not being decided, and neither of them bound to abide the judgment of the other concerning it, or the opinion of any neighbouring nations, they are entitled to a reciprocation of treatment for their citizens and armies, according to the customs of war and the established laws of nations. Prisoners on either side, are not to be considered as criminals, and are not liable to any judicial trial or punishment from their captors: because they are accountable for their conduct only to the government to which they owe allegiance; and while they are faithful in this, they are to be treated as good subjects, whether they have acted merely as citizens or as soldiers. Recompense due from a nation is not to be demanded of individual members of it, but from the head, or ruling authority representing the whole.

But, these things are far from agreeing with an army or hostile multitude of people, in an insurrection against government. It is no ordinary condition, of subjects, that will warrant their rising in arms against civil authority. That government exist, and be maintained in every nation of men is manifestly the will of the supreme governor of all things. Civil magistracy is his ordinance, and rulers are his ministers. And they are appointed of purpose to judge between their brethren, and determine disputes in a peaceable and just manner: that right and truth and not fraud and violence, may give law to society. And where government is established, competent to hear complaints, and give causes of controversy, for men unnecessarily to appeal to a decision by arms, is an audacious contempt of God's approved mode of ruling among mankind. And can those that are guilty of it, expect an interference of Providence to decide their cause, except to punish their unwarranted and daring appeal to heaven?

All the foundation people have to expect a righteous issue of a war, is the Providence of God: who maintains a just dominion throughout the universe. But, it is trifling with his supremacy, to determine things by the lot of war, for which he has provided another mode of determination, by the appointment of civil government. And can it be expected that he will honour a cause, though it be in itself good, if it be brought to him by an appeal to Providence in contempt of his ordinance of civil government? The expence and hazard of war is too great to be needlessly incurred: And men violate the harmony, designed to be preserved under the friendly auspice of Providence, when they levy war to determine a cause that might be regularly, and with equity, decided by civil government and the laws of the land. The life of a man is of too high importance, to be put to hazard, when no justifiable occasion of sufficient moment exists to require it. And such an occasion, to expose it in levying a civil war, never does exist, unless government become so disordered, as essentially to deviate from, or exceed the sphere of its jurisdiction.

It is allowed that civil rulers are limited in their exercise of power. There are certain prerogatives which God has reserved to himself respecting the consciences of men. The authority of magistrates becomes void, if they attempt to impose articles of faith on christians, or restrain them from performing religious services, that are of religious appointment. God is to be obeyed rather than men. Again: If any ruler should attempt to exercise an authority foreign from his office: or to continue in authority after his commission has ended, opposition to his assumption of power would not be opposition to government, but a rightful resistance of usurpation and tyranny.

These limitations may be admitted, and it remains a true observation, that civil government is to be universally obeyed; and all its ordinances and laws, made by rulers acting in their proper sphere, to be received and honoured. A civil war in opposition to such a government is forever unwarrantable, and unjust. And it can claim no privilege or protection for those that engage in it.

Mankind under obligations of allegiance must become freed from them, before they can levy a war against the state, & not incur the guilt of rebellion. The commission of crimes does not destroy their connection with society and government, so as to give them liberty to commence war in character of avowed enemies. Their bond of allegiance continues, and in like manner the laws to take cognizance of their conduct. A rebellion, which is a crime in itself of vast magnitude cannot justify other crimes that proceed from or attend it. Men that engage in it are still accountable for their actions, as much as if no civil discord existed.

The consideration of numbers is of no consequence to render the commission of crimes innocent, or to alleviate the wickedness of treasonable combinations. The rebellion of Korah and his company against Moses Aaron, was not warranted on account of their being many; neither did it give the least justification to their cause, when the whole congregation of Israel espoused it. Whether there be ten only, or an hundred, or a thousand or tens of thousands, it matters not, as to the morality of their conduct, in banding together against constitutional authority, acknowledged in the Providence of God.

And such a combination of men in a rebellion has no power to free each from their obligations to the state. Neither can they appoint leaders or officers, with any authority to command or justify things contrary to their rightful allegiance. Being bound to obey their lawful rulers, they cannot come under any contrary obligation, to warrant acts of hostility or disobedience.

In this situation, it is a vain presumption, to think of being entitled to the respectability, of an authorised army, in a public war. So far from it, if a any of them be captivated they are made prisoners of justice, not of war; and are liable to trial, condemnation and punishment, according to the crimes they have committed. And as the government continues to retain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over them, all their opposition to it is criminal. If while in arms they have plundered, captivated or killed any persons, by orders from their leaders, their actions are of the same nature as if they had been perpetrated by themselves alone, or by a small combination of men, in treason against the State. Instead of being protected and justified by their hostile arrangements, they become in a sense, the keepers of each other, and severally responsible for the conduct of all their adherents, as well as for what they do themselves. And whoever of them are taken, and brought to justice, they are liable to be made to answer for all the mischiefs of their whole company.

When any person breaks down the fences of his neighbour's field, to turn in his own cattle, and other herds follow them; and not only eat his grass, but force themselves into other inclosures, damage his corn and fruit, and in the rage of fighting, kill his cows or oxen: is not the man, that opened the fence accountable for all the evils that follow it? Or if any number of persons unite in the same design, and level their neighbours fence in different places, and flocks enter some at one breach and some at another, is not each and any one of these men answerable for the mischiefs of the whole? An insurrection against civil government throws down the fences of law, and opens the way to innumerable evils: all which are imputable to the cause of rebellion. And men that combine together in it, may be considered to say, There is no need of law, they will be answerable for the conduct of people without it. And what they say, whether in words or actions, it is reasonable and just that they be obliged to make good. Neither can any one of them plead, that he was not accessary to every evil action of the whole: since by joining in rebellion with the party, he has assisted to give them opportunity and audacity to perpetrate all their mischiefs. So that, if goods be stolen or men personally injured, restitution may be justly demanded of any of the company, whose wicked banding together, occasioned the wrong. And if blood be shed, the guilt of it being imputable to the whole body and all the individuals of it, atonement may be made by the life of any person or persons of them, to a sufficient number; whom justice is able first to seize and bring to punishment. Should a number fall together into the power of government, or before justice has opportunity to act upon those first apprehended, discriminations may be made between them, either by lot, or by a sovereign act of authority; as David took seven men of the sons of Saul, to satisfy for the murders he had committed in the slaughter of the Gibeonites.

It is not denied that there is a difference between men engaged in rebellion, as to the degree of their criminality. Some have greater responsibilities, and larger influence than others; & their actions are attended with proportionately greater importance. These will naturally stand foremost to receive the vengeance of their country, and the claims of individuals for personal wrongs. But if they step out of the way, or cannot be apprehended, any others that can be found, may be taken in their stead. And whoever escapes the evils he sees inflicted on others, for the crime in which they have been partners, should reflect on it, as a merciful dispensation to him, that he is not destined, as others are, to be an example of punishment.

These are consequences attending an insurrection against government, which show its wide difference from a national or public war, though several things belonging to them are common to both. And these consequences of levying civil war are unavoidable, unless removed by success in subverting government: For while government stands, rebellion against it must and will be condemned, by its laws, as the first of

crimes. A disposition of mercy and reasons of state may alleviate or prevent the just severity of the law, by gracious acts of pardon, so as to spare the lives of her guilty citizens, as far as will consist with the requirements of God. But it is not to be expected that there will be any public interposition, to prevent individuals from experiencing the benefit of the laws, to obtain recompense for all their private sufferings and wrongs. And it does not consist with the safety of the people and of the state, to show such mildness to rebellious subjects, as to give countenance to any apprehension in wicked minds, that they can commit so horrid an evil, as to levy civil war, unpunished.

The truth of these observations begins, in part, to be realized. Happy will it be for those that have resisted government and for the community, if they will at length, all of them, open their eyes to the real nature of their conduct and condition; that they may be thankful for the merciful treatment they have experienced; submit patiently to the unavoidable evils arising from what they have done, and by exerting themselves to recompense good for the injuries they have occasioned to their fellow citizens, and to yield due subordination to government, endeavour to subserve their own interest, and recommend themselves to the friendship and aid of neighbours and country.

NUMA.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
To the PUBLIC.

My Countrymen,

THAT important period has now arrived in which political life and death, for the last time, is set before you. It is now in your power to chuse, whether you will be free and happy, or enslaved and miserable. Various innovations and changes have happened in your political system within the last few years—various amendments have been assayed to no purpose—all attempts hitherto made to establish you in independence and happiness, have been blasted, have proved inadequate to the great purposes for which government is instituted, and have issued in disgrace, disappointment and contempt. Government, that bulwark of common defence, has at sundry times, within a few years past, been seen tottering on its basis, being shaken to its very centre by those frequent commotions which have been produced by the hostile invasions of lawless and ambitious men, intending, no doubt, to lay it level with the dust, and introduce anarchy, confusion, and every disorder. Harrassed and worn out with tumults and distractions, and weary of so many fruitless endeavours to secure the rights and protect the citizens of the United States, from the wicked assaults and lawless ravages and depredations of unprincipled men, and finding the confederation of the thirteen States unequal to the great ends for which it was adopted; that the power delegated to that august body, the Congress, was insufficient any longer to hold you together, and that a speedy dissolution under the old administration was inevitable: therefore, that the union may be cemented with an invincible firmness; that a federal government may be formed upon a permanent foundation, endowed with energy sufficient to carry into execution every act and resolve necessary to maintain justice and equity and to support the majesty and dignity as well as the privileges of a free people; and that an effectual barrier may be set to guard your rights against every invasion, foreign and domestic, and to fix you in a lasting peace upon just and righteous principles, accompanied with its concomitants, national glory and felicity. For these invaluable purpoles (after every other effort, as I before observed proved abortive) as the dernier resort, you had recourse to a Convention of delegates from the several states, in which the wisdom thereof, as you may reasonably suppose, was collected—the honourable Members were gentlemen of unexceptionable characters, well acquainted with political concerns, and fully possessed with the danger of the present deranged situation of your public affairs—endowed not only with wisdom and knowledge, but firmness and integrity, equal to the arduous task to which they were called, and their well known affection for and to the interest of your country, must heighten your esteem of their qualifications.

From an assembly of such worthy characters, with the illustrious Washington at their head, what may you not expect? yea, and what raised expectations could you have entertained that are not more than gratified in their result, which now lies before you—the result, not of an ordinary sagacity, but of uncommon wisdom—the result, not of a rash, hasty, and premature judgment, but of calm reasoning, cool deliberation, and a fair, candid and impartial discussion, on every article proposed, together with their supposed consequents, good and ill; every objection having been thoroughly examined and weighed; those obstacles arising from the separate interests of the different states duly considered, the plan was adopted not by one or two states only, or a bare majority, but the unanimous consent of twelve. I will not suggest it to be clear of every possible defect, for that is incompatible with the mutable uncertain state of human nature; and so long as men govern, errors and mistakes will happen: But this I aver, that it exceeds your most sanguine rational expectations. Permit me then to enjoin it as an indispensable duty on you to accept it. It will be your wisdom to comply with it, your safety and interest call for it. I presume your feelings debate it, and what is more, Heaven itself demands it, for your salvation and national existence depend on it. God forbid, that you should be so lost to your duty and interest, as this late hour, as to spurn the last opportunity which an indulgent Providence, 'tis likely, will ever grant you, to save your sinking country from tumbling into ruin. Suffer me to urge it upon you—not to be dictated by sinister motives—renounce all selfish, mean-spirited and contracted views, and fix your eyes upon the general good, and let those generous and liberal sentiments possess your minds, as shall animate you chearfully to lay aside some advantages that respect you individually, when they stand in the way to the common interest, for yourselves are shares in public benefits; and should you discover some inconveniences that will accrue to you from your local situation (as undoubtedly you will, the local interests of the different parts of this extended country being necessarily different) you will by no means suffer that consideration to gain the ascendency over your reason, so far as to influence you to reject the propered plan of government; or shrink in the moment you reject it, you involve yourselves and posterity in ruin. Should you now refuse to embrace this golden opportunity to establish your independency upon such a permanent and unshaken foundation (as it is now in your power to do) as shall preserve inviolable your dear bought privileges, bought at the expence of many invaluable lives and much precious treasure. You may with propriety apply to yourselves an observation of one of the wisest of men, viz. 'He that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy;' which respects nations as well as individuals, that have been repeatedly reproved by such disasterous events and threatening commotions, and dangerous violences as have again and again distracted your country, greatly tending to the dissolution of your government; yea, you in vain, when too late, will see your folly, when a melancholy gloom hath overwhelmed you, and your remediless distresses have overtaken you. But should you be so happy as to adopt the proposed plan of government, as I presume you will, (for I am persuaded there is virtue yet remaining among you, and some vestiges of that zeal for liberty which glowed in every American in times past, which on a fresh occasion like this, will revive and manifest itself) you may with pleasure anticipate those agreeable prospects that are opening upon you—the congratulations of your benevolent allies, which will soon reach your ears—the satisfaction it will yield to the friends of your independence throughout the world, and the joy that will leap in the breast of every well-wisher to your national interest in the union. Your fame shall outlive you—your memory will be sweet to your progeny, and generations yet unborn will feel their souls inspired with gratitude to you for that firmness, integrity and resolution, which has marked your way in obtaining, preserving, and handing down unsullied to them, those inestimable blessings which they shall hold in quiet possession. Let such motives stimulate you to embrace that which alone will disappoint and chagrin your malevolent enemies, rear the hopes of your timerous and chear the drooping spirits of your despairing friends, and then will you amply compensate the pains taken by the

MONITOR.

UTRECHT, (Holland) July 30.

ON the 20th and 27th of this month, two detachments marched from this city, one commanded by General Rhyngrave de Salm, and the other by Col. Kleinebergh. The first having arrived at the advance post of the Stadtholder's camp between nine and ten at night, an action began between the advanced guard of both parties; but the General having waited an hour in expectation of the main body, and finding they were not disposed to attack him, gave orders for the return of his party: but the attack of Col. Kleinebergh has been more serious: this brave officer having presented himself with his cavalry at the head of the bridge which leads to the castle of Zoesdyk, the infantry of the enemy made so brisk a fire, that our cavalry gave way, and occasioned some disorder in our infantry that were in the rear: but two French officers, Monsf. Gadue and Monsf. Des Imbert, by their conduct, kept our infantry steady, who commenced a fire, from which the enemy sustained no less than our cavalry did on the onset. We learn that the number of killed and wounded on both sides is nearly equal. Many brave fellows lost their lives.—The dreadful flame of civil war has now burst forth, and none can foresee how far it may extend. The Prussian troops are daily expected to the support of the Stadtholder.

PARIS, August 9.

"The parliament of Paris sat on Tuesday and entered on their journals of a formal protest against the edict for the stamp tax, specifying That it had been registered the day before by the express command of the King, against the approbation and consent of the Parliament, that it neither ought nor should have any force; and that the first person who presumed to carry the edict into execution, should be arraigned a traitor and condemned to the gallies." The other parliaments of France have formed, it is said, the same resolution.

LONDON, August 6.

The city of Utrecht was in great commotion on Tuesday last about noon. A resolution was formed to attack the Stadtholder's troops in their different quarters. Towards the evening a body of 1400, consisting of hussars, chasseurs, soldiers, auxiliaries, &c. sallied from the city. Their design was unknown; but the event has proved that their grand intention was to fall upon Zoesdyk, while another party marched towards Bunnick. The body which proceeded towards Zoesdyk, succeeded in surprising the two centinels by means of detaching two or three men from them, who feigned to be deserters from Utrecht: but a third centinel suspicious of the feint, fired his fusil, which gave the alarm: the military put themselves immediately under arms, and received the assailants on every side so vigorously that they were thrown into the utmost disorder in so much, that the Waergeldiers and Auxiliaries, wounded and killed their own people, as at last every one was obliged to look to himself. They are at present in the utmost consternation the number of the dead, wounded and prisoners is very considerable; the wounded have been carried to the hospital.

Government, it is said, has received intelligence of fifteen sail of French ships of war being arrived in the Tagus. They consist of one of 64 guns, 13 frigates, and 2 cutters.

August 11.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, August 1.

"Every thing here looks like a determination to support the Stadtholder and his cause against every opposition whatever. The six regiments of infantry, and three of Cavalry, with a train of artillery, passed Gratsburgh the 28th ult. and by this time must have arrived at the place of their destination in the Duchy of Cleves."

PETERSBURGH, (Virginia) Sept. 27.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, (Georgia) dated August 27, 1787.

"From good authority, I have the strongest hopes that an Indian war may yet be avoided. The spirited reply of the Executive to the French King's Talk, will, it is generally believed, have some effect; but then there is a private negociation going on with Mr. Gillivery, which I hope will prove effectual. Should neither answer the purpose, General Clark, with 1200 men, can be in motion in twelve hours warning, and the militia in this, and all the lower counties, are drafted, and the drafts ordered to be in readiness at a minute's warning. Should there be a war, I am afraid it will be a very bloody one.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

A correspondent with pleasure informs the Public, that *John Sullivan*, of Luzerne county a refractory Member of our late Assembly, was taken a few days ago by a few of the Old-Continental Officers, and is now safely lodged with Captain Rayndl, in the gaol of this city, where he is to remain without *bail or mainprize*, until he is impeached with the *infamous nineteen members*, who had the audacity to attempt the breaking up of the late House of Assembly at the close of the last Session, after wasting 1067l. 10s. of the Public's money, without finishing any part of the business the House had been sitting upon.

Accounts from Dominica, say, that by the late hurricanes, every droger and small craft was entirely lost, that the buildings of the coffee were laid in ruins, that twelve ships and brigs in the harbour of Roufau, were destroyed; that two thirds of the coffee crops are ruined and the sugar canes, and so forth, very much damaged.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

Nothing, says a correspondent, proves the decline of our European trade in American bottoms more incontestibly than the amazing increase of our domestic and coasting trade. Twenty years ago one wheat only in brig was established in the trade from Philadelphia to Charleston, at present there are six or seven. At the same time a sloop of 50 tons proved the purpose from New-York, there are three or four from that port. Exports from the middle colonies would always before the revolution find a freight to Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, &c. At present those branches of business are overdone by a superfluity of hands. The West-India islands are equally glutted with the produce of our continent, and the American shippers and importers for the most part live by the loss. What does all this prove, but that we ought to give up the idea of a very extensive marine trade, employ ourselves in agriculture an manufactures, and, if possible, be happy at home.

On Friday last, Congress appointed his Excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Esq. now President of Congress, to be Governor of the Western Territory of the United States, with a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, and to exercise the office of superintendant of Indian Affairs, and to receive the pay and emoluments of the same, amounting to about eight hundred dollars per annum.

They have also appointed Winthrop Seargeant, Esq. to be Secretary to the Governor, with a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

From the *Pennsylvania Packet.*

Messrs. PRINTERS,

What has been, will be, while men continue to be men, and there is nothing new under the sun. Some people seem alarmed at the opposition of a few weak anddeluded men to the Federal Government; but if we look into the histories of our own and foreign countries, we shall find that there never was a revolution brought about in any country in favour of liberty or government, that was not opposed by ignorant or interested men.

The revolution that brought King William to the throne of England, was effected by a majority of only three votes.

Thousands opposed the accession of the Hanover family to the same throne years afterwards. The declaration of independence was opposed by a wealthy and powerful party, a whole state, and many counties in every state refused to concur in supporting it; and yet the independence of our country finally triumphed over all opposition.

"What has been, will be, and there is nothing new under the sun." The present enemies of the federal government will ere long be its most zealous friends, and some of them, who are most prudent and silent about it, or most clamorous against it, will probably soon fill its highest or most profitable offices.

MATTERS of FACT.

NEW-HAVEN, October 17.

Thursday last, the General Assembly of this State, convened in this city, and yesterday they passed a Resolve, appointing Monday the 12th day of November next, for the several towns to meet, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them, in a State Convention, to be holden at Hartford, on the first Thursday of January next, to take into consideration the Doings of the late Federal Convention, at Philadelphia, as recommended by Congress. The delegates from the several Towns are to be chosen in the same manner that the Representatives to the General Assembly are chosen.

PORTLAND, October 11.

"On the 27th ult. Mrs.——Watson, of Gorham, upwards of forty years of age, who had been affected with a dropsy for twenty-five years, was tapped, and had forty-beer quarts of water drawn from her. She bore the operation without the least faintness, and is in a hopeful way of recovery."

NORTHAMPTON, October 24.

A correspondent observes,——there are no objections that may be raised against the *federal Constitution*, proposed by the late honourable Convention, but what may be urged against any form of government whatever——and to reject this constitution, is little short of reverting to a state of nature, and every man's saying, "*to your tents O Israel.*"

The *husbandman*, the *mechanic*, the *sailor*, the *labourer*, the *trader*, the *merchant* and the *man of independent fortune* are all equally concerned in forwarding the American constitution; for nothing short of a firm efficient continental government can dissipate the gloom that involves every man's prospect; and give permanence to any plant of business or pursuit that can be sted.——The *husbandman* finds no encouragement to encrease his stock and produce, for he finds no vent for them——the *mechanic* stands idle half his time, or gets nothing for his work but truck——half our *sailors* are out of business——the *labourer* can find no employ——our *traders* involved in debt, while they can command nothing that is due to them——our *merchants* have been sinking money ever since the peace, for want of a commercial treaty, and the wealth of those few individuals who have large sums in cash by them, lies dormant for want of encouragement to loan it.——All these evils will gradually subside, till they finally disappear, if we have but wisdom and firmness speedily to adopt the New Federal Constitution.

A late writer says,——"Having lately been through great part of this state, I can assure the public, that at least nine tenths of its inhabitants are now ready and willing to receive the new government:——Many express the greatest impatience to have the General Court meet together, that they may proceed on the business with such speed as may give this state an opportunity to do themselves the honour of being the first in the union to accept it, as they were first to repel the unconstitutional attempts of a British parliament. Let it but appear that a HANCOCK, a WASHINGTON, and a FRANKLIN approve the new government, and who will not embrace it?

"I have conversed much with all classes of people on the subject of the new federal government, and find that all agree in the opinion, that if we do not adopt it, our credit, our character, nay our existence as a nation, is at an end: But that on the contrary, if we are wise enough to know in this our day, the things which make for our peace, we shall at once ratify and confirm it——we shall then behold America with extended arms, inviting the numerous, oppressed and distressed inhabitants of Europe; we shall see them flocking to America; our woods and waste lands will become at once valuable, and in great demand, the present proprietors would of course be greatly benefited thereby; every European ship which should enter our ports, would, by properly laid duties, assist in paying our debts; our taxes will consequently diminish——our national character will rise——and sciences will be cultivated with redabled ardour——every kind of business will increase——and in a word, this continent will soon become, under the new government, the delight & envy of the European world."

INSTRUCTIONS of the town of Chesterfield, in the County of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Col. BENJAMIN BONNEY, their Representative in the Great & General Court of said Commonwealth.

SIR,

YOU are chosen to represent this town, in the Great and General Court of this Commonwealth, in tumultuous, and unsettled times; in times also, where judicial dispensations of the holy government are in execution, on this State, which evidently indicates some heinous cause; either in a general abuse of divine benignity; or in particular breach of faith, and violence of most sacred bonds; we wish you, sir, to fix your eye in the public indications, and labour to trace out the malignant cause; and then that you urge such measures to be adopted, as may remove the cause, and so occasion the distressful effects to cease.

Our remote situation from the centre of public operations, deprives us of that knowledge of them, which would be necessary for our being very particular in our instructions to you on this occasion.

Permit us therefore, sir, only to refresh your memory by suggesting a few objects, to which we insist you should closely attend, as,

1st That you not only make strict justice the inviolable rule of all your exertions in your present public capacity; but that you particularly exert yourself to detect the cause and source of a public reproach on the State, viz. that there is no confidence to be placed in its promises; and then that you labour in all your motions, to extricate it from the scandal.

2d. That you impress your mind very deeply, with just views, of the absolute importance of the rigourous and successful prosecution of husbandry and Fishery, to the general emolument of the State, and the honour, happiness, and prosperity, of all its inhabitants; and that you keep it in your eye, that the industrious, in these two branches are the support of the Commonwealth, and of course, that the whole weight of your influence may be for the ease in encouragement of the labouring part of the community; and for the general use, and improvement of our own manufactures; and for this purpose we enjoin on you, to move and urge, that taxes be less impoles, & estates, and increase on all luxurious superfluities; that virtue, industry and frugality may be encouraged; and idleness, foppery, and effeminating luxury, may be discouraged and avoided.

3d. It is apprehended, and we suppose on good ground, that the Commonwealth has done much more than its proportion in the late war; and if so, we endure the burthen of debt, which ought in part to be born by other States in the union; we direct you sir, to scrutinize this affair, and if it appears to be fact, that you move for our deligates in Congress to be called upon, to investigate the whole affair, and settle this State's just proportion; that in future we may not be subjected to a demand for more than our just part of the national debt.

4th. Whereas the State of New-York, hath refused to concur with other States, in federal measures, and some other States, induced (perhaps) by that example, have neglected it; by which the public finances are extremely deranged: and whereas the traders in these western counties of the State, deal much with New-York; so their duties, and impolts, drawn from this State, are constantly to the emolument of that State, so that that State accumulates wealth and is agrandized at our expence. Now as a means of redress of these unequal, and injurious circumstances, we enjoin it on you, sir, to insist on additional duties, and impolts, on all importations, (of foreign articles) from such delinquent States, into this State; that our wealth, may be no longer transferred to balance the debt of other States, to the impoverishment of this.

5th. As a revision of the Confederation of the United States, is now on the carpet; the plan of which perhaps may be laid before the General Court; we enjoin it on you, sir, not only to exercise a faithful patronage, and guardianship to the dear bought liberties of the people; but also to keep an attentive regard to all the great national objects, by which divine Providence has dignified our land, and to which we are solemnly bound to give the most watchful and zealous attention.

From the Pennsylvania Herald, Oct. 4.

To the Editor of the Pennsylvania Herald.

SIR,

THE opposition of the federal constitution, comes chiefly from the officers of government. No wonder they cry out against it, since it must soon place them on a footing with their fellow citizens who are out of office. But turn about is fair play. Most of these men have made fortunes out of the public. Look at the houses they are building, or have bought——those who have done neither, draw many hundreds a year out of the state treasury, on purchased certificates. This is too much to bear. It is high time to have a fresh scramble for the loaves and fishes, since rotation is the main spring of our constitution.

PLAIN TRUTH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a BOARDING SCHOOL will be opened in Belchertown, the forepart of November 1787, where young Gentlemen and Ladies may be instructed in English, Latin and Greek, Writing, Arithmetic and other parts of Education and Literature, by a young gentleman of Liberal Education and good character, on as reasonable terms as any where in the County.——enquire of Col. Dwight, Doctor Howe or Doctor Scott, in said Belchertown.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Belchertown, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a State and Town tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	State tax.			Town tax.		
	L.	s.	d.	£.	d.	q.
Benjamin Thompson, Ware,	0	6	8	2	5	2
The heirs of Benj. Lynds, Esq. Salem	1	4	3	8	11	2
The heirs of Wm. Clark, Esq.	0	13	6	5	0	0
Col. John James, Deadham,	0	9	4	3	5	2
Andrew Oliver, Esq. Salem,	1	19	5	14	5	2
John Abercrombie, Pelham,	0	9	0	3	4	0
Capt. James Headrick, Amherst,	0	3	0	1	1	2
Nathaniel Speer, Springfield,	0	4	8	1	9	0
Sprague Litcfter,	0	2	1	0	4	3
Capt. James Perry, Fall-Town,	0	11	9	4	7	2
David Patrick Granby,	0	2	2	0	0	2
John Johnson, Pelham,	0	17	8	6	7	2
Jacob Edson, Pelham,	0	2	8	1	0	2
Stephen Pengill, Pelham,	0	9	3	3	5	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 25th day of November next, so much of said lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Elisha Warner, inn-holder in Belchertown, at nine o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NATHAN BARTON, Collector.

Belchertown, October 20, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Rowe, that their lands are taxed in a State tax for 1787, as follows, viz.

	acres.	£.	d.	q.
Edward Upham,	300	3	5	0
James Upham,	200	3	5	0
Obed Foot,	440	4	5	2
Robinson Mumford,	50	0	5	0
Abel Clary,	40	0	4	2
Daniel Hodges,	320	4	2	0
Noah Bisle,	100	1	8	2
Cunningham,	150	10	3	0
Fullam Grant,	500	16	6	2
Elliot Makepeace,	72	0	5	2
Drinton,	40	0	4	0
Benjamin Fist,	126	1	9	1
Pierce's heirs,	180	2	4	2
Calhoun's land,	50	0	5	2
Nathan Ward,	35	0	3	2
Smith,	500	5	1	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the second Monday in January 1788, together with a town tax of two shillings two farthings on the pound, so much of said lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Shobael Nash in said Rowe, at ten o'clock A. M. as will discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH NASH, Collector.

Rowe, October 6, 1787.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

Please to communicate to the public the following miscellaneous ENQUIRIES.

1st. WHETHER justice does not demand the life of a Frenchman or Mulatto, to satisfy for the same crime (less aggravated) which admits of a full and free pardon for an American.

2d. Whether a complication of crimes does not abate their malignity.

3d. Whether murder, committed in rebellion, does not loose its ill quality and assume that child construction of self-defence.

4th. Whether it was not a horrid abuse to exhibit in such an odious view the conduct of the Jews, in soliciting Pilate their governor, and of his, in gratifying their wishes to pardon and discharge from prison Barrabbas, who, for nothing worse than sedition and murder was committed; and whether it is not equally as unreasonable for the pretended friends of government to excite jealousies and complaints against the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, for that a free and full pardon was granted to such offenders as were in the like predicament.

5th. Whether it is not inconsistent with republican principles to inflict punishments, and whether an exemption therefrom is not an essential right of freemen.

6th. Whether it is not the duty of chief magistrates to extend mercy (should that chance to be popular) to malefactors, whose crimes may justly be ranked in the black catalogue of treason, sedition, rebellion, murder, robbery, plundering, &c.

7th. Whether that old traditional sentence, that "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," is not a mere prejudice of education unfounded in nature, the offspring of ignorance and superstition, and irrational, or else extracted from an obsolete law book (now neglected and useless) framed in the infant state of knowledge, when adequate ideas of government had not possessed the minds of men as in this enlightened age; and whether "thou shalt not kill" does not strictly forbid it.

8th. Whether justice is not a public nuisance; whether it is not the grand and only obstacle in our way to the summit of nation glory and happiness: whether it is not that which prevents one access to a state of perfect freedom and equality; and whether it would not therefore be our wisdom to expel it from our land and country, that it might wing its way to some savage uncultivated region, doomed to perpetual slavery.

9th. Whether indemnifying atrocious offenders, unsought, does not illustriously display the dignity and sovereignty of government.

10th. Whether unconstitutional acts and resolves, passed by those guardians of a people's rights, the legislative body, are not justifiable.

11th. Whether to meet the wishes of the people is not of greater moment to those in office, than to adhere to the strict rules of justice and the constitution.

12th. Whether Numa is not highly censorable for those invectives he has scurrilously levelled against the General Court, in No. 9, and against his Excellency in No. 10.

13th. Whether there would be any impropriety in reading the 20th verse of the 34th psalm.

14th. Whether perverting the sacred scriptures to subserve vile sinister purposes, is not like the devil—read Mat. iv. 3 and 6.

15th. Whether Brutus, in Gazette No. 56, hath not rendered the words of the wise and inspired king of Israel, and those of St. James, agreeable to their true sense and meaning; whether it will not appear to the judicious, if they will examine them in connection with the context.

16th. Whether it is not evidently more oppressive for an honest and indigent creditor to compel the opulent debtor to discharge that sum which he has promised with a fraudulent design never to pay, as an equivalent for that commodity, on the effects of which the creditor depended for subsistence; than for such a debtor to withhold the same to the ruin of the creditor.

Should these impertinances be so far noticed as to meet a satisfactory answer, the public may, at some future time, hear again from the

QUERIST.

LONDON, July 28.

Murder at Madras.

An imperfect account having lately appeared of a murder at Madras, we flatter ourselves the following authentic particulars of so extraordinary an occurrence may not prove unacceptable to our readers:

Shaik Solyman, a private soldier of the 23d battalion of the Seapoy corps, stationed at Chepaux, was tried at Madras quarter sessions, in October last, for murdering Ashabibed his wife---the fact being sufficiently proved, the prisoner made the following very extraordinary defence ---that he and his family, having from a variety of circumstances, been plunged into an insupportable state of distress---himself and wife thought death infinately preferable to the lingering rack of existence---that, after debating again and again the melancholy subject, it was resolved that he should at first destroy their infant daughter, then his wife, and afterwards himself.

This horrid, but well-concerted plan was defeated, he said, by his wife's maternal feelings, who not being able to endure the dreadful thought of beholding the slaughter of her beloved and only child, entreated him to give her first the fatal blow---that in compliance with her request, he put an end to her misery by plunging a dagger in her bosom; and that whilst in an agony of despair, he was preparing to destroy his daughter, the guards alarmed by her cries, rushed in and prevented the execution of his purpose.

The jury taking all the circumstances into their consideration, brought in their verdict, "Guilty without malice;" but the court representing the illegality of such a verdict, they agreed to find him "Guilty," at the same time strongly recommending the unfortunate wretch to his Majesty's mercy.

He will, therefore, remain closely confined till his Majesty's gracious pleasure shall be known.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 11.

The town of Derby, at a legal town-meeting on Monday last, Resolved *unanimously*, to instruct their representatives in the General Assembly, to use their influence that a Convention should be called as soon as possible, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Constitution proposed by the Federal Convention, in conformity to the recommendation of Congress.

The College in New-Jersey have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Timothy Dwight, of Greenfield.

Hudson and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, HARTFORD,

CLOTHIER's Press-Papers of the best kind, by the gross or dozen.
Bonnet Papers, by the gross, dozen or single.
Writing Paper, by the ream or quire.
Common and small Wrapping Paper.
Excellent Sheathing Paper.
Law's Collection of Music, by the dozen or single.
Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand, gross, dozen or single.
Dilworth's Spelling Books, by the dozen or single.
Watts's Psalms, at 22s. per dozen.
Accompt Books, of various sizes.
A few Books on Divinity, History, Physic, &c.
Neat Pocket Globes, &c. &c.

☞ Grain of any kind, Rags, Tann'd Sheep-Skins, Tow-Cloth, Flax or Certificates for Interest, will be received in payment.

THE Collector of the Duties of Excise in the county of Hampshire, hereby gives notice, That he shall attend to settle accounts and to receive the said duties at the several times and places hereafter mentioned, viz. At Mr. Elihu White's in Hatfield, on Thursday the 1st day of November next, at 9 o'clock A. M.---at Mr. Joel Wait's in Whately the same day at 11 o'clock A. M.---and the same day at Mr. David Hoit's in Deerfield, at 4 o'clock P. M.---On Friday the 2d at Mr. Caleb Alvord's in Greenfield, at 8 o'clock A. M.---On Monday the 5th of the same month at Mr. Joshua Thayer's in Williamsburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M.---the same day at Mr. Ebenezer Parsons' in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A. M.---the same day at Mr. Stone's in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock P. M.---and the same day at Mr. Chapin's in Worthington, at 4 o'clock P. M.---On Tuesday the 6th at Mr. Jonathan Hanwebber's in Chester, at 9 o'clock A. M.---the same day at Mr. Douglass's in Norwich, at 11 o'clock A. M.---& the same day at Mr. Wright's in Westhampton, at 3 o'clock P. M.---and on Wednesday the 7th at Mrs. Clap's in Easthampton, at 9 o'clock A. M.---and at Mr. Peter Clap's in Southampton, at 11 o'clock A. M. And on Thursday the 8th at Mr. Elisha Cook's in Hadley, at 9 o'clock A. M.---and at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's in Northampton, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Excise & Impost for the county of Hampshire.

N.B. It is expected that there will be a punctual attendance of all persons concerned, as by the late excise Act, "No taverner, innholder or retailer shall hereafter be licensed by any court, unless he produce in court a certificate or receipt from the collector or his deputy, that he has accounted and paid his excise on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May, or within 30 days of each of those periods."

Northampton, October 9, 1787.

William Moore,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and others, that he has lately received and is selling at his Store in Greenfield, a general Assortment of European and West-India

GOODS.

Also,—NAILS, of all kinds—to say, at the *lowest terms*, would be a repetition of many gentleman's advertisement—he therefore submits that to his impartial customers, who will call and judge for themselves—where constant attendance will be given and the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

Pot-Ash, Salts of Lye, Beef Cattle, Pork Butter, Cheese, Bees-Wax, Flax, Flax-Seed, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Indian Corn, Ginseng &c. received in payment as Cash for the above Goods.

Greenfield, October 10, 1787.

STRAYED, or stolen from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, a sorrel mare, eleven years old, about fourteen hands high, a grey spot near her left hip, a thick high neck, paces and trots, shod before. Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her or send word to the subscriber, shall be handsomely re warded by

SETH LYMAN.

Northfield, Sept. 25th, 1787.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, having appointed us the subscribers Commissioners to adjust the claims on the estate of NATHANIEL WHITE, late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed for that purpose; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling-house of said deceased, on the third Monday of November January and March next, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.---after which no accounts will be allowed.

Josiah White,
David Mitchel,
Gardner Preston

South-Hadley, October 1, 1787.

ONE Right and an half of LAND, in the State of Vermont, to be sold for 45l. Enquire of the Printer.

August 3, 1787.

OCTOBER 1787. THE NUMB 61.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

On Federal Government—No. I.

IT is impossible for an honest and feeling mind, of any nation or country whatever, to be insensible to the present circumstances of America. Were I an East-Indian, or a Turk, I should consider this singular situation of a part of my fellow creatures, as most curious and interesting. Intimately connected with the country, as a citizen of the union, I confess it entirely engrosses my mind and feelings.

To take a proper view of the ground on which we stand, it may be necessary to recollect the manner in which the United States were originally settled and established:—Want of charity in the religious systems of Europe and of justice in their political governments, were the principal moving causes, which drove the emigrants of various countries to the American continent. The Congregationalists, Quakers, Presbyterians and other British dissenters, the Catholicks of England and Ireland, the Huguenots of France, the German Lutherans, Calvanists, and Moravians, with several other societies, established themselves in the different colonies, thereby laying the ground of that catholicism in ecclesiastical affairs, which has been observable since the late revolution: Religious liberty naturally promotes corresponding dispositions in matters of government. The constitution of England, as it stood on paper, was one of the freest at that time existing in the world, and the American colonies considered themselves as entitled to the fullest enjoyment of it. Thus when the ill-judged discussions of latter times in England brought in question the rights of this country, as it stood connected with the British crown, we were found more strongly impressed with their importance and accurately acquainted with their extent, than the wisest and most learned of our brethren beyond the Atlantick. When the greatest names in Parliament insisted on the power of that body over the commerce of the colonies, and even the right to bind us in all cases whatever. America, seeing that it was only another form of tyranny, insisted upon the immutable truth, that taxation and representation are inseparable, and while a desire and harmony and other considerations induced her into an acquiescence in the commercial regulations of Great-Britain, it was done from the declared necessity of the case, and with a cautious, full and absolute saving of our voluntary suspended rights. The Parliament was perseverering, and America continued firm till hostilities and open war commenced, and finally the late revolution closed the contest for ever.

I'm evident from this short detail, and the reflections which arise from it, that the quarrel between the United States and the Parliament of Great-Britain did not arise so much from objections to the form of government; *though no doubtedly a better one by far is now within our reach*, as from a difference concerning certain important rights resulting from the essential principles of liberty, which the Constitution preserved to all the subjects actually residing without the realm. It was not asserted by America that the people of *the Island of Great-Britain*, were slaves, but that *we*, though possessed absolutely of the same right, were not admitted to enjoy *an equal degree of freedom*.

When the declaration of independence completed the separation between the two countries, new governments were necessarily established. Many circumstances led to the adoption of the republican form, among which was the predilection of the people.—In devising the frames of government, it may have been difficult to avoid extremes opposite to the view of that we had just rejected: nevertheless many of the state constitutions, we have chosen, are truly excellent. Our misfortunes have been, *that in the first instance we adopted no national government at all*, but were kept together by common danger only, *and that in the confusions of a civil war we framed a Federal Constitution now universally admited to be inadequate to the preservation of liberty, property, and the union.*——The question is not then how far our State Constitutions are good or otherwise—the object of our wishes is *to amend and supply the evident and allowed errors and defects of the Federal Government.*—Let us consider awhile, that which is now proposed to us—let us compare it with the so much boasted British form of government, and see how much more it favours the people and how completely it secures their rights, remembering at the same time that we did not dissolve our connections with that country, so much on account of its constitution as the perversion and mal-administration of it.

In the first place let us look at the nature and powers of the head of that country, and those of the ostensible head of ours.

The British King is the Great Bishop or supreme Head of an established church, with an immense patronage annexed. In this capacity he commands a number of votes in the House of Lords, by creating Bishops, who besides their great incomes, have votes in that assembly, and are judges in the last resort. They have also many honourable and lucrative places to bestow and thus from their wealth, learning, dignities, powers and patronage give a great lustrue and an enormous influence to the crown.

In America our President will not only be *without* these influencing advantages, *but they will be in possession of the people at large to strengthen their hands in the event of a contest with him.* All religious funds, honours and powers, are in the gift of numberless, unconnected, disunited, and contending corporations, wherein the principle of perfect equality universally prevails. In short, danger from ecclesiastical tyranny, that long standing and still remaining curse of the people—that sacrilegious engine of royal power in some countries, can be feared by no man in the United States. In Britain their King is for life—In America our President will always be *one of the people* at the end of four years. In that country the King is hereditary and may be an idiot, a knave, or a tyrant by nature, or ignorant from neglect of his education, yet cannot be removed, for "*he can do no wrong.*" In America, as the president is to be one of the people at the end of his short period, he will be and his fellow citizens remember, *that he was originally one of the people: and that he is created by their breath.* Further, he cannot be an idiot, probably not a knave or a tyrant, for those whom nature makes so, discover it before the age of thirty-five, until which period he cannot be elected. If appears we have not admitted that he can do no wrong, but have rather pre-supposed he may and will sometimes do wrong by providing for *his impeachment, his trial, and his peaceable and complete removal.*

In England the King has a power to create members of the upper house, who are judges in the highest court, as well as legislators. Our president not only cannot make members of the upper-house, but their creation like his own, is *by the people* through their representatives, and a member of Assembly may and will be as certainly dismissed at the end of his year for electing a weak or wicked senator, as for any other blunder or misconduct.

The king of England has legislative power, while our president can only use it when the other servants of the people are divided. But in all great cases affecting the national interests or safety, his modified and restrained power must give way to the sense of two thirds of the legislature. In fact it amounts to no more, than a serious duty imposed upon him to request both houses to reconsider any matter on which he entertains doubts or feels apprehensions; and here the people have a strong hold upon him *from his sole and personal responsibility.*

The president of the upper house (or the chancellor) in England is appointed by the king, while our vice-president, who is chosen *by the people* through the electors and the senate, *is not at all dependent on the president*, but may exercise equal powers on some occasions. In all royal governments an helpless infant or an unexperienced youth, may wear the crown. *Our president must be matured by the experience of years*, and being born among us, his character at thirty-five must be fully understood. Wisdom, virtue, and active qualities of mind and body can alone make him the first servant of a free and enlightened people.

Our president will fall very far short, indeed of any prince in his annual income, which will not be hereditary, but the *absolute allegeance of the people passing through the hands of their other servants from year to year as it becomes necessary.*

There will be no burdens on the nation to provide for his heir or other branches of his family. It is probable, from the state of property in America and other circumstances, that many citizens will exceed him in shew and expence, those dazzling trapping of kingly rank and power. He will have no authority to make a treaty without *two-thirds of the Senate*, nor can he appoint ambassadors or other great officers *without their approbation*, which will remove the idea of *patronage and influence*, and of personal obligation and dependance. The appointment of even the inferiour officers may be taken out of his hands by an act of Congress at any time; he can create no nobility or titles of honour, nor take away officers during good behaviour. *His person is not so much protected as that of a member of the house of representatives; for he may be produced against like any other man in the ordinary course of law.* He appoints *no officers of the seperate states.* He will have no influence *from placemen in the legislature*, nor can he prorogue or dissolve it. He will have no power *over the treasures of the states*; and lastly, as he is *created* through the electors by the people at large, *he must ever look up to the support of his creditors.* From such a servant with powers so limited and transitory, there can be no danger, especially when we consider the solid foundations on which our national liberties are immovably fixed by the other provisions of this excellent constitution. Whatever of dignity or authority he possesses, is *a delegated part of their Majesty and their political omnipotence, transiently vested in him by the people themselves for their own happiness.*

An American CITIZEN.

BOSTON, October 22

Wednesday last the General Court met at the State-House in this town agreeably to adjournment.

Thursday, his Excellency the Governor, went to the State-House, where, in presence of the two Branches of the Legislatures, who had met in the Representatives chamber for the purpose, he addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE directed the Secretary to lay before you several letters which I have received in the recess of the Court, among them you will observe a Letter from his Excellency the Governor of New-York where he expresses his apprehension of a wicked combination entered into by a number of persons with an intention to deprive this commonwealth, and that State, of the land which have been lately the subject of compact between them. I need not enlarge on this subject, as it will appear to you that the pretensions of these people are rather an insult upon the government, than an apology for their conduct. I have no doubt of your immediate attention to a subject, by which the interest and honour of the Commonwealth are so much affected.

The general convention having completed the business of their appointment; and having reported to Congress, "a constitution for the United States of America," I have received the same from that honourable body, and have directed the secretary to lay it, together with the letter accompanying it, before the legislature, that measures may be adopted for calling a convention in this commonwealth, to take the same into consideration. It not being within the duties my office to decide upon this momentous affair, I shall only say, that the characters of the gentlemen who have compiled this system, are so truly respectable, and the object of their deliberations so vastly important, that I conceive every mark of attention will be paid to the report. Their unanimity in deciding those questions wherein the general prosperity of the nation is so deeply involved, and the complicated rights of each separate state are so intimately concerned, is very remarkable; and I persuade myself that the delegates of this state when assembled in convention, will be able to discern that which will tend to the future happiness and security of all the people in this extensive country.

by a resolve of the Legislature of the 13th of June last, the Governor was requested to raise a body of troops, of no less than five hundred, nor more than eight hundred men, as the public exigency, in his opinion, should require, to be stationed in the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, and to be continued in service for the space of six months, unless sooner discharged in the whole or in part, by the Governor with advice of the Council. In pursuance of that resolve, I issued orders for raising five hundred men, rank and file, and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Lyman to the command of them. But the recruits never amounted to more than two hundred and fifty; which were, as the event shews, fully adequate to the business for which they were raised.

Soon after the General Court were adjourned, the intelligence from these counties indicated a military force to be unnecessary: but as your had, by your act of the 29th of June, requested me to write to the Governors of other states, for leave to march troops into their territories, if it should be found necessary to pursue any number of men collected there, for the purpose of annoying this Commonwealth, there could be an impropriety in disbanding the troops immediately upon writing letters in consequence of that request; they were therefore continued in service until the 13th of September, when, by the unanimous advice of the Council, I gave orders for disbanding them.

But as some persons, who were under charge for taking an active part in the late commotions, were confined in the jail of the county of Berkshire, with advice of the council, I gave orders to Major-General Patterson to afford such guard to the prison, by drafts from the militia, as the sheriff of that county should find to be necessary.

I have the pleasure to congratulate you, gentlemen, on the return of peace and good order thus far, and while I sincerely lament those insurrections, which have greatly injured the interest and character of our country, I am persuaded you will join with me in the sentiment, that this unhappy occurrence cannot be considered as a certain mark of the indisposition of the people to good order and government. Similar insurrections are found in the history of all countries; and although in this state, where no tax can be levied, or law made, but by the consent of the immediate representatives of the people, and where every grievance can be redressed in a constitutional way, they are inexcusable; yet from my knowledge of the great degree of intelligence, which our fellow citizens at large possess, I am obliged to believe, that a sense of their own reputation, and the regard they have to their own interest and happiness, will produce a due subordination to government and a regular obedience to the laws, without a further application of military force.

The Legislature having, by their act of the 13th of June, indemnified from criminal prosecution all the persons concerned in the late commotions, excepting those convicted of crimes, and nine others specially named in the act; the Supreme Executive, on similar sentiments, conceived that a pardon to Jason Parmenter, Henry M'Collock, Henry Gale, and Job Shattuck, who were then under sentence of death for treason, might be granted consistantly with the dignity and safety of the government, and that such a measure would have a tendency to restore the public tranquility, to conciliate the affections of the people, and to establish peace in the state. Accordingly, by and with the advice of the Council, on the 13th day of September, I sealed a pardon for those persons.

As a tax in the course of the year will become necessary, an attention to the mode of taxation may tend to the peace as well as to the prosperity of this commonwealth. While we were a part of the British empire we necessarily acquired a habit of fixing our attention upon taxes levied upon polls and estates to supply the treasury. This we were then from the peculiarity of our situation compelled to: but I earnestly recommend it to your consideration, whether, that as the wealth and power of the state most depend on the cultivation of the soil, and the encouragement of the useful arts, it has not become our duty to lessen, as far as we possibly can, the taxes upon polls and estates, and to raise the necessary supplies, in a great measure by imposts on foreign goods—by excise on luxuries imported—and by taxes on those superfluities which can never be an advantage to the community, unless it be by producing funds to support the public burdens.

In consequence of an act, made in October 1786, a mint was erected for coining cents, and a very considerable quantity of coper coin will soon be ready for circulation. I wish your attention to the subject, and that a law may be made to prevent the daily frauds and impositions arising from the circulation of foreign copper coin in this Commonwealth.

I have not gone minutely into all the communications which are necessary to be made, but shall by particular messages make such as may be for the public interest; and shall be very ready to unite with you in all measures tending to a proper regulation of our public finances, the promoting of virtue and knowledge, to the establishment, securing the liberties and increasing the happiness of the United States in general, and those of this Commonwealth in particular.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council Chamber, }
October 17th, 1787. }

AUGUSTIA, September 25.

Extract of a letter from John Sevier, Esq. Governor of the State of Franklin, to his honour the Governor of this State, dated Mount-Pleasant, August 29, 1787.

"Respecting the conduct of the Creeks, I think it extraordinary indeed, that they should have the insolence to demand any white person as a retaliation, when it is so notoriously known, they were the first aggressors, and that they have frequently, and indiscriminately, murdered our good and peaceable citizens for many months past.

"The two inclosed letters from Colonels Robertson and Bledsoe, will inform you of the many murders and ravages committed in that country by the Creeks: also of the fate of capt. Davenport, and some others in the Chickesaw nations. From past experience, I believe, every overture made by that perfidious nation, the Creeks, is intended for a deception.—The state of Georgia may be convinced that we will encounter every difficulty, in order to raise a formidable force to act in conjunction with your army, in case of a campaign.

"We have lately been informed from Virginia, that a number of gentlemen in that state are ready to join us as volunteers.

"Our assembly sit but a few days and adjourned to the 17th of September.——They ordered 400 men to be raised for the defence of our frontiers; they will be stationed in the vicinity of Chickamaugah."

Extract of a letter from Col. Robertson, to the Governor of the state of Franklin, dated Nashville (Cumberland) August 1, 1787.

"By accounts from the Chickesaws, we are informed, that at a Grand Council held in the Creek nation, it was unanimously determined, to do their utmost, this fall, to cut off this country, and we expect the Cherokees have joined them.

"On the 5th of July, a party of Creeks killed captain Davenport, agent for Georgia, and three more in the Chickesaw nation, wounded three, and took one prisoner; which the Chickesaws are not able to resent for want of ammunition.

"The people are drawing together in large stations, to do every thing necessary for their defence; but, I fear, without some timely assistance, we shall chiefly fall a sacrifice. Ammunition is very scarce, and a Chickasaw now here, tells us, that they imagine to reduce our station by killing our cattle, &c. and starving us out.

"We expect they are now on their way to this country to the number of a thousand."

Extract of a letter from Col. Bledsoe, to the Governor of the state of Franklin, dated Summar County, August 5, 1787.

"The savages are daily committing the most cruel outrages—Poor Major Hall and his eldest son, fell a sacrifice to their fury two days ago, near Bledsoes Lick. They have killed about 24 persons in the course of a few months in this settlement, beside a number more near it."

BALTIMORE, October 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in Baltimore, dated August 6, 1787.

"The account of the public revenue having been laid before the several boards, it has been found that the interest of the American debt has been very irregularly paid, of which it was impossible for the boards not to make mention. In this delicate juncture, the Marquis de la Fayette gave a very satisfactory account of the solidity of the American debt, saying, no debt contracted by England, France or any other European power, could be founded on so good a basis; that besides their magnanimous national character, that debt had been settled on immense tracts of the most fruitful lands, which were eagerly sought for and purchased by crouds of migrators, and were the property of the federal government. He could not, therefore, suppose there might be the least uncertainty on the minds of the committee respecting the principal of the debt; and it is with great propriety that government had formerly rejected the idea of selling it to a company under a small loss. But as it might be natural for some to think, that necessity to resist a country from the desolation of war, to give the federal government that perfection which it still may acquire, and every circumstance resulting from the situation of the country after the glorious, happy, but dearly-purchased revolution, would make it difficult for the United States to be very punctual for a time to come. He declared that not the smallest want of punctuality would have taken place, had the selfish views of the farmers generally, and many prejudices about American produce, which experience will destroy, permit the United States to liberate themselves with the commodities which are paid in gold to other nations. He then spoke of the consent of twelve states to the 5 per cent. that are more than sufficient to fulfil every engagement; of the convention to be held at Philadelphia; and represented the credit of the United Sates in the most satisfactory point of view.—I hear that the notables have spoken of the American debt with great delicacy, apologizing for the want of payment: But how can our American brethren reconcile it to their feelings, to be so deficient in punctuality?"

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

It is astonishing, says one of our correspondents, that any should suppose the new federal constitution will destroy the sovereignty of individual states, when a separate republican form of government is hereby guaranteed and engaged for, to all the states that shall come into the proposed plan. As to those who do not adopt the new federal constitution, it is hard to say what will become of them. The only anti-federal state under the old federal constitution appears to have become one *absolute monarchy*, subject to *the Prince of Darkness*. To be sure an honest man in Rhode-Island, is in a *devil of* a situation.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, convened at the Court-House,

Major-General John Armstrong, was unanimously chosen Chairman.

THE business of the meeting was opened by colonel Magaw, and the constitution of the United States, formed by the late convention, was read and the following resolutions unanimously entered into:

Resolved, That the said constitution is most warmly approved of by this meeting, and that this meeting entertain the highest sense of the public virtue and patriotism of the majority of the house of assembly, in calling immediately a convention of this state, in pursuance of the recommendation of the federal convention.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the withdrawing or absenting of a member of assembly, in order to defeat any resolution or act of the legislature, is an offence most destructive to good government, and the happiness and true interest of the state. And that any members who is guilty of such desertion and breach of trust, is unworthy of the confidence of the people, and unfit to represent them.

A committee was unimously chosen to form a ticket for a councellor and representatives of this county for the ensuing year.

By the unanimous order of the meeting,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

We can assure the public that the meeting was the most large and respectable that has been in this place since the declaration of independence, and that the greatest unanimity and concord prevailed among the people. This has inspired the true lovers of their country with the hope that there party spirit is extinct.

Carlisle, October 3, 1787.

BURLINGTON, (New-Jersey.)

To the Honourable Legislature of the state of New-Jersey.

The Petition of the Justices, and Freeholders, of the County of Burlington,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT they have read and considered with attention, the Constitution of the United States of America, as proposed by the late Federal Convention; that the same appears to them well calculated to amend the defects of the former constitution, and to promote the lasting welfare and happiness of the union.

They therefore humbly request, that your honourable body, in conformity to the opinion of the said Convention, would recommend to the people of this state, immediately to choose delegates for the state-convention; in order to take into consideration the said federal constitution, and, if approved of, to ratify the same in behalf of the state of New-Jersey.

By order of the board,

JOSHUA M. WALLACE, Chairman.

Burlington, 2d October, 1787.

(Copy.)

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Burlington, entitled to vote for representatives in the council and general assembly, held at Burlington, on Tuesday the 9th day of October, 1787,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that our representatives should be instructed, and they are hereby instructed to move in the legislature, or to support the motion, "That the legislature of this state recommend to the people, immediately to choose delegates for the state-convention, in order to take into consideration the constitution proposed by the late federal convention, and, if approved of, to ratify the same, in behalf of the state of New-Jersey."

By direction of the meeting,

JOSHUA M. WALLACE, Judge of the election, for representatives (Copy.) then said day.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

We are informed, that the insurgents of Tioga have transmitted a memorial to the Executive Council, in which they state, that they were ignorant of the warrant that had issued for apprehending John Franklin, and that they are sincerely sorry for the rash measure which they pursued in consequence of that event. We are happy to hear likewise, that they have liberated Col. Pickering's family, and have offered to take the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth, without soliciting any thing in favour of their leader. It is earnestly to be hoped, that such advantage will be taken of this disposition, as may effectually establish order and tranquility in the county of Luzerne.

LANSINGBOROUGH, Oct. 8.

We can, from good authority, assure our readers, that a number of the friends of an officer of high rank, in the civil department in this state, have lately waited on him and informed him, that although they highly esteemed him, both in his public and private capacities, yet, should he do any thing in opposition to the new federal constitution, they must and would immediately withdraw their friendship, and no longer consider him as a friend to the welfare and happiness of his country.

BOSTON, October 25.

Last Friday a Committee of the two Branches of the Legislature appointed to consider that part of his Excellency's communications, which related to the Constitution, proposed by the late Convention of the States, laid their report before the Hon. Senate; who after debating thereon, with that freedom, good humour, and candor, which forever does honour to a Republican Assembly, agreed to the report, with some amendments, and sent it the day following to the Hon. House of Representatives, for their concurrence. The substance of the resolutions of the Senate, as we are informed, is a recommendation to the several towns and districts within the Commonwealth, to elect delegates not exceeding the numbers they are empowered respectively by law to send, as Members to the House of Representatives, and an order to the Secretary to transmit printed copies of the papers received from Congress relating to the foresaid, together with the resolutions, to the Sheriffs of the counties, by *express*, with positive directions to them, by themselves, or their deputies *personally* to deliver them to the Selectmen of every town and district within their respective counties.

Ten o'clock, yesterday, being the time assigned by the House of Representatives, for considering the question, whether the House would concur with the Senate in a resolve, to call a Convention according to the recommendation of Congress, for the acceptance of the newly proposed plan of Federal Government: Mr. Parsons moved for the order of the days when the resolve which was sent down from the Senate was opened and debated. Dr. Kilham, rose and argued very warmly upon the impropriety of being in a hurry about a measure of so much consequence to the community; and said that he understood, in any people thought this new system would not go down, if it was not hurriedly pushed, which was one reason why he was against the measure. He observed upon the part the Legislatures had to appoint the late Convention, upon the commission under which some members went to the Convention, and upon the question, how far they had abided by that commission. Dr. Kilham dwelt some time also, upon the right of either convention or people, to reform the old confederation, unless in the way pointed in the articles themselves. Mr. Parsons and Dr. Jarvis, in what they observed, appeared to express the sence of the House, that so far as Dr. Kilham, slid into the merits of the proposed government, so far he was out of the question, which was in fact, only whether the House would concur with the Senate, to call a Convention. General Brooks, made a more particular reply to Dr. Kilham's observations, and pointed out clearly, that what the Dr. had said, was matter, much better to be before the Convention, than before the House; and that the Dr. was premature, as he was zealous in his objections upon the subject. Mr. Dawes, rose and said, that he should not have arisen, but to hear one idea of Dr. Kilham, which he thought had not been observed by the other gentlemen, which was, "that an adoption of the new Constitution, would be an unjust breach of the old compact." Mr. Dawes remarked, that he was sorry Dr. Kilham disputed the people's rights, so warmly; and that the Dr. was much against the people's being permitted to speak for themselves. Mr. Dawes said, that as the clause in the old Confederation, that it could not be annulled or altered, but in a certain way; he thought it not unlike that law of the Romans, which contained a clause prohibiting any future repeal,—but which succeeding legislatures soon found away to annul, by repealing that very prohibitory clause. Mr. Dawes ridiculed Dr. Kilham's expectation of civil war and misery being the consequence of only nine states acceeding to the new measures; and said that some writers had thought that the house of Hanover, was brought to the English Throne by not more than a third of the people, and yet that civil liberty, never flourished higher than in the administration of that house; whereas he said, "the probability was, that the proposed government would take place, if at all, by the wishes of almost all the people of all or most of the states." Many other observations were made by the above and other gentlemen, but we have neither recollection nor opportunity to add further, only that the question for a concurrence being put, passed in the affirmative, by a majority of 129 out of 161 voters.

By this resolution, the Convention is to meet at the Court-House in Boston, the second Wednesday in January. The Senate had determined the meeting at an earlier period, but this was over-ruled in the House, in consideration of the necessity of sufficient time being allowed to the people to consider and digest a system of government with which the prosperity and happiness of the people of this country, is ultimately connected. The Members of the Convention are to be chosen in the same manner, by the same description of persons, and to receive the same pay as Representatives, with this difference, that the sums due to them in consequence of their services, are to be defrayed from the public treasury, out of any money that shall be there, anterior to the sitting of the convention, from any unappropriated funds under the controul of government. The words of this resolution correspond exactly with the words of the resolution of the federal convention, and of Congress, empowering the respective legislatures to call a Convention; and this mode of expression, we suppose, is wisely calculated to prevent those difficulties that might otherwise have arisen.

We have the pleasure of assuring our readers, that the utmost candour and good humour subsisted on this interesting occasion.—The galleries were crowded, and hundreds of spectators were admitted on the floor, and on the unoccupied seats of the house, drawn there by their extreme curiosity and impatience to know the result of this novel and extraordinary debate. On the whole, every thing terminated to the entire satisfaction of this numerous concourse of citizens; and we can only hope and believe, from the unanimity of this, that the same liberality and candour will prevail, when this town will be honoured by its being the seat of august a Body, as ever sat in this Commonwealth, to amend the defects and imperfections which have so long been complained of in the former Confederation, and to secure peace, liberty and safety to this extensive continent.

His Excellency the Governour, with advice of Council, has been pleased to appoint Thursday the 29th day of November next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth as a day of public Thanksgiving and praise.

NORTHAMPTON, October 31.

There are certain periods in human concerns, that are designed in Providence, and no doubt wisely ordered by the Deity to try the patience and fortitude of the members of every community. Whether the object is for the punishment, or the purifying its inhabitants, is not material, as one or the other of these purposes seem absolutely necessary should take place, in order that individuals should be aroused from the natural sloth and indolence that characterises humanity. The present moment seems to be the most important, and the most critical of any period within the memory of man, and to which every great and important transaction of a public nature has pointed these twenty-five years; and every moment seems to create new matter which will be productive either of building up a great and boundless empire, or circumscribing scanty and narrow limits for the inhabitants of this country, suited only for savage chiefs or barbarous tyrants—the latter will inevitably be the consequence, should we reject the government offered for our acceptance. A change in our system is unavoidable—every countenance indicates the strongest symptoms of a new birth—and nothing but our own folly and madness can prevent our growing up to manhood, and establishing our empire as on a rock.

My countrymen, the happiness of one and all is the same. I consider myself as one of the whole—every member of the community is upon one footing. This new offered government is equal, every individual is a fair candidate for the highest seat in the empire, which is a matter unknown to every other nation in the world, which must be a most powerful incentive and spur to every laudable exertion to be virtuous and learned; which, thanks be to Heaven, is the only sure road to honour and preferment.

We hear, that last week one Hills of Hallifax, a young man, who with others had been building and loading a vessel, in executing which he met with much difficulty, and who had grown very pensive, left his bed very early on Monday morning, and sometime after was found dead in the barn, having hung himself. A paper, which he left directed to his brother, contained these words—*Promise no more than you can pay*—giving directions relative to the business in which he had been engaged, and bidding him adieu. The jury's verdict was wilful murder.

This melancholy event affords instruction. It is not good to embarrass ourselves with too many concerns—to undertake more than we can comfortably perform. It is not commonly well to run into debt, nor engage payment when the means are not in our power. We must resist the temptations of the devil. Never to get rid of one evil, plunge into another much greater. All should know that the dispesal of life is not with them—He who gave it only may take it either immediately or mediately... It should be preserved by every suitable method. He who lays violent hands on himself, aggravates his other sins by suicide, and throws himself into the immediate presence of that Being whom he offends, and to whom he must answer for the last act of his life, when probably there is no room for repentence.

On the 24th inst. the Rev. JOSEPH BADGER was seperated to the work of the Evangelical Ministry, at Blanford, to the great satisfaction and joy of the people, after having been many years destitute of the stated labours of an under-Shepherd of Jesus Christ. The parts of the public solemnity was performed in the order following: An introductory prayer, by Rev. Aaron F. Bigge, of Granville; a sermon, shewing the use and importance of gospel benevolence in a bishop of Christ, from Phil. ii. 20. "For I have no man like minded, that will naturally care for your state," by Rev. Jeremiah Day, of Washington, in Connecticut; the prayer with imposition of hands, by Rev. Zadock Hunn, of Becket; the charge, by Rev. Aaron Bascom, of Chester; the concluding prayer, by Rev. Stephen Tracy, of Norwich. Propriety in performing and decency in attending the various solemnities, rendered the whole a pleasing entertainments to a numerous assembly, collected on the joyful occasion.

Died at Hadley, on Thursday last, and on Saturday was most respectfully interred, Mrs. Martha Warner, wife of Mr. Nicadish Warner, in the 38th year of her age. In her death her partner has left an amiable companion, her children a tender mother, her relations an agreeable friend, and the poor a generous benefactor. The distress of her tedious disorder was alleviated by a prospect of a happy immortality.

JAMES BYERS, & Co.

Have for Sale, at their FURNACE in Springfield,

Iron Hollow Ware,

And

IRON CASTINGS of every kind.

Among which are elegant

FRANKLIN STOVES.

Chimney Backs.
Anvils.
Clock and Window Weights.
56lb. Do.
28lb. Do.
14lb. Do.
7lb. Do.
Flat-Irons, of different sizes.
Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.
Dogs, of several sizes, from new patterns.
Pot-Ash Ketteles.
Pots and Kettles of all sorts and sizes.
Bake Pans and Pudding Pans.
Skillets and Basons, &c. &c.

The Furnice is now begining to blast—Orders for Iron-Castings of any kind, will be immediately attended to and executed with exactness.

West-India GOODS, and almost every article of Country PRODUCE, will be acceptable in exchange.

October 23, 1787.

LOST About the first of April last, between Northampton and Bolton, an ORDER, on Elijah Hunt, Esq. in favour of Solomon Allen, for impost and excise, to the amount of Eighty-six Pounds some odd Shillings. Whoever will produce said Order, to the subscriber, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, per me

SOLOMON ALLEN.

Northampton, October 25, 1787.

LONDON, August 14.

THE following Memorial was presented to the States General by Sir James Harris, Envoy Extraordinary from his Britanic Majesty:

"High and Mighty Lords,

"THE King, animated with the truest and most sincere sentiments of friendship for your High Mightinesses, cannot without extreme pain see the continuation of the unfortunate troubles which subsist in the republic of the United Provinces; and which by their continuation threaten the most grievous consequences.

"The memorials which the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has presented to your High Mightinesses since he had the honour to reside here, have shewn that the King his master, as a good friend and neighbour of the Republic, has never ceased desiring to see peace re-established; and his Majesty will be always disposed to co-operate, on his part, in such a manner as your High Mightinesses may judge proper.

"His Majesty having observed, that the States of the Provinces of Zealand and Friesland have declared their disposition to ask the mediation of some neighbouring power (in case that your High Mightinesses judge such intervention necessary) and that of Zealand has called to mind, on this occasion, the repeated assurances which the King has given of his friendship for the United Provinces: The undersigned has express orders to assure your High Mightinesses that his Majesty has constantly strong at heart the re-establishment of the tranquility of the republic, the preservation of the true constitution, and the maintenance of the just rights and privileges of all its members. His Majesty feels the greatest satisfaction in having reason to think that the internal means, furnished by the constitution itself, have power sufficient to accomplish so salutary an object. But at the same time, if your High Mightinesses are decided, that it is necessary to recur to a foreign mediation, and to invite his Majesty: then, in natural consequence of his affection, and of his good will for the Republic, the King will be eager to prove to your High Mightinesses, his sincere desire to employ all the care that may depend on his Majesty to bring a negociation to a happy, solid, and permanent issue.

JAMES HARRIS."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Sept. 1.

The following is an instance of Divine Providence, manifested in the preservation of two unfortunate persons who were driven off the island of Grenada on the 6th of last month:——Mr. Elias Baskman, who kept a trading canoe at that island, having been conveying a cargo from Guava to St. Georges Bay, about 16 miles, assisted with a negroe, was, quickly after leaving St. George's Key, on his return, attacked by a sudden squall of wind and driven entirely at sea; having only a quart of peas, and a pound and a half of salt beef on board, and no waterbut what was scantily supplied them by the heavens! when that failed them, they were compelled to drink their own urine. They had but one sail, which together with the rudder was lost in the same gale of wind, which continued for four days without intermission: During this period they also lost the only guidance left them, their paddle. They then consigned themselves to the mercy of the waves, and abandoned every hope of safety. Land never appeared to them, until they arrived off a place near Old Harbour in this island, where they landed on Saturday the 25th ult. having been at sea in that deplorable situation 19 days; and had not Providence provided them with a few flying fish, and a couple of birds which flew on board the canoe, they must inevitably perished for want. On their arrival at the above place, they were scarcely able to stand, and exhibed an appearance truly ghastly and distressful. A fisherman residing there, to the honour of humanity and feelings, lent every assistance in his power to those two poor starving wretches to get them on shore, and afterwards extended himself to the utmost to provide for them such necessaries of comfort and other accommodations as they naturally stand in need of. Those two miserable people, thus preserved by the finger of Providence, are in this town, in a state very feeble and emaciated, and so violently excoriated, by the correfaction of the sun, that the skin of their hands and faces is entirely pealed off. Mr. Baskman is a cooper, possessing some property in Grenada, and the negro belongs to a Mr. Webster in that island.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

When Gen. Pepperell went from Boston against Cape Breton, in the year 1745, there were many different opinions as to the probability of his success. Dr. Franklin, who happened to hear some of these observations, gravely said, that he was certain General Pepperell would succeed, and gave as a reason for it, that *all the praying people in the country were on his side.* For the same reason, we may assert that the new government of the United States will be adopted, since the Ministers and Christians of all denominations are now engaged in praying for it, and there is good reason to believe that *no prayers* have yet been offered up against it.

We learn, by a gentleman from Carlisle, in Cumberland county, that at a meeting of the citizens of that town, the new Federal Government was unanimously approved of, and the conduct of Mr. Whitehill and the other antifederal absconders severely reprehended. The hon. General Armstrong presided, we are informed, in this meeting.

In consequence of the miraculous preservation of the life of GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, in Gen. Braddock's memorable defeat, a dissenting Clergyman in Virginia predicted that GOD had preserved his life to be an eminent blessing to his country. This prophesy has been literally fulfilled. May not the providential preservation of the valuable life of this great and good man, on his way home from the Convention, be for the great and important purpose of establishing by his name and future influence, a government, that will render safe and permanent the liberties of America, which he has acquired by his sword!

A gentleman who lately travelled through New-Jersey assures us, that among many hundred persons, with whom he conversed about the federal government, he met with but one man who was opposed to it, and he was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and an intimate friend of the head of the antifederal junto.

We hear that a farmer in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, who had exactly *sixteen sheep*, sold one of them to a butcher last week, and gave as a reason for it, that he did not wish to have any thing on his plantation, that would remind him of the *sixteen* addressing Assemblymen, that refused to concur in calling a Convention.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated October 1.

"With respect to the Constitution recommended by the Convention, it is generally speaking, very highly approved of here; and it is expected when the Assembly meets, that the first business they proceed on will be, to direct the people to make choice of their Delegates for the Convention."

Extract of a letter from Georgetown (Potomack.)

"The impression in favour of the new constitution is confiderable, and general, from the information I have received. There are to be meetings in Alexandria, and the county of Fairfax, in which it stands to instruct their Delegates to promote the calling of a Convention."

William Moore,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and others, that he has lately received and selling at his Store in Greenfield, a general Assortment of European and West-India

GOODS.

Also,—NAILS, of all kinds——to say, at the *lowest terms*, would be a repetition of many gentleman's advertisement—he therefore submits that to his impartial customers, who will call and judge for themselves—where constant attendance will be given and the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

Pot-Ash, Salts of Lye, Beef Cattle, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Bees-Wax, Flax, Flax-Seed, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Indian Corn, Ginseng &c. received in payment as Cash for the above Goods.

Greenfield, October 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a BOARDING SCHOOL will be opened in Belchertown, the forepart of November 1787; where young Gentlemen and Ladies may be instructed in English, Latin and Greek, Writing, Arithmetic and other parts of Education and Literature, by a young gentleman of Liberal Education and good character, on as reasonable terms as any where in the County.—enquire of Col. Dwight, Doctor Howe or Doctor Scott, in said Belchertown.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Belchertown, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a State and Town tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town.
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Benjamin Thompson, Ware,	0 6 8	3 1 3
The heirs of Benj. Lynds, Esq. Salem	1 4 2	8 11 2
The heirs of Wm. Clark, Esq.	0 13 6	5 9 8
Col. John Jones, Deadham,	0 9 4	3 18 2
Andrew Oliver, Esq. Salem,	0 19 3	7 14 5 2
John Abercrombie, Pelham,	0 9 0	3 14 0
Capt. James Hendrick, Amherst,	0 3 0	1 1 6
Nathaniel Syter, Springfield,	0 4 8	1 9 4
Sprague, Leicester,	0 1 2	0 6 8
Capt. James Perry, Bath-Town,	0 11 0	4 3 6
David Parrick, Granby,	0 8 2	3 0 2
John Johnson, Pelham,	0 17 8	6 7 2
Jacob Edson, Pelham,	0 8 8	3 2 2
Stephen Pettingill, Pelham,	0 9 3	3 5 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 29th day of November next, so much of said lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Elisha Warner, Innholder in Belchertown, at one o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NATHAN BARTON, Collector.

Belchertown, October 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of laid in the town of Rowe, that their lands are taxed in a State tax for 1787, as follows, viz.

	acres.	L. s. d.
Edward Upham,	800	3 3 0
James Upham,	800	3 3 0
Obed Foot,	440	4 5 6
Robinson Mumford,	50	4 1 0
Abel Clary,	40	4 0 8
Daniel Hodges,	800	4 3 0
Noah Bliss,	200	1 8 4
Cunningham,	250	20 3 9
Fullam Grant,	500	22 4 5
Elliot Makepeace,	70	5 5 5
Deuton,	do	1 8 0
Benjamin Fish,	206	1 9 1
Pierce's heirs,	180	1 4 3
Cahoon's land,	50	3 4 2
Nathan Wood,	15	1 1 2
Smith,	300	5 1 5

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the second Monday in January 1788, together with a town tax of two shillings two farthings on the pound, so much of said lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Shubael Nash in said Rowe, at one o'clock A. M. as will discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH NASH, Collector.

Rowe, October 6, 1787.

FOR SALE,

at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER XIV.

I Have endeavoured to point out sundry causes of the evils which have fallen upon the people in this country, and to premonish them of the dangers which threaten their happiness, whether from their own or the errors of government. I have rather pointed at measures than at men. Many are wounded, it must, I think, be owing to a consciousness that their measures wanted redress, and that they had sinister purposes to answer. I am dependent upon no party, so that I have no body to please or to serve but the public. I would gladly employ my talent to build up this commonwealth under its present constitution, and my country in the possession of its laws and liberties. To this purpose it will be necessary not only to point our political and moral mistakes, but labour to amend them, and hint at measures directly conducive to the common good.

Happiness and virtue are inseperably connected. A person of a gouty habit may as well hope for ease by riding in the rain,—by a free use of his cups,—by rich entertainments, and nocturnal debauches, as a people can hope for rest and tranquility in the practice of immoralities. To prompt our virtue, the God of nature has made it necessary both to personal and social happiness. My first maxim for raising our sinking state out of its present complaints is, that every man shall practice sobriety, diligence, economy, justice, good faith and benevolence. *that we should owe no man any thing but to love one another.* We should content ourselves with that simple and frugal way of living which will be most productive of sound health and a growing property. This one measure of economy would free us from the most distressing claims of both ladies and of other foreign countries, which drain off our substantial property to pay for mere trinkets or the odious articles of luxury. For these idle acquisitions, we might by abstinence obtain a better bodily health, and a fairer moral character. As for diligence, some might be reformed in this virtue, but I fully believe that we have much more industry in obtaining wealth, than we have prudence or skill in using it when obtained. It would essentially conduce to our recovery from infamy and embarrassment, if we were generally reformed from our present want of justice and good faith. American fraud and injustice have become proverbial. And we take little pains to retrieve our reputation. Individuals make themselves easy under the function of civil authority, who have not been over nice in keeping their promises. Public men vindicate themselves by saying that the emergencies of the times compel them into measures in their public capacity, in altering and disanulling contracts which they would abhor in their private dealings. They allege that they depend upon the people to enable them by paying their taxes to fulfil their agreements, but if the people fail them, then they cannot pay their public creditors. After all it plainly appears, that both public and private men are not in scrupulous in matters of good faith and commutative justice, but that there is an opening for improvements which would materially serve the community, and lay such a foundation for general confidence in the government, as might in some future day of evil, essentially guard the country from destruction and subjugation to an aspiring tyrant. Your rulers would once make a serious beginning, and let us know that they would be honest or not be in place, it would go a good length towards reclaiming us. Or if we would begin and all agree to a new plan, and be honest ourselves, and choose our rulers from amongst the honest men; and would not chuse those who neglect their own concerns, and are idle talkative politicians, with nothing to do but to complain of their betters and mutter about land times: if we would neglect to choose indolent spendthrifts in hopes of not being urged for our debts and taxes; if we would not elect to places of trust delinquent collectors and constables, who have spent the public money, and then set themselves to discredit and displace those who are able and disposed to call them to account, this would go a good length towards setting us again in the rank of respectability.

My countrymen, you may try other expedients, but be assured from better authority than the tender act or any act for sealing private obligations, *that ill gotten gain shall never wear well.* For an infallible prophet hath pronounced, *Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbours service without wages, and giveth him not for his work. Woe to him that stablisheth a city by iniquity.* You could therefore pay your debts than to stop the course of law to gain a reprieve. A map of honour had rather pay his debts honestly than to avail himself of tender acts and scales of depreciation. When once we will all go to work with a view to pay our taxes to the public and our debts to individuals, then things will come right directly. My advice is to despise shaping and all kinds of knavery; and away with acts for suspending the collection of debts, and away with the shifters and advocates for such unjust counsels and want of faith. Iniquity is iniquity even when it is established by law. If we will take up the resolution to be honest, and keep our promises and contracts, we shall soon know what opinion to form of measures and of men who would make us unjustly and fraudulent. Those political pranks for which we have of late been too noted, have distressed our commerce; shut up the sources of wealth, and sunk the money into the coffers of men who are too prudent to venture it abroad in a time of so much danger. These tricks once over and we shall have *money enough.*

Next to justice and fidelity in our dealings, it is necessary that we be content with our station. Ambition and a restless temper have filled communities with perplexity ever since men began to overspread the earth. If those of my fellow-citizens who share with me an exemption from all places of honour and trust under the government, would satisfy themselves with the privileges of a private station, and would make it a point not to embarrass the government when they administer justly and constitutionally, I am confident we should in future experience very few of those scenes which have of late years distracted the commonwealth. The black blood of envy and the foul tongue of calumny, have nearly ruined our security in the privileges of our constitution, and have wearied good men with public services, which have been required with ingratitude and distrust, and have left the helm of government to the hands of those who can first seize it in the general bustle and confusion. Such violent commotions and such ungrateful returns to men of honesty and public spirit, breed diseases in a state which are not easily cured, and sow the seeds of that jealousy, distrust and faction, which usually ends in the establishment of arbitrary power. If a people would be free and happy, and enjoy the blessings of a government of laws, they must be content to be subjects, and leave power enough in the hands of their magistrates to carry the principles of the constitution and the laws of the land into effect. They must consent that the magistracy and the laws should bear rule; in this case we should settle into a state in which honest men would feel themselves happy and secure. It is true such a government would be troublesome to wicked and dishonest persons, whose importance arises from maintaining faction and discrediting a wise and upright administration of equity and justice. It is generally a good maxim, that the rulers and the people are but one: the former being agents to the latter, appointed to discharge that business which cannot well be done any other way. We should therefore maintain a confidence in our rulers as our best friends and protectors until we have evidence, which falls within the sphere of our own observation, or is level to our own capacity of judging, that they are seeking to establish themselves upon the ruin of our best interests. Then it will be time enough to let them go out of place peaceably and put in more confidential men to their stead. There is a dirty political maxim which has been repeated so often and so confidently, that many people believe it to be a good one—viz.—That we are always to be jealous of our rulers—to watch them and to be guarded against them as having an interest seperate from ours. This low dirty maxim, drawn into use and handed about by fools and knaves, has raised the worst feuds and jealousies in states and has proved the subversion and subjugation of more states than a foreign sword. Upon this maxim the wisest, most disinterested Magistrates of this and other free states have fallen a sacrifice to folly and malice; have been rejected for their honesty and patriotism; have sunk under the murmurs of the restless, and the envy of the low-born sons of pride and malice: And their seats have been filled with those whose principal qualifications have been displayed in fostering criminals; setting aside the claims of justice and nursing the jealousy and zeal of an uninformed faction, by labouring through dark insinuations and calumnies to incense the people against those faithful servants, to whom, of all others, they are most deeply indebted for their preservation and essential privileges. Very much of a people's happiness depends upon the treatment they give their rulers; upon their placing confidence in them, and aiding them in carrying into effect their public counsels and decisions. Without this confidence and aid, all will be weakness and indecision in the cabinet, and tumult and perplexity in the state. If then we owe such trust and assistance to our civil authority, it is of the last consequence how and whom we choose to places of power and trust in the government: To this object I pray for your attention. It is certainly incumbent upon you to elect your rulers with judgment and caution. Do not misapply your suffrages when you invest with the management of government and revenue, men who know not how to govern themselves or their families; who are the servants of passion and appetite, and indulge their domestics in the most ruinous excesses and follies? Will you trust with public money, yea what is more, with public liberty, men with whom you would not trust a guinea without a bondsman? I leave to your determination the question, Whether in any instances you have entrusted your national rights and privileges with such men? Whether you have promoted any for clamouring against others for being fierce in a party and impetuous in some wrong headed measures? If this has been the case at any time, your honour and safety is concerned to alter a system which your hours of reflection will not approve. You would be more safe to place your confidence in gentlemen, distinguished for benevolence, candour, humanity, contempt of party measures, and for an enlargement of heart which embraces a whole community. Those deserve your esteem and suffrages who will not warp and twist to suit the times and frame their actions to please all companies; honest hearted men who will follow their own judgment, whether they agree with the more or less number of their constituents; men who will be more careful to consult your real interests than your mistaken feelings. You are often imposed upon by zealous, noisy, busy people, who think better of themselves and their abilities than others think of them. These push themselves forward; sit down at the first table; take the lead in business and conversation, and by their assuming airs make many unexperienced persons think them men of good capacity; or at least they judge it best not to offend them. This they obtain that promotion which is the object of their constant pursuit: But when entrusted, these forward geniuses do many little tricks of which their constituents have reason to be ashamed and to repent the favours bestowed upon them. It would be well if we always *looked* out well, and did not take men who crowd themselves upon us: if we looked for just and honest men who will do right let what will come; who had rather offend a kingdom than offend their own conscience. If such men at times misjudge, yet they will eventually lead you to safety and honour. Persons fond of being promoted are very unfit for promotion. They are too selfish, too ambitious; they will please to gain you and

ferve themſelves of you, and make you their Banking-horſe to power and riches. If the time comes that you either cannot or chooſe not to do more for them, they will ſoon ſhew you how they regard your intereſt and favours. Beware of thoſe whoſe buſineſs is, while in private life, always to find fault with men in place; who tell what they would do had they the power in their hands: Their zeal and anxiety are the offspring of a miſchievous ambition. They are men conſtructed upon a ſmall ſcale; they cannot be noticed in quiet times, nor riſe to conſequence but in the fogs of calumny and detraction, by degrading men of worth and integrity. Thoſe who ſeek your intereſts with the moſt noiſe, and make the moſt fhows; profeſſions of patriotiſm, are in politics the ſame as thoſe men in religion who pretend to an uncommon ſhare of humility and godlineſs, they are rotten at heart: you will ſoon find them ſunken into ſome foul political apoſtacy. They will certainly betray you when they can make gain of you. If you will take of your brethren, and ſet over you, men modeſt and humble; who in private life mind their own buſineſs, ſide with no little parties; generally act upon the right ſide, and make no great ado about their actings; are always faithful in the buſineſs they undertake; are truſty, diligent and perſevering in their employments; are thinking, ſober and judicious; acquainted with the laws and conſtitution of their country, and reaſon naturally upon the common queſtions of right and wrong; are quiet under the government; conform to the laws; are not noiſy and prudent againſt thoſe above them: If they take good care of their property, uſe it to valuable purpoſes; if they govern their families well and do not ſuffer them to injure their neighbours: if to theſe properties they have the addition of good natural abilities, and are men of exemplary morals, and ſet the Lord always before their eyes and honour Chriſt Jeſus and his inſtitutions: if ſuch are the men whom you truſt and employ they will ſoon, by good examples and laudable exertions, place the country in that rank of honour, wealth and happineſs which ſhall render a connection with us deſirable, and no longer infamous. Pray my countrymen regard your intereſts, try what effect will follow a reformation in your own methods of living, and in your appointments to the various offices of government. Pray make proof of the adminiſtration of ſuch men as I have delineated: do not ſuſpect nor refuſe them for ſuch a ſyſtem of honeſt meaſures as civil ſtates are too little acquainted with. If you will faithfully make the experiment only for two twelve months and do then repent of your new ſyſtem of policy, I will never aſk you again to believe in Numa.

Numa has finiſhed his main deſign; he has reaſon gratefully to acknowledge the attention of the Printer and the candour of his readers. Having laboured to promote a good civil policy upon thoſe principles of virtue and morality, by which alone the happineſs of the people can be ſupported: he now willingly quits the field to writers of greater abilities, and in his turn will quietly ſit and hear what they have to offer for the public good.

NUMA.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

The Public are in a critical ſituation, and people aſk a good many queſtions for information: with this view the following are offered, and the ſubſcriber aſks a place for them in your uſeful paper.

1ſt. WHETHER a perſon in an *exalted ſtation* might not as eaſily have found it—" to be within the duties of his office" to decide upon the wiſdom of receiving "the Conſtitution of the United States," as to decide with *confidence* reſpecting the views of the late inſurgents?

2d. Whether an appeal to the G——l C——t for conſolvence in a "ſentiment," the falſhood of which has been written as it were with a ſun-beam, and confirmed by a thouſand obſtinate facts and circumſtances——to ſay nothing about the "ſentiments" of the Supreme Executive and the Legiſlature of the laſt year, nor about the "ſentiments" and correſpondent conduct of the ſame reſpectable authority in a number of our ſiſter ſtates, on the ſame ſubject—favours moſt of vanity or politeneſs, folly or wiſdom, Shayiſm or diſintereſted regard to the dignity of the Commonwealth?

3d. Will not the appeal aforeſaid reduce the L——e to the ſad dilemma—either oblige them to tell a *whiſker*, and flatter the G——r, or ſpeak the truth and gain the approbation of the wiſe and good?

4th. Whether, in caſe the L——e, forſaken of their guardian angel, ſhould prefer the firſt part of ſaid dilemma, we might not anticipate with pleaſure the happy moment when the Commonwealth ſhould exclaim, in imitation of the humble language of an animal, who never ſpake but once, but then talked to the purpoſe, "Am I not thine aſs on which thou haſt ridden theſe many years, ever ſince I was thine?"

5th. Since it is ſaid, "Similar inſurrections are found in the hiſtory of all countries," would it not have been *quite* obliging to have produced an example of *one* "ſimilar inſurrection" in the "hiſtory" of *ſome one* "*country*," on terra firma?

6th. Since "inſurrections in a ſtate, where no tax can be levied, or law made, &c. but by the conſent of the immediate repreſentatives of the people, are" acknowledged to be "inexcuſable;" does it become the character of a *gentleman in high office* to hint at other motives for the conduct of the "inſurgents" than ſuch as *themſelves conſtantly and openly avowed*; and thus ſpecioufly attempt to EXCUSE them, at the extreme hazard of truth, and at the expence of thoſe citizens whoſe patriotiſm and public virtue have been conſpicuous in an evil day, and ſome of whom have been found faithful even unto death?

7th. Can the conduct of the Legiſlature, in pardoning the common herd of the rebels, and excluding others from the *luxuriant* offer of grace, be thought a ſufficient foundation on which to proceed to extend *pardon* to all fleſh—"The fleſh of kings, and the fleſh of captains, and the fleſh of mighty men, and the fleſh of horſes, and of them that ſit on them, and the fleſh of all men, both free and bond, both ſmall and great?" Rev. xix. 18.

8th. Whether, in caſe the four unhappy perſons, in the counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, convicted of the crime of burglary, had plead that they perpetrated ſaid crime with *ſeditious* and *traiterous* deſigns, they might not have hugg'd themſelves in the proſpect of a "free and full pardon?

9th. Whether when *great folks* ſhow their ——in a place "where great aſſemblies meet," it might not (with due ſubmiſſion to the venerable example of the ſons of Noah—Gen. ix. 20, 23.) upon certain occaſions, be proper to treat the part aforeſaid with ſome degree of ſeverity?

10th. Whether an unbounded lurch for Popularity ought not to be dignified with the high ſounding appellation of "SAVING GRACE?"

11th. Would there be any harm, at the preſent day, in reading the following lines of the celebrated Churchill?

"Smit with the love of honour or the peace,"
"O'er run with wit and deſtitute of ſenſe,"
"Legions of *factious* authors throng at once,"
"Fool beckon fool, and dunce awakens dunce."

To ——— the ready lies repair;"
"Ne'er was lie made which was not welcome there."
"Thence, on maturer judgment's anvil wrought"
"The *poliſhed falſhoods* into *public* brought;"
"Quick circulating ſlanders mirth afford,"
"And *reputation bleeds in every word*."

SIMON the TANNER.

Whacktum, October 27th.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Oct. 27, 1787.

WHEREAS proviſions was made in and by an act paſſed in the year of our Lord 1786, that no perſon ſhould, from and after the paſſing the ſaid act, be licenced to be a taverner, innholder or retailer, unleſs he produce in Court a certificate or receipt from the Collector of Exciſe for the county, or his Deputy, that he has accounted and paid his exciſe at the ſeveral periods aſſigned by the ſaid act, or within thirty days thereof.

And whereas it is repreſented to this Court, that ſome perſons heretofore licenced, when they applied to have their licences renewed, failed of the ſame, on account of their not having paid the exciſe within the time limited by law for that purpoſe, although they had paid the ſame previous to ſuch application, owing to their not having been informed of the proviſion aforeſaid, or otherwiſe, whereby injury may ariſe to themſelves and to the public. Therefore,

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Courts of General Seſſions of the Peace in this Commonwealth, be, and hereby are authoriſed and empowered, to grant licences for the remainder of the year, to ſuch perſons as above deſcribed, at their next term, after the paſſing this reſolve, or the adjournment of their laſt term, as the caſe may be; the above deſect notwithſtanding. *Provided*, That nothing in this reſolve ſhall be conſtrued, ſo as to authoriſe any licences contrary to the above mentioned proviſion, at any further time.

Sent up for concurrence,
JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, October 29. 1787.
Read and concurred,
SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy.——Attеſt.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In Senate, October 20, 1787.

WHEREAS the Convention lately aſſembled at Philadelphia, have reported to Congreſs a Conſtitution for the United States of America, in which Convention were repreſented the States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; which conſtitution was unanimouſly approved of by the ſaid States in convention aſſembled: And whereas that convention reſolved, that the ſaid conſtitution ſhould be laid before the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and that it was their opinion that it ſhould be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification: and that each convention aſſenting to and ratifying the ſame, ſhould give notice thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

And whereas the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their reſolution of the 28th of September laſt, unanimouſly reſolved, "That the conſtitution ſo reported, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the ſaid convention, in that caſe made and provided." And whereas the ſaid conſtitution has been tranſmitted to the legiſlature of this commonwealth accordingly:

It is therefore *Reſolved*, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the people of this Commonwealth, that a convention of delegates be choſen agreeably to, and for the purpoſes mentioned in the reſolution of Congreſs aforeſaid, to meet at the ſtate-houſe in Boſton, on the ſecond Wednesday of January next, and that the conſtitution ſo reported, be ſubmitted to the ſaid convention, for their aſſent and ratification; and that the ſaid convention aſſenting to and ratifying the ſame, give notice thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in conformity to the reſolves of the ſaid convention, in that caſe made and provided.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That the Selectmen of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts within this Commonwealth, be, and they are hereby directed, to convene as ſoon as may be, the inhabitants of their ſeveral towns and diſtricts, qualified by law to vote in the election of repreſentatives, for the purpoſe of chooſing delegates to repreſent them in the ſaid convention.

And to preſerve an equality to the people in their repreſentation in the ſaid convention, that the ſeveral towns and diſtricts elect reſpectively, by ballot, not exceeding the ſame number of delegates as by law they are entitled to ſend repreſentatives to the General Court.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That the Secretary immediately procure to be printed, a ſufficient number of copies of theſe reſolutions, as alſo of the ſaid conſtitution, with the reſolutions of the convention, and their letter to the Preſident of Congreſs, accompanying the ſame; and alſo of the reſolution of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, thereupon; and that he tranſmit three copies of the ſame, as ſoon as may be, by expreſſes, to the Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties within this Commonwealth, with poſitive directions to be by them, or their deputies, without delay, *perſonally* delivered to the Selectmen of each town and diſtrict within their reſpective counties.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That the Selectmen or the major part of the Selectmen of each town or diſtrict, ſhall certify the election of ſuch perſon or perſons as may be appointed by their reſpective towns or diſtricts as a delegate or delegates to the convention aforeſaid.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That the ſeveral delegates of the ſaid convention, be allowed for their travel and attendance, out of the public treaſury, the ſame pay as will be allowed to the repreſentatives therefor this preſent ſeſſion, and that the ſame be defrayed at the public expence.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is requeſted, with advice of Council, to iſſue his warrant upon the Treaſurer, directing him to diſcharge the pay-roll of the ſaid convention, out of any monies which will then be in the treaſury, not appropriated.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That if there ſhall not be ſufficient monies then in the treaſury for that purpoſe, the Treaſurer is hereby authoriſed and directed, to borrow ſufficient monies therefor, on ſuch funds of the government as are not appropriated.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Oct. 25, 1787.
Read and concurred.
JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy.——Attеſt.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

By his EXCELLENCY
JOHN HANCOCK, Eſquire,
Governour of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

A PROCLAMATION.

For a Day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

THE Mercies which we are conſtantly receiving at the Hands of ALMIGHTY GOD, ought ever to remind us of our Dependence upon, and Obligations to HIM; and as the Buſineſs of the Year is now drawing towards a Concluſion, it becomes our ſpecial Duty, according to the laudable Uſage of this Commonwealth, in a public and ſocial Manner, gratefully to acknowledge the manifold Bounties of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, conferred upon us in the courſe thereof.

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the Advice of the Council, to appoint, and DO HEREBY appoint THURSDAY, the *twenty-ninth* Day of *November* next, to be ſet a part, and obſerved as a day of public THANKSGIVING,—that all the People of this Commonwealth, may at one Time, and with one Voice, devoutly expreſs their Gratitude to our Great BENEFACTOR, for HIS innumerable Benefits; particularly that in the courſe of the Year paſt, HE hath been pleaſed to favour the People with an uncommon Meaſure of Health; to reſtore Peace and Tranquility to this Commonwealth in ſo great a Degree; to order the Seaſons ſo favourably, that the labour of the Husbandman has been crowned with an abundance of the Produce of the Earth; to increaſe our Fiſheries, and enlarge our Manufactures and Commerce, and graciouſly to direct and ſucceed the Adminiſtrations of Government,—and above all, that HE has mercifully continued to us the Light of the BLESSED GOSPEL, together with the full enjoyment of our invaluable Privileges, religious and civil.

And I DO HEREBY exhort all Miniſters of the Goſpel, within this Commonwealth, with their ſeveral Congregations, to aſſemble on that Day, in their ſeveral places of religious Worſhip: and in a Solemn and Public Manner, to render their unfeigned Thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD, for theſe and all other of HIS Mercies:—And I further recommend to Miniſters and People, to accompany their Thankſgivings, with devout and fervent Prayers to the Great GOVERNOUR of the World—that, notwithſtanding our Ingratitude, and manifold Tranſgreſſions, as would continue HIS gracious Providence over us;—that HE would proſper our Public Councils,—and particularly, that, at this important Criſis of our Public Affairs, HE would give all needed Wiſdom to the Delegates, that may be appointed to take under Conſideration the proceedings of the late Continental Convention,—and that the Reſult of their Deliberations, may be the happy eſtabliſhment of ſuch a Government, as may be adapted to the common Safety and Happineſs:—and finally, that Peace and Concord, Truth and Juſtice, Benevolence and undefiled Religion, may univerſally prevail.

And it is earneſtly recommended, that the ſaid DAY be religiouſly obſerved, and that all unneceſſary Labour be ſuſpended thereon.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL-CHAMBER, *in* Boſton, *the twenty-fifth Day of* October, *in the Year of our* LORD, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Seven, *and in the twelfth Year of the* INDEPENDENCE *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's Command,
With the advice and Conſent of the Council,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GOD *ſave the Commonwealth!*

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

Within theſe few days two large ſhips have arrived, one from Amſterdam, the other from Rotterdam, with Dutch redemptioners, and a conſiderable number of paſſengers.

It is with great pleaſure we inform our cuſtomers, that from the returns already come to hand of the late elections in this ſtate, there is a large majority of perſons ſtrongly attached to the new Federal Conſtitution.

Mr. R. Whitehill, who was rejected from a ſeat in the Council by the county of Cumberland, for refuſing to concur in calling a Convention, and for deferting the Aſſembly, was ſo confident of being returned by his late conſtituents, that he had taken lodgings for himſelf in a private houſe in this city for three years, the term of ſervice in the Council, agreeably to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania.

The rejection of Meſſrs. Antes and Dale, in the county of Northumberland was occaſioned by their deſertion of their duty in the Aſſembly. Previous to the election, the following advertiſement was poſted up in all the places of public reſort in the county:

Northumberland, October, 1787.

"A handſome reward and reaſonable expences will be paid to any perſon, who will apprehend and bring to juſtice ſeventeen of the members of Aſſembly, lately fled from their duty. There were nineteen in the whole, but fortunately for themſelves, two of theſe deluded creatures were taken up in the city, and conveyed to the place from whence they came—the remainder are ſcattered to and fro on the earth, being as the ſwine of old poſſeſſed, and had they ran into the Delaware, it would have been well for their country. They are now at large and with the poiſon of their tongues (if not ſpeedily prevented) will taint the minds of their late conſtituents, as they are ſuffered to go forth as lying preachers to delude and miſguide the unwary ſons of men—Satan like, when he found his kingdom would be curtailed by a Saviour, he even had the aſſurance to urge upon the mount to ſeduce the Lord himſelf, by offering him all the kingdoms of the world, if he would fall down and worſhip him—and as theſe weak tools of a party are of opinion, that, through the effects of the late glorious conſtitution; when it ſhall begin to operate, their adherents will no longer pay that homage to ignorance they have hitherto done, but will join hand in hand with the ever-memorable forty-four true-born ſons of America, who are not affected with that green-eyed hell-born jealouſy, that a *Waſhington* and his colleagues, whoſe intereſt and political ſalvation are inſeparable from ours, would render a conſtitution to their brethren, fraught with ſuch evils, as is by that diabolical junto ſet forth. Alas for us! our government has no mode of puniſhing ſuch miſcreants."

By a late calculation, it appears that the reduction of the expences of the government of Pennſylvania, by the adoption of the new federal conſtitution, will amount to 35,000 a year. A ſum that will nearly pay the intereſt of our whole proportion of the debts of the United States.

October 22. We are informed by a gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, that Shays has prevailed upon ſome of the officers of government to ſolicit his pardon, and there is reaſon to ſuppoſe it will be granted. This rebel equally deſtitute in ſpirit and underſtanding, has ſhewn that it is in the power of the moſt contemptible of beings to diſturb the peace of ſociety; but we hope his fate will be a leſſon to the factious heroes of Tioga and Green-briar, and convince their adherents, that honeſty and induſtry are preferable to tumult and licentiouſneſs.

NEW-YORK, *October* 24.

Letters from Boſton ſay, that Mr. Gerry, a Member of the late Federal Convention, is not cenſured by the public in general, but by his beſt friends, for not ſigning the Conſtitution propoſed by that auguſt body.

We hear from Virginia, that on the arrival of Mr. Madiſon (one of their Delegates in Convention, at Alexandria, he was waited on by the Mayor and Corporation of that town, who told him they were not come to return him their thanks for his conduct in refuſing to ſign the Federal Conſtitution: but to expreſs their abhorrence to it, and to adviſe him to withdraw from that town within an hour, for they could not anſwer for his perſonal ſafety, from an enraged populace, ſhould he ſtay that time.

BOSTON, November 1.

Laſt week a committee conſiſting of both Houſes was appointed, conſiſting of the Honourable Mr. Wood and the Honourable Mr. Auſtin, on the part of the Senate—Mr. Carnes, Mr. Clark, and Doctor Coney, on the part of the Houſe, to bring in a bill for regulating the practice of law in this commonwealth; and for eſtabliſhing fees for attornies, practitioners and witneſſes.

Thurſday laſt, the honourable the legiſlature appointed a committee, conſiſting of the following reſpectable characters, viz. Mr. Davis, of Boſton, Doctor Holten, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Lyman, of Springfield, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Biſhop, General Putnam, Mr. Nelſon, Mr. Wedgery, Dr. Coney and Col. Aſhley,—"To conſider what ſteps are neceſſary to be taken to expedite the ſale and ſettlement of the lands in the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln:—To take up and conſider the report of General Lincoln and others, on the propriety of dividing the county of Lincoln, and laying out a road from Kenpebeck-river to the eaſtern boundary of this commonwealth; alſo, the report of the committee, on the ſubject of unappropriated lands."

Friday laſt, the Houſe of Repreſentatives, after a very lengthy debate, paſſed a reſolve, that no further time be allowed for the collecting of taxes prior to No. 4—and for ſuſpending the iſſue of executions againſt Sheriffs, for taxes No. 4 and 5, to a further time.

NORTHAMPTON, November 7.

Thurſday, the 6th day of December next, is appointed by the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, for the execution of William Clarke, under ſentence of death, in this town, for burglary.

Congreſs have appointed the Hon. Samuel H. Parſons, John Armſtrong, jun. and James M. Varnum, Eſquires, to be judges in the weſtern territories of the United States.

The Hon. Legiſlature have made choice of Thomas Melvill, Eſq. Naval-Officer for the port of Boſton, vice Nathaniel Barber, Eſq. deceaſed.

*** The taxes advertiſed ſome time ſince, in this paper, by Mr. *Joſeph Parks*, of Norwich, were aſſeſſed in the year 1781, inſtead of 1782, as was advertiſed.

Drugs & Medicines.

Levi Shephard,

Near the Brick School-houſe, in Northampton, has juſt imported from London, and now opening for ſale, a freſh and genuine aſortment of *Drugs* and *Medicines*; which he will diſpoſe of upon the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or moſt kinds of country produce; where phyſicians and private families may be ſupplied upon the thorneſt notice:—

Amongſt which are the following uſeful and neceſſary articles, viz.

CINNAMON.
Cloves.
Ginger.
Writing-Paper.
Wafers.
Ink Powder.
Webſter's Inſtitute, 1ſt, 2d and 3d part.
Watts's Pſalms and Hymns.
Preſs Paper.
Spirits of Turpentine, by the gallon.
Varniſh, by ditto.
Roſin.
Putty.
Oil of Vitriol.
Indigo, of a ſuperior quality.
Copperas.
Chalk.
Crown Lancets.
Bell-metal Mortars.
Syringes.
Scales and Weights.
White Lead.
Red do.
Spruce Yellow.
Spaniſh White.
Ditto, Brown.
Pruſſian Blue.
Verdiuture Blue.
Verdigreaſe.
Vermillion.
Roſe Pink.
Logwood.
Fuſtick.
Allum.
Otter.
Madder.
Brimſtone.
Flower of ditto.
Anderſon's Pills.
Lockyers do.
Hooper's do.
Godfrey's Cordial.
Bateman's Drops.
Balſam of Honey.
Francis's Female Elixir.
Turlington's Balſam of Life.
Britiſh Oil.
James's Fever Powder.
Snuff by the large or ſmall quantity, much approved of by good judges.
Stone Jugg, chamber Pots, Jarrs for Pickles, and Bake Pots; that will endure the fire.
An aſſortment of cream coloured Ware.

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of Shipping FURRS, and BEES-WAX.

Nov. 7, 1787.

A BARGAIN!

TO be Sold by the Subſcriber, ſeperate or together, Two MILLS, ſituated within half a mile of the meeting-houſe in Northfield, on a good ſtream and cuſtom enough, viz. a new GRIST-MILL, covering two ſets of ſtones, with Land, from one to ten acres;—and a FULLING-MILL, DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, with Utenſils complete for carrying on every branch of the Clothier's buſineſs, and Land to accommodate the purchaſer. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately after ſale.

AARON WHITNEY.

Northfield, Nov. 1, 1787.

STRAYED *away from the ſubſcriber the 30th of July laſt, a red roan* MARE, *dark mane and tail, with a white noſe, about fifteen hands high, trots and paces, carries her head low. Whoever will take up ſaid mare, and give information ſo that the owner may have her, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by me*

ICHABOD DAMAN.

Cheſterfield, Auguſt 21ſt, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietor of land in the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampſhire, that his lands are aſſeſſed in a ſtate and town tax for the year 1784, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town tax.
	l. ſ. d.	ſ. d. q.
Joſeph Barnard,	1 2 2	27 2 0
Ditto. for 1783,		36 10 1

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before firſt Tueſday in January next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Caleb Alvord, Innholder in Greenfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

OLIVER ATHLETON, Collector.

Greenfield, November 2, 1787.

FOR SALE,
at the Printing-Office in Northampton,
The Firſt, Second and Third Part of
Webſter's Inſtitute.

From the *Independent Gazetteer.*

On Federal Government. No. 2.

WE have seen that the honourable Convention, in designing the nature of the chief office of the United States, *have deprived it of all the dangerous appendages of loyalty*, and provided for *the frequent expiration of its limited powers*---As our president bears *no resemblance to a King*, so we shall see the senate have *no similitude to nobles*.

First then not being hereditary, their collective knowledge, wisdom and virtue are not precarious, *for by these qualities alone are they to obtain their office*; and they will have none of the peculiar follies and vices of those men, *who possess power thereby because their fathers held it before them*, for they will be educated (under equal advantages and with equal prospects) among and on a footing with the other sons of a free people---If we recollect the characters, who have, at various periods, filled the seats of Congress, we shall find this expectation *perfectly reasonable*. Many *young* men of genius and *many characters of more mature abilities, without fortunes*, have been honoured with that trust. *Wealth has had but few representatives there, and those have been generally possessed of respectable personal qualifications*. There have also been many instances of persons, not eminently endowed with mental qualities, who have been sent thither *from a reliance on their virtues, public and private*. As the senators *are still to be elected by the legislatures of the states*, there can be no doubt of *equal safety and propriety* in their future appointment, especially as no further pecuniary qualification is required by the constitution.

They can hold no other office civil or military under the United States, nor can they join *in making provision for themselves*, either by creating new places or encreasing the emoluments of old ones. As their sons are not to succeed them, they will not be induced to aim at an increase of perpetuity of their powers, at the expence of the liberties of the people of which those sons will be a part. They possess *a much smaller share of the judicial power* than the upper house of Britain, for they are not, as there, the highest court in civil affairs. Impeachments alone are the cases cognizable before them, and in what other place could matters of that nature be so properly and safely determined? The judges of the federal courts will owe their appointments to the president and senate, therefore may not feel so perfectly free *from favour, affection and influence*, as the upper house, who receive their power from the people, through their state representatives, and are immediately responsible to those assemblies, and finally to the nation at large---Thus we see when a daring or dangerous offender is brought to the bar of public justice, the people *who alone can impeach him by their immediate representatives*, will cause him to be tried, *not by judges appointed in the heat of the occasion*, but by two thirds of *a select body, chosen a long time before, for various purposes, by the collective wisdom of their state legislatures*. From a pretence or affection of extraordinary purity and excellence of character *their word of honour* is the sanction, under which these high courts in other countries, have given their sentence---but with us, like the other judges of the union, like the rest, *which they are never to forget they are a part*, it is required, that they be on oath.

No ambitious, undeserving or unexperienced *youth* can acquire a seat in this house by means of the most enormous wealth or most powerful connections, *till thirty years have ripened his abilities and fully discovered his merits to his country*----a more rational ground of preference surely than mere property.

The senate though more independent of the people as to *the free exercise of their judgment and abilities*, than the house of representatives, by the longer term of their office, must be older and more experienced men, and the public treasures, *the finews of the state*, cannot be called forth by their original motion. They may restrain the profusion of errors of the house of representatives, but they cannot take the necessary measures to raise a national revenue.

The people, through the electors, prescribe them such a president as shall be best qualified to controul them.

They can only, by conviction on impeachment, remove and incapaciate a dangerous officer, but the punishment of him as a criminal remains within the province of the courts of law to be conducted under all the ordinary forms and precautions which exceedingly diminishes the importance of their judicial powers. They are *detached*, as much as possible, from *local* prejudices in favour of their respective states, by having *a separate and independent vote*, for the sensible and conscious use of which, every member will find his person, honour and character seriously bound---He can not shelter himself, under vote in behalf of his state, among his immediate colleagues. As there are only two, he cannot be voluntarily or involuntarily governed by the majority of the deputation---He will be obliged, by wholesome provisions, to attend his public duty, and thus in great national questions must give a vote of the honesty of which, he will find it necessary to convince his constituents.

The senate must always conceive the exceptions of the president against any of their legislative acts, which, without serious deliberation and sufficient reasons, they will seldom disregard. They will also feel a considerable check from the constitutional powers of the state legislatures, whose rights they will not be disposed to infringe, since they are the bodies to which they owe their existence, and are moreover to remain the immediate guardians of the people.

And lastly the senate will feel the mighty check of the house of representatives---a body so pure in its election, so intimately connected, by its interest and feelings, with the people at large, so guarded against corruption and influence---so much, from its nature, above all apprehensions, that it must ever be able to maintain the high ground assigned to it by the federal constitution.

An American Citizen.

IN CONGRESS, October 3.

RESOLVED, That the salary of the Judges for the Western territory, be severally allowed *eight hundred dollars* per ann. to commence from the time of their beginning to execute the duties of their office.

OCTOBER 5.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at the court of London, be permitted, agreeably to his request, to return to America, at any time after the 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1788, and that his commission of Minister Plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses do also then terminate.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the services which Mr. Adams has rendered to the United States, in the execution of the various important trusts which they have from time to time committed to him, and that the thanks of Congress be presented to him for the patriotism, perseverance, integrity and diligence, with which he has ably and faithfully served his country.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Belchertown, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a State and Town tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town tax.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Benjamin Thompson, Ware,	0 6 8	2 5 2
The heirs of Benj. Lynds, Esq. Salem	2 4 2	8 11 1
The heirs of Wm. Clark, Esq.	0 13 6	5 0 0
Col. John Jones, Dedham,	0 9 4	3 5 2
Andrew Oliver, Esq. Salem,	2 19 3	14 5 2
John Abercrombie, Pelham,	1 0 9	3 4 0
Capt. James Hendrick, Amherst,	0 3 0	1 1 9
Nathaniel Spear, Springfield,	0 4 8	1 2 0
Sprague, Leicester,	0 1 2	0 4 3
Capt. James Perry, East-Town,	0 12 0	4 7 2
David Patrick, Granby,	0 8 2	3 0 2
John Johnson, Pelham,	0 10 8	3 6 2
Jacob Edson, Pelham,	0 8 8	2 7 2
Stephen Pennigill, Pelham,	0 9 5	3 3 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 29th day of November next, so much of said lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Elisha Warner, innholder in Belchertown, at nine o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NATHAN BARTON, Collector.

Belchertown, October 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Rowe, that their lands are taxed in a State tax for 1787, as follows, viz.

	acres.	£. s. d.
Edward Upham,	100	3 5 0
James Upham,	100	3 5 0
Obed Foot,	440	9 13 4
Robinson Mansfield,	150	4 11 8
Abel Clary,	90	2 14 0
Daniel Hodges,	300	9 6 8
Noah Bliss,	100	3 5 0
Cunningham,	250	10 3 0
Pollan Grant,	500	16 4 3
Elliot Makepeace,	70	2 5 2
Drinton,	60	2 0 8
Benjamin Fitz,	105	3 9 8
Pierce's heirs,	280	9 4 8
Cahoon's land,	50	1 14 8
Nathan Wood,	25	1 1 8
Smith,	500	16 13 4

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the second Monday in January 1788, together with a town tax of two shillings two farthings on the pound, so much of said lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Stobell Nash in said Rowe, at ten o'clock A. M. as will discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH NASH, Collector.

Rowe, October 5, 1787.

JAMES BYERS, & Co.

Have for Sale, at their FURNACE in Springfield,

Iron Hollow Ware,

And

IRON CASTINGS of every kind;

Among which are elegant

FRANKLIN STOVES.

Chimney Backs.

Anvils.

Clark and Window Weights:

56lb. Do.

28lb. Do.

14lb. Do.

7lb. Do.

Flat-Irons, of different sizes.

Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.

Dogs, of several sizes, from new patterns.

Pot-Ash Kettles.

Pots and Kettles of all sorts and sizes.

Bake Pans and Pudding Pans.

Skillets and Basons, &c. &c.

The Furnice is now begining to blast---Orders for Iron-Castings of any kind will be immediately attended to and executed with exactness.

West-India GOODS, and almost every article of Country PRODUCE, will be acceptable in exchange.

October 23, 1787.

LOST About the first of April last, between Northampton and Boston, an ORDER, on Elijah Hunt, Esq. in favour of Solomon Allen, for impost and excise, to the amount of Eighty-six Pounds some odd Shillings. Whoever will produce said Order, to the subscriber, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, per me

SOLOMON ALLEN.

Northampton, October 25, 1787.

NOVEMBER 1787. THE NUMB. 63.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

ACCORDING to advertisement, a very great concourse of people attended at the State-House on Saturday evening, to fix upon a ticket of the representatives for the ensuing General Assembly.

Mr. Nixon was chosen chairman, & Mr. Tench Coxe secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Jackson having spoken, Mr. Gurney reported from a committee that had been previously appointed, the following names, which were separately offered to the consideration of the citizens present and approved of, viz. William Will. Thomas Fitzsimons, George Clymer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Lewis.

On motion of Mr. Donaldson, the citizens of the respective wards were requested to meet on Monday evening, to appoint proper persons for making out and circulating a sufficient number of tickets in favour of the above persons.

Mr. Wilson then rose, and delivered a long and eloquent speech upon the principles of the Federal Constitution proposed by the late Convention. The outlines of this speech we shall endeavour to lay before the public, as tending to reflect great light upon the interesting subject now in general discussion.

Mr. Chairman, and Fellow Citizens,

HAVING received the honour of an appointment to represent you in the late Convention, it is perhaps, my duty to comply with the request of many gentlemen whose characters and judgements I sincerely respect, and who have urged, that this would be a proper occasion to lay before you any information which will serve to explain and elucidate the principles and arrangements of the constitution, that has been submitted to the consideration of the United States. I confess that I am unprepared for so extensive and so important a disquisition; but the insidious attempts which are clandestinely and industriously made to prevent and destroy the new plan, induce me the more readily to engage in its defence; and the impressions of four months constant attention to the subject, have not been so easily effaced as to leave me without any answer to the objections which have been raised.

It will be proper, however, before I enter into the refutation of the charges which are alledged, to mark the leading discrimination between the state constitutions, and the constitution of the United States. When the people established the powers of legislation under their separate governments, they invested their representatives with every right and authority which they did not in explicit terms reserve; and therefore upon every question, respecting the jurisdiction of the House of Assembly, if the frame of government is silent, the jurisdiction is efficient and complete. But in the delegating federal powers another criterion was necessarily introduced and the congressional authority is to be collected, not from the tacit implication, but from the positive grant expressed in the instrument of the union. Hence it is evident, that in the former case every thing which is not reserved is given, but in the latter the reverse of the proposition prevails, and every thing which is not given, is reserved. This distinction being recognized, will furnish an answer to those who think the omission of the bill of rights, a defect in the proposed constitution: for it would have been superstitious and absurd to have stipulated with a federal body of our own creation, that we should enjoy those privileges, of which we are not divested either by the intention or by the act, that has brought that body into existence. For instance, the liberty of the press, which has been a copious source of declamation and opposition, what controul can proceed from the federal government to shackle or destroy that sacred palladium of national freedom? If indeed, a power similar to that which has been granted for the regulation of commerce, had been granted to regulate literary publications, it would have been as necessary to stipulate that the liberty of the press should be preserved inviolate, as that the impost should be general in its operation. With respect likewise to the particular district of ten miles, which is to be made the seat of federal government, it will undoubtedly be proper to observe this salutary precaution, as there the legislative power will exclusively lodge in the president, senate and house of representatives of the United States. But this could not be an object with the convention, for it must naturally depend upon a future compact, to which the citizens immediately interested will, and ought to be parties: and there is no reason to suspect that so popular a privilege will in that case be neglected. In truth then, the proposed system possesses no influence whatever upon the press, and it would have been merely nugatory to have introduced a formal declaration upon the subject---nay, that very declaration might have been construed to imply that some degree of power was given, since we undertook to define its extent.

Another objection that has been fabricated against the new constitution, is expressed in this disingenuous form---'the trial by jury is abolished in civil cases.' I must be excused, my fellow citizens, if upon this point, I take advantage of my professional experience to detect the futility of the assertion. Let it be remembered then, that the business of the Federal Convention was not local, but general---not limited to the views and establishments of a single state, but co-extensive with the continent, and comprehending the views and establishments of Thirteen Independent Sovereignties. When therefore, this subject was in discussion, we were involved in difficulties which pressed on all sides, and no precedent could be discovered to direct our course. The cases open to a trial by jury differed in the different states, it was therefore impracticable on that ground to have made a general rule. The want of uniformity would have rendered any reference to the practice of the states idle and useless; and it could not with any propriety, be said, that 'the trial by jury shall be as heretofore,' since there has never existed any federal system of jurisprudence to which the declaration could relate. Besides, it is not in all cases that the trial by jury is adopted in civil questions, for causes depending in courts of admiralty, such as relate to maritime captures, and such as are agitated in courts of equity, do not require the intervention of that tribunal. How then was the line of discrimination to be drawn? The Convention found the task too difficult for them, and they left the business in the fullest confidence that no danger could possibly ensue, since the proceedings of the supreme court, are to be regulated by the Congress, which is a faithful representation of the people; and the oppression of government is effectually barred, by declaring, that in all criminal cases, the trial by jury shall be preserved.

This constitution, it has been further urged, is of a pernicious tendency, because it tolerates a standing army in the time of peace. This has always been a topic of popular declamation; and yet, I do not know a nation in the world, which has not found it necessary and useful to maintain the appearance of strength in the season of most profound tranquility. Nor is it a novelty with us; for under the present articles of confederation, Congress certainly possess this reprobated power, and the exercise of this power is proved at this moment by her cantonments along the banks of the Ohio. But what would be our national situation were it otherwise? Every principle of policy must be subverted, and the government must declare war, before they are prepared to carry it on. Whatever may be the provocation, however important the subject in view, and however necessary dispatch and secrecy may be, still the declaration must precede the preparation, and the enemy will be informed of your intention, not only before you are equipped for an attack, but even before you are fortified for a defence. The consequence is too obvious to require any further deliberation, and no man who regards the dignity and safety of his country, can deny the necessity of a military force, under the controul and with the restrictions which the new constitution provides.

Perhaps there was never a charge made with less reason than that which predicts the institution of a baneful aristocracy in the federal senate. This body branches into two characters, the one legislative and the other executive. In the legislative character it can effect no purpose without the co-operation of the house of representatives; and in the executive character it can accomplish no object, without the concurrence of the president. Thus fettered I do not know any act which the senate can of itself perform, and such dependence necessarily precludes every idea of influence and superiority. But I will confess that in the organization of this body, a compromise between contending interests is discernible; and when we reflect how various are the laws, commerce, habits, population and extent of the confederated states, this evidence of mutual concession and accomodation ought rather to command a generous applause, than to excite jealousy and reproach. For my part, my admiration can only be equalled by my astonishment, in beholding so perfect a system, formed from such heterogeneous materials.

The next accusation I shall consider, is that which represents the federal constitution as not only calculated, but designedly framed, to reduce the state governments to mere corporations, and eventually to annihilate them. Those who have employed the term corporation upon this occasion, are not perhaps aware of its extent. In common parlance indeed, it is generally applied to petty associations for the ease and conveniency of a few individuals: but in its enlarged sense, it will comprehend the government of Pennsylvania, the existing union of the other states, and even this projected system is nothing more than a formal act of incorporation. But upon what pretence can it be alledged, that it was designed to annihilate the state governments? For, I will undertake to prove that upon their existence depends the existence of the federal plan. For this purpose permit me to call your attention to the manner in which the president, senate and house of representatives are proposed to be appointed. The president is to be chosen by electors, nominated in such manner as the legislature of each state may direct: so that if there is no legislature, there can be no electors, and consequently the office of president cannot be supplied. The senate is to be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature; and therefore if there is no legislature, there can be no senate. The house of representatives, is to be composed of members chosen every second year by the several states, and electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature,---unless therefore, there is a state legislature, that qualification cannot be ascertained, and the popular branch of the federal constitution must likewise be extinct. From this view, then it is evidently absurd to suppose, that the annihilation of the separate governments will result from their union; or that having that intention, the authors of this new system would have bound their connections with such indissoluble ties. Let me here advert to an arrangement highly advantageous, for you will perceive, without prejudice to the powers of the legislature in the election of senators, the people at large will acquire an additional privilege in returning members to the house of representatives---whereas, by the present confederation, it is the legislature alone that appoints the delegates to Congress.

The power of direct taxation has likewise been treated as an improper delegation to the federal government; but when we consider it as the duty of that body to provide for the national safety, to support the dignity of the union, and to discharge the debts contracted upon the collective faith of the states for their common benefit, it must be acknowledged, that those upon whom such important obligations are imposed, ought in justice and in policy to possess every means requisite for a faithful performance of their trust. But why should we be alarmed with visionary evils I will venture to predict, that the great revenue of the united states must, and always will be raised by impost, for, being at once less obnoxious, and more productive, the interest of the government will be best promoted by the accomodation of the people. Still however, the objects of direct taxation should be within reach in all cases of emergency; and there is no more reason to apprehend oppression in the mode of collecting a revenue from this resource than in the form of an impost, which, by universal assent is left to the authority of the federal government. In either case, the force of civil constitutions will be adequate to the purpose; and the dread of military violence, which has been

will speedily disseminated, must eventually prove the mere effusion of a wild imagination, or a factious spirit. But the salutary consequences that must flow from this enabling the government to perceive and support the credit of the union, will afford another answer to the objections upon this ground. The State of Pennsylvania particularly, which has encumbered itself with the assumption of a great proportion of the public debt, will derive considerable relief and advantage; for as it was the imbecility of the present confederation, which gave rise to the funding law, that law must naturally expire, when a competent and energetic federal system shall be substituted—the state will then be discharged from an extraordinary burthen, and the national creditor will find it to be his interest to return to his original security.

After all, my fellow citizens, it is neither extraordinary nor unexpected, that the constitution offered to your consideration, should meet with opposition. It is the nature of man to pursue his own interest, in preference to the public good; and I do not mean to make any personal reflection, when I add, that it is the interest of a very numerous, powerful, and respectable body to counteract and destroy the excellent work produced by the late convention. All the officers of government, and all the appointments for the administration of justice and the collection of the public revenue, which are transferred from the individual to the aggregate sovereignty of the States, will necessarily turn the stream of influence and emolument into a new channel. Every person therefore, who either enjoys or expects to enjoy, a place of profit under the present establishment, will object to the proposed innovation; not in truth, because it is injurious to the liberties of his country, but because it affects his schemes of wealth and consequence. I will confess indeed, that I am not a blind admirer of this plan of government, and that there are some parts of it, which if my will had prevailed, would certainly have been altered. But, when I reflect how widely men differ in their opinions, and that every man (and the observation applies likewise to every state) has an equal pretention to assert his own, I am satisfied that any thing nearer to perfection could not have been accomplished. If there are errors, it should be remembered, that the seeds of reformation are sown in the work itself, and the concurrence of two thirds of the congress may at any time introduce alterations and amendments. Regarding it then, in every point of view, with a candid and disinterested mind, I am bold to assert, that it is the best form of government that has ever been offered to the world.

Mr. Wilson's speech was frequently interrupted with loud and unanimous testimonies of approbation, and the applause which was reiterated at the conclusion, evinced the general sense of its excellence, and the conviction which it had impressed upon every mind.

Doctor Rush then addressed the meeting in an elegant and pathetic style, describing our present calamitous situation, and enumerating the advantages which would flow from the adoption of the new system of federal government. The advancement of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, the encouragement of emigration, the abolition of paper money, the annihilation of party, and the prevention of war, were ingeniously considered as the necessary consequences of that event. The Doctor concluded with an emphatic declaration that "were this the last moment of his existence, his dying request and injunction to his fellow citizens would be, to except and support the offered constitution."

Mr. Gurney moved, that a committee be appointed to write answers, under the authority of their names, to the anonymous pieces which have appeared against the federal constitution. But Mr. Donaldson observing, that it would be improper to expose any particular gentleman to a personal attack, Col. Gurney's motion was withdrawn.

The thanks of the meeting being presented to the chairman, the business of the evening was closed.

BOIS LE DUC, July 6.

The scenes of murder and devastation committed in Guelders and Zealand, under the auspicies of the Orange colours, and under the unpardonable indulgence of the persons trusted with the reigns of government have been also attempted here, though not with like success. On the 2d of July, an officer (Col. Baron Van Tengnayer) who usurped, in a scandalous manner, the cash of his squadron, appeared in the public market place with a large rose of Orange colours, but only to the effect that the boys of the city assaulted him with stones and made him retire on a sudden.

On the 6th of July, the Adjutant Van Douglas from Nimeguen, entered the city with two other officers of his regiment, with Orange cockades in their hats.—The sensation of this sight roused the stones against them. They produced their pistols; but that served only to inflame the minds, and to collect on a sudden, some hundred persons. The President Bizdom gave immediate notice of it to the commandant, who commanded them to take their cockades immediately off, and sent them out of town the next morning under an escort, in order to appease the minds of the people.

July 8. The soldiers of the regiment Envier, at Breda, destroyed, a few days ago, all the windows of more than forty houses in this city. The Magistrates ordered the citizens in arms, and towards evening there was a formal engagement, in which some citizens were killed and wounded. One hundred of the citizens left the town the next day, all the houses were shut up, as a general plunder was spoken of. The Magistrates perceiving that no resistance could avail, put a stop to it; afterwards Orange ribons have been generally worn, and since that the militia keep within bounds. An attempt was made at Oude, Beverland, a great and populous village on the Maize, to hoist Orange colours and to take possession of the public stores; but an assistance of 72 men, and some field-pieces, sent from Dort and Schiedam; interposed time enough, with the exertions of the adjacent country people, to prevent further disorder, after 15 or 16 houses had been totally plundered. A scuffle then ensued between them and the mutineers for about two hours, when the latter were obliged to give themselves up.—Five or six of them were killed, and twenty-six made prisoners and carried to Dort. Two men were lost on our side.

Utrecht July 8. Arrest has been announced to the families of some of the State Members enimical to this city, to serve as hostage and security for all the distresses that might befal the city of Wyck, lately taken by this party. This step being performed in an offensive manner, gives us a right to act the same. In consequence of that, the corps of the Rhyngrave of Salm, joined by some burghers, in all 600 men marched towards the camp at Zeist, and repelled the van near to the face of their camp. Another detachment dislodged, at the same time, another of their posts, at Brunick, with the loss only of one man killed on our side.

July 16. This morning a detachment of auxilliaries of 830 men left this city, to march towards Gorkem, to assist in securing that place from an invasion of the troops of Guelders cantoned about it. The day before yesterday we were reinforced by a detachment of Amsterdam militia, who are to be followed by 600 more. It seems that the States of Amesfort perceive their situation not to be the safest, as they come forth a fresh with proposals of mediation, but in fact the same as before, only new modified. But we shall stand against them as well as against the long expected attack of a number of mutineers in our vicinity, with their revolted MASTER in their front.

LONDON, September 4.

It was yesterday currently reported, that the Stadtholder's party had sent to the Prussian troops, requesting them not to interfere in the dispute.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, August 31.

"We just now are informed, that the Prince's troops are attacking the city of Utrecht.

"The whole of the Prussian troops, will be on the territories of Guilderland within three or four days, and a manifesto will be published by the Duke of Brunswick, declaring, that all such Burghers as may be found in arms, or using any resistance against his troops, and falling into their hands, will not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war, but will be hung as rebels."

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

The house of assembly of New-Jersey have passed a resolution, appointing the third Tuesday of November ensuing, for the election of members of a convention to take into consideration the proposed plan of government for the United States: The said convention to meet two weeks after the election.

Extract of a letter from Charleston (S. Caroline) October 13.

"Upon the arrival of Capt. Jones with the new constitution, people seemed most universally disposed to *swallow it down*. I find, however, there will be some considerable opposition from several characters by no means despicable in point of ability.—I am sorry to hear there is likely to be a great party against it in Philadelphia."

A letter from a gentleman in London says, "I wish to settle beyond the Atlantic, but am at a loss whether to follow the 13 stripes, or take shelter under the fading laurels of Britain. Carolina takes my fancy most, but before I fix my choice I wish for your opinion, whither your government is likely to flourish on the broad basis of equal liberty, or to wither like an untimely flower before the chilling breath of a *narrow minded* aristocracy."

Extract of a letter from Easton, Oct. 25, 1787.

"We have had a number of publications against the new government, sent to this county by George Bryan, none of which have had any effect upon our people. His *Centinels* and *Old Whigs* serve only to light the pipes of our honest German farmers, who now see how much they have been misled by his honour, and who are now unanimously in favour of the new constitution. We shall send you a good delegation of federalists to the convention."

We hear from the Presbytery of Donegall, lately assembled in Cumberland county, after finishing their ecclesiastical business, unanimously agreed to use their influence with their respective congregations to promote the adoption of the new federal government. These pious and sensible men, it seems, considered the honour of God, and the success of their labours in the ministry, as intimately connected with the establishment of a government, whose objects are the restoration of order, justice, and constitutional liberty to our country.

A letter from Henry Laurens, Esq. of South-Carolina, an old, modest and inflexible friend of the people, speaks in the most exalted terms of the new federal government, and laments, only, that the president general has not greater powers given to him in it.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, Sept. 29.

"This morning accounts were received from Augustia, that Gen. Clarke had met with a check from the Indians. He went out with 150 men, they were fired on from a cane brake, had 7 killed and 11 wounded; his men went off at the first fire; he rallied them again with some difficulty on a rising ground at a little distance, where the Indians continued to fire on them, so that he found it prudent to retreat. It is said he has retreated with 600 men, determined to flog them.—In the above affair the parties are said to have been equal."

Copy of a letter from General Clarke to his Honour the Governor of the state of Georgia.

Long-Creek, Sept. 24, 1787.

"SIR,

"Your favour of the 29th inst. I have received, and am informed that the arms and ammunition mentioned have arrived at Washington.

"I had certain information that a man was killed on the 24th near Greensborough, by a party of six or seven Indians; and, on the 26th Colonel Barber, with a small party, was waylaid by 50 or 60 Indians, and wounded, and 3 of his party killed. This, and the information contained in Mr. Barnard's last letter, and a variety of other accounts equally alarming, determined me to raise what number of men I could in the course of 24 hours, and marched with them to protect the frontiers, in which space of time I collected 162 men, chiefly volunteers, and proceeded to the place where Colonel Barber had been attacked, where I found the bodies of the three men mentioned above, mangled in a shocking manner, and, after I had buried them, proceeded on the trail of the murderers as far as the south fork of the Oakmulgee, where, finding I had no chance of overtaking them, I left it and went up the said river, until I met with a fresh trail of Indians coming in towards our frontier settlements; I immediately turned, and followed this trail until the morning of the 21st, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when I came up with them. They had just crossed a branch called Jack's Creek, through a thick canebrake, and were encamped and cooking on an eminence. My force then consisted of 130 men, 30 having been sent back on account of their horses tired and lost. I drew up my men in three divisions, the right commanded by Col. Freeman and Major Clarke, were ordered to surround and charge the Indians, which they did with such dexterity and spirit that they immediately drove them from their encampment back into the canebrake, where, finding it impossible for them to escape, they obstinately returned our fire until half past 4 o'clock, when they ceased, except now and then a shot.

"During the latter part of the action they seized every opportunity of escaping by small parties, leaving the rest to shift for themselves. About sunset I thought it most advisable to draw off, as the men had suffered for want of provisions nearly two days, and for want of water during the action, but more particularly to take care of the wounded, which amounted to eleven, and six killed. From every circumstance I am certain there were not less than 25 Indians killed, and am induced to suppose, that could I have staid all night, I must have found 40 or 50 dead of their wounds by the morning.—In short, they were totally defeated, with the loss of their provisions, cloathing, &c. consisting of the following particulars 2 guns, 32 brass kettles, and 87 large packs, containing blankets, match coats, boots, mocasoons, tomahawks, pipes, upwards of 100 halters and bridles, &c. from all which I judge their number was fully equal to our's. Col. Freeman and Major Clarke distinguished themselves, and from the spirit and bravery with which the whole of my little party fought during the action, I do not believe that, had we met them in the open woods, we should have been more than five minutes in giving them a total overthrow.

"While I was on this excursion two skirmishes happened near Greensborough, in one of which one man was wounded, and in the other six stand of arms were lost, being guarded by only two men, while the rest of the party were gathering fodder.

"Should there not be a House made, I flatter myself you will afford the back country all the support in your power. Indeed I cannot proceed much further without your assistance; the general scarcity of provisions in this part of the state points out the necessity of supplies from below; indeed men cannot be drawn out without it; the delays that this would occasion would be fatal to our frontiers. Had I not fallen in with that chosen party of Indians, every circumstance bespeaks their design to distress the back settlers, and I think that Allen's Mill, or lower, would by this time become a frontier settlement; and I am convinced that, if the back settlers once break, they will not stop with us.

"I have now to beg your attention to the unfortunate wounded, who are at Read's Fort; a doctor, some wine, tea, coffee and sugar, are indispensably necessary.

"I am, Sir, with the utmost respect,
"Your Honour's most obedient,
"And very humble servant,
"E. CLARKE, Brig. Gen,

"*The Hon. George Mathews, Esq.*
"*Governor of Georgia.*"

Certified to be a true copy from the original letter, in Council, Augusta, Sept. 26, 1787.

BENJAMIN FISHBOURN.

Extract from the Georgia State Gazette, dated Augusta, Sept. 22.

Thursday last was the day on which the attendance of the General Assembly of this state was required by his honour the Governor's proclamation. Yesterday some members met, and recommended to the honourable executive council, *to proclaim the state to be in alarm*; also to send for absent members.

ROSEAU, (*Dominica*) Sept. 2.

We are sorry to give a recital of a more tremendous hurricane in this island than has happened for many years past; and it is doubtful, if any has ever occasioned more damage and distress here in the memory of man.

The squall commenced last Wednesday morning, from the north-west, at four o'clock, accompanied with heavy rain, lightning and thunder, and continued to blow with the utmost violence till near six o'clock. Destruction and inundation to the buildings and plantations in general were rapidly accomplished in that short period. The little abatement of the hurricane permitted few individuals to survey the ruins it had occasioned; the fragments of buildings levelled with the ground, and roofs of houses carried to an incredible distance, occasioned a melancholly view. The suspense was of short duration; for soon after six o'clock the squall taking an opposite direction, what was undemolished by the first, fell a sacrifice to the second most furious blast, from the south-east, mingled with driving rain, which shook to the foundation the strongest buildings in Roseau, and raged till eight o'clock with unabating violence.

The officers' apartments and the barrack in Morne Bruce (where the thirtieth regiment was quartered) are totally destroyed; and we are sorry to observe, that the officers and forty of the soldiers, have been severely bruised, and sustained great loss from this storm, of the severity of which a just idea can be formed only by those who were spectators of the dreadful scene.

Seaziest Brook, was rolled down an almost perpendicular mountain from Mount Bruce, to the estate of Charles Wimstone, esquire, a precipice of 150 yards, without sustaining any hurt.

HUDSON, Nov. 1.

On Thursday last Mr. Hamilton Bishop, of this city, cordwainer, put a period to his existence by stabbing himself with his knife, the coroner's inquest being summoned sat upon the body, and, after hearing the evidences, &c. brought in their verdict "LUNACY."

BOSTON, November 8.

On Tuesday last a motion was made in the House of Representatives, for the appoint of a Committee to consider the expediency of lengthening the time for the operation of the Tender Act. To determine this important point, it became necessary to discuss the propriety of this new and singular expedient, to favour the debtor at the expence of the creditor. It is not in the power to go into the particulars of this interesting debate; which was conducted against the commitment of the motion, by Messrs. Sedgwick, Dawes, Brooks, Kilham, Bowdoin and Jarvis; and in favour of the measure, by Mr. Taylor, Dr. Holton, Mr. Bishop and others. The gentlemen in support of the motion, urged the necessity of the times, and the incapacity of government to do justice to the public creditors, deducing from this last consideration, a conclusion which those against the motion, did not seem willing to allow the force of; for, though the deficiencies of the state were confessed on all hands, they could not conceive, why this should operate as a reason for a similar delinquency on the part of the individual.

Against the Tender Act, was strongly urged the unconstitutionality, injustice, and impolicy of such expedients in any situation; however disagreeable: This law was declared to be retrospective, contrary to the practice and experience of older countries, anti-commercial, destructive of honour, confidence, and of all the essential obligations which bind society together. It was represented as a poor expedient, producing perhaps a temporary convenience, at the expence of a lasting benefit. The growth of this country was, it was declared, owing to the credit of individuals; but this was now at an end. Money, the vital principle of commerce, of the arts, of manufactures, and of agriculture, was confined in the chests of its possessors, when it might be circulating, to the appreciation of our land, and to the extention of our trade.

The question was carried in the affirmative by 100 to 77—and a committee was chosen, consisting of Mr. Dawes, Dr. Holton, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Bishop, & Dr. Jarvis, to report accordingly.

Congress resolved on the 3d ult. that it was still expedient to station a corps of 700 troops on the frontiers, and in order to save the expence of new levies, it was resolved likewise, to retain as many of the troops now there (whose time of service will expire in the course of this year) as shall voluntarily re-engage. Seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates are required to be raised in the following proportions, viz. Connecticut 165, New-York 165, New-Jersey 110, Pennsylvania 260. The organization to be according to the present establishment, and the pay and allowance the same as directed by a resolve of Congress of April 12, 1785.

A gentleman from Rhode-Island informs us, that the General Assembly of that state sat last week at South-Kingston, and adjourned, without taking any procedure on the new constitution—offering as a reason therefor, that it had already got to the *people* through the channel of the news-papers, &c. and that the *people* might consider it as they thought best—and if they pleased to, might adopt it. Is this *conduct* suited to the dignity of the Legislature of a sovereign state? Or is it the "*loose*" proceedings of a time-serving assembly of mob-men?—*O shame, where is thy blush?*

NORTHAMPTON, *November 14.*

A correspondent observes, that the religious persuasion of Baptists have shewn their love of order and government by universally approving the new constitution—the Riders in the middle states have addressed their people in the subject, and it is said the same measures are in contemplation in the northern——*Call them no longer Enthusiasts! but the most firm friends of virtue and good order.*

There is an act of the General Assembly of Scotland (says a London paper) forbiding the Clergy to wear wigs. The reason assigned was, that those people of whose hair the wigs were made, might now be in hell.

It has been frequently remarked, observes a correspondent, that it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not, of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend, for their political constitutions, on accident and force? If there be any truth in the remark, the crisis, at which we are arrived, may with propriety be regarded as the era in which that decision is to be made; and a wrong election of the part we shall act, may, in this view, deserve to be considered as the general misfortune of mankind.

Thursday the 29th instant, is appointed, by the authority of the state of New-Hampshire, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise throughout that state.

We hear, that the president of New-Hampshire has proposed to his council, to convene the General Assembly of that state at an earlier period than that to which it is adjourned, in order to take into consideration the expediency of appointing a state convention to deliberate upon the new constitution, as reported by the federal convention.

MARRIED! Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. *Joseph Clarke*, merchant, to Miss *Lydia Cooke*, both of this town.

From the COLUMBIAN HERALD,
(printed at Newport.)

To all Knaves, or all who wish to be Knaves, throughout the world: Greeting.

KNOW YE!

THAT, by virtue of authority in me reposed, I hereby inform, give notice and proclaim, that, to your unspeakable joy, there is at length an asylum provided for you, where you may escape from the jaws of justice, and yet be just by law.

The state of Rhode Island has boldly declared in your favour, and parts to receive you to her bosom. She has made salutary laws for your reception, and protection, so that you have nothing to fear from the sharp talons of your creditors.

If you owe 8000l. fly to Rhode-Island, there 10001. will discharge the whole, without the disgrace of being a bankrupt. One of your brethren from Holland has experienced the salutary effects of their blessed laws, and from a state of thousands worse than nothing in his own country, has become rich and respectable in that ingenious land. The honest people are quitting that country as fast as their circumstances will permit.—'Tis a pleasant land, and large enough to contain all the knaves in the world. Ye who are deeply in debt, fly to Rhode-Island: Ye who have courage enough to drive conscience from your bosom, or fortitude enough to fear it with a red hot iron, fly to Rhode Island. Ye who through misfortune or misconduct, have parted with the last spark of your honesty, and all ye that never had any, fly to Rhode Island, there are laws to protect you. Ye Tartarian robbers! ye pirates of Algiers! blush and be ashamed, that you suffer such a youth to outstrip you in villainy!! Go on, thou patron of vice, coin all thy useless sail cloths into paper money—pay all thy debts and rise triumphant over thy cowardly neighbours, who dare not be unjust. But take care in the midst of thy rioting, lest a sharp sword divide thee in twain and thou art given to thy sisters.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of THOMAS HASTINGS, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, and nine months being allowed to the creditors of said estate, from the twenty fifth of September last, to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the house of he deceased, in said Amherst, on the first Tuesdays of December, January February and May next, from nine to four o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

S. MATTOON, jun.
JOHN BLODGET,
JONATHAN EDWARDS.

Amherst, November 5th, 1787.

BROKE out of the inclosure of Ephraim Wright, 2d. of Northampton, the 30th of October last, a black 3 YEAR two years old, with a white face and broad berrs. Whoever will take up said steer and return him to said Ephraim Wright, Esq or to the subscriber, shall have a reasonable reward and all necessary charges paid by me.

ASA GURNEY.

Cummington, November 14, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietor of land in the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampshire, that his lands are assessed in a state and town tax for the year 1784, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town tax.
	l. s. d.	l. d. q.
Joseph Barnard,	1 2 2	2 3 2 0
Ditto, for 1783,		3 1 2 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before 8th Tuesday in January next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

OLIVER ATHELTON, Collector.

Greenfield, November 2, 1787.

STRAYED away from the subscriber the 30th of July last, a red roan MARE, dark mane and tail, with a white nose, about fifteen hands high, trots and paces, carries her head low. Whoever will take up said mare, and give information so that the owner may have her, shall be handsomely rewarded, by me

ICHABOD DAMAN.

Chesterfield, August 21st, 1787.

A BARGAIN!

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, seperate or together, Two MILLS, situated within half a mile of the meeting house in Northfield, on a good stream and custom enough, viz. a new GRIST-MILL, covering two sets of stones, with Land, from one to ten acres; and a FULLING-MILL, DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, with Utensils complete for carrying on every branch of the Clothier's business, and Land to accommodate the purchaser. Possession will be given immediately after sale.

AARON WHITNEY.

Northfield, Nov. 1, 1787.

On the Federal Government. No. 3.

IN purſuing the conſideration of the new federal conſtitution, it now remains to examine the nature and powers of the houſe of Repreſentatives---*the immediate delegates of the people.*

Each member of this truly popular aſſembly will be choſen by about ſix thouſand electors, *by the poor as well as the rich.* No decayed and venal borough will have an *unjuſt* ſhare in their determinations---No old *Sarum* will ſend thither a repreſentative *by a voice of a ſingle elector**---As we ſhall have no royal miniſters to purchaſe votes, ſo we ſhall have no votes for ſale. *For the ſuffrages of ſix thouſand enlightened and independent freemen are above all price.*---When the encreaſing population of the country ſhould render the body too large at the rate of one member for every thirty thouſand perſons, they will be returned at the greater rate of one for every forty or fifty thouſand, which will render the electors ſtill more incorruptible. For this regulation is only deſigned to prevent a *ſmaller number* than thirty thouſand from having a repreſentative. Thus we ſee a proviſion follows, that no ſtate ſhall have leſs than one member; for if a new and greater number ſhould hereafter be fixed on, which ſhall exceed the whole of the inhabitants of any ſtate, ſuch ſtate, without this wholeſome proviſion, would loſe its voice in the houſe of repreſentatives---A circumſtance which the conſtitution renders *impoſſible.*

The people of England whoſe houſe of commons is filled with military and civil officers and penſioners, ſay their liberties would be perfectly ſecured by triennial parliaments. *With us no placemen can ſit among the repreſentatives of the people, and two years are the conſtitutional term of their exiſtence.* Here again, leſt wealth, powerful connections, or even *the unwarineſs* of the *people* ſhould place in this important truſt, an undeſerving, unqualified or inexperienced youth, the wiſdom of the convention has propoſed *an abſolute incapacity till the age of twenty five.* At twenty-one a young man is made the guardian of his *own* intereſt, but he cannot for a few years more be entruſted with the affairs of the nation. He muſt be an inhabitant of the ſtate that elects him, that he may be intimately acquainted with their particular circumſtances---The houſe of repreſentatives is not, *as the ſenate*, to have a preſident choſen for them from *without* their body, *but are to elect their ſpeaker from their own number*---They will alſo appoint *all their other officers.* In great ſtate caſes, they will be *the grand inqueſt of the nation*, for they poſſeſs *the ſole and uncontrolable power of impeachment.* They are neither *to wait the call* nor *abide the prorogations and diſſolutions of a perverſe or ambitious prince*, for they are to meet at leaſt once in every year, and ſit on adjournments to be agreed on between themſelves and the other ſervants of the people. Should they differ in opinion, the preſident, who is a temporary fellow ſervant, and not their hereditary maſter, has a *mediatorial power* to adjuſt it for them, *but cannot prevent their conſtitutional meeting within the year.* They can compel the attendance of the members, that their public duty may not be evaded in times of difficulty or danger---The vote of each repreſentative can be always known, as well as the proceedings of the houſe, *that ſo the people may be acquainted with the conduct of thoſe in whom they repoſe ſo important a truſt.* As was obſerved of the ſenators, they cannot make *new* offices *for themſelves*, nor encreaſe, *for their own benefit*, the emoluments of old ones, *by which the people will be exempted from needleſs additions to the public expenſes on ſuch ſordid and mercenary principles.* They are not to be reſtrained from the *firm and plain language*, which becomes the independent repreſentatives of freemen, *for there is to be a perfect liberty of ſpeech.* Without their conſent *no monies can be obtained, no armies raiſed, no navies provided.* They *alone* can originate bills for drawing forth the revenues of the union, and *they will have a negative upon every legiſlative act of the other houſe*---So far, in ſhort, as the ſphere of federal juriſdiction extends, they will be controulable *only by the people*, and in contentions with the other branch, ſo far as they ſhall be right, *they muſt ever finally prevail.*

Such, my countrymen, are ſome of the *cautionary proviſions* of the frame of government your faithful convention have ſubmitted to your conſideration, ſuch *the foundation of peace, liberty and ſafety*, which have been laid by their unwearied labours ---They have guarded you againſt *all ſervants* but thoſe 'whom choice and common good ordains,' againſt *all maſters* "ſave preſerving Heaven."

An American Citizen.

PETERSBURG, October 11.

The following atrocious murder was lately committed by a widow woman, on a young man who has ſince proved to be her ſon, and who had been abſent from her this many years:---It appears from the circumſtances we have been able to collect, that after having ſerved in the army until the troops were diſbanded, he had, by his induſtry and œconomy, collected a ſum of money, with which he was deſirous of paying his mother a viſit, and by his preſence and aſſiſtance to render the remainder of her days eaſy and comfortable. Upon his arrival in the neighbourhood where ſhe lived, it was agreed between him and ſome of his former acquaintances, that he ſhould perſonate a traveling ſtranger in ſearch of quarters for the night, in order to ſee whether his mother would recollect him, as well as to guard againſt the effects which ſo unexpected an interview might have upon her. Accordingly in the evening he applied to her, but to no purpoſe, untily as his laſt reſource, he informed her, that he had a large ſum of money with him, which he did not wiſh to riſk by being on the road at a late hour, or lodging at a public houſe, and of which he deſired ſhe would take charge. At this unfortunate moment, the demon Avarice appeared to have taken full poſſeſſion of her mind, and to have ſuggeſted to her the practicability of making the golden prize her own, by means almoſt too horrid for recital. She therefore, as if over perſuaded, conſented to his requeſt; and the evening being ſpent without any diſcovery on her part, he was lodged in a room to which ſhe had acceſs; and when in a ſleep ſound from fatigue and ſecurity, and unſuſpicious of his approaching fate, ſhe murdered him by cutting his throat from ear to ear. The next day his companions, according to their agreement of their firſt meeting, went to viſit him, ſuppoſing he had by that time diſcovered himſelf to his mother; but upon enquiring for the young man, ſhe denied that any ſuch perſon had been there; upon which they declared there had been, and that he was her own ſon. From a change in her countenance, and her ſtill perſiſting that no perſon had been there, the young men entertained ſome ſuſpicions, and inſiſted on ſearching the houſe, which being done, and ſome traces of blood diſcovered, they queſtioned her about the cauſe of it, and from the horror that appeared to ſeize her, and her evaſive anſwers, they were ſo far confirmed in their ſuſpicions of her having murdered her ſon, that they took her into cuſtody, and ſhe is now waiting her doom. She has ſince made a confeſſion of the crime, the money recovered, and her ſons body has been found where ſhe buried it.

* *This is the caſe with that Britiſh borough.*

Drugs & Medicines.

Levi Shephard,

Near the Brick School-houſe, in Northampton, has juſt imported from London, and now opening for ſale, a freſh and genuine aſortment of *Drugs* and *Medicines*; which he will diſpoſe of upon the moſt reaſonable terms for cash or moſt kinds of country produce; where phyſicians and private families may be ſupplied upon the ſhorteſt notice:—

Amongſt which are the following uſeful and neceſſary articles, viz.

CINNAMON.
Cloves.
Ginger.
Writing-Paper.
Wafers.
Ink Powder.
Webſter's Inſtitute, 1ſt, 2d and 3d part.
Watts's Pſalms and Hymns.
Preſs Paper.
Spirits of Turpentine, by the gallon.
Varniſh, by ditto.
Roſin.
Party.
Oil of Vitriol.
Indigo, of a ſuperior quality.
Copperas.
Chalk.
Crown Lancets.
Bell metal Morrars.
Syringes.
Scales and Weights.
White Lead.
Red do.
Spruce Yellow.
Spaniſh White.
Ditto, Brown.
Pruſſian Blue.
Verditure Blue.
Verdigreaſe.
Vermillion.
Roſe Pink.
Logwood.
Fuſtick.
Allum.
Otter.
Madder.
Brimſtone.
Flower of ditto.
Anderſon's Pills.
Lockyers do.
Bateman's Drops.
Balſam of Honey.
Francis's Pepalt Elixir.
Turlington's Balſam of Life.
Britiſh Oil.
James's Fever Powder.
Snuff by the large or ſmall quantity, much approved of by good judges.
Stone Jugge, chamber Pots, Jarrs for Pickles, and Bake Pots, that will endure the fire.
An aſſortment of cream coloured Ware.

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of Shipping FURRS, and BEES-WAX.

Nov. 7, 1787.

JAMES BYERS, & Co.

Have for Sale, at their FURNACE in Springfield,

Iron Hollow Ware,

And

IRON CASTINGS of every kind,

Among which are elegant

FRANKLIN STOVES.
Chimney Backs.
Anvils.
Clock and Window Weights.
56lb. Do.
28lb. Do.
14lb. Do.
7lb. Do.
Flat-Irons, of different ſizes.
Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes.
Dogs, of ſeveral ſizes, from new patterns.
Pot-Aſh Kettles.
Pots and Kettles of all ſorts and ſizes.
Bake Pans and Pudding Pans.
Skillets and Baſons, &c. &c.

The Furnice is now begining to blaſt—Orders for Iron-Caſtings of any kind, will be immediately attended to and executed with exactneſs.

Weſt-India GOODS, and almoſt every article of Country PRODUCE, will be acceptable in exchange.

October 23, 1787.

NOVEMBER 17, 1787. THE NUMB. 64.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

Pleaſe to publiſh in your *impartial* and *independent* paper, the following REMARKS ON HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH, and oblige.

Z. T.

AS the Speech of His Excellency the Governor to the Legiſlature, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, has been publiſhed for the peruſal and information of the people, it naturally becomes a ſubject of attention and animadverſion; and as freedom of ſentiment, in ſpeaking and writing upon the public acts and doings of the ſervants of the people, is an inherent right of the ſubject: it is deſigned to offer at this time ſome remarks upon this ſpeech, and if in the courſe of theſe obſervations facts ſhould be recited and embelliſhed that may amount to a contradiction of ſome parts of it, they are extorted by the very extraordinary details which it contains.

His Excellency is pleaſed to inform the Legiſlature that he had "directed the Secretary to ly before them ſeveral letters received in the recels of the court"—theſe communications are doubtleſs in point, and a perſeverance in *this line of conduct*, ſo ſtrictly and ſcrupulouſly adhered to by his *late Excellency* Governor Bowdoin, will tend to the promotion of the public intereſt—"*Not ſo the former days!*"

We are next informed that "the General Convention has completed the buſineſs of their appointment;" his Excellency then adds, "it is not within the duties of his *office* to decide upon this momentous affair." If he means that he was not authoriſed by virtue of his office, to give a *ſanction* to the American Conſtitution, he informs us of a ſelf-evident truth; but if his meaning is that his *ſtation* gives him a right to *reſerve his* opinion, till *the public ſentiment* is fully aſcertained; we have to regret the circumſtance that deprives the people of ſo important a directory in a matter that affects their eſſential intereſts! It is devoutly to be wiſhed that a *ſimilar* caution may ſo actuate every man in a public ſtation; for if thoſe who ought to be "eyes to the blind and feet to the lame," withheld their opinions and ſuperior intelligence from the people, at this momentous juncture, we have to anticipate every degree of perplexity in adopting the form of federal government now propoſed, or any other that may be offered to the conſideration and acceptance of the people.

His Excellency in the ſixth paragraph of his addreſs, is pleaſed to ſay "I have the pleaſure to congratulate you, gentlemen, on the return of peace thus far"—how far? this expreſſion is ſo ambiguous, that after ſeveral attempts to underſtand its force and meaning, many perſons are ſtill at a loſs to comprehend it. "*Inſurrection*" we know are incident to every free government; but can it be ſaid, with any propriety, that when ſuch "*inſurrections*" are ſuppreſſed, a government is returned to a ſtate of "*peace?*" The quelling an "*inſurrection*" is no going to war any more than the father of a family, ſubduing the turbulent ſpirit of one or more of his children, can juſtly be denominated a war with his *houſehold.*

The truth of the matter is, that to call the late commotions in this Commonwealth by their *proper name*, viz. an UNPROVOKED AND DARING REBELLION, would not be popular with thoſe to whom the preſent adminiſtration owe (unfortunately for the *real* intereſt of the people) their exaltation to power. But why talk of the return of peace, if there has been no war? and if there *has* been a war, with whom was it waged? Certainly not with the peaceable, "intelligent" well affected citizens.—The alternative is obvious.

But the "unhappy occurrence," that is, the "*inſurrections*," cannot be conſidered as a certain mark of the *diſpoſition* of the people to good order and government."—It may as well be ſaid that *theft* "is no certain mark of an indiſpoſition," to honeſty; or that obſtructing the courts of juſtice was "no certain mark of an indiſpoſition" to pay debts.

But we are to be "congratulated on the return of peace." Let us calmly enquire on what foundation this boaſted *peace* reſts? It is true that the late adminiſtration made the enemies to *law, juſtice* and the *conſtitution*, tremble for a ſeaſon; and if they had been *continued* in office, or *their* wiſe and ſalutary meaſures had been adhered to and proſecuted by their ſucceſſors, we might long ere this, have congratulated *ourſelves* on the return of a *ſolid and laſting* peace—but to call a *ſweetening* of the ſtorm, *an extinguiſhment* of the fire, or *ſtuffing* by opiates, a *cure* for an inveterate diſeaſe, are juſt as proper as to denominate the preſent *ſeductive calm*, a "return of peace."

Let the friends to government and order—thoſe who took an active part in ſuppreſſing the late rebellion, and are ſo unfortunate as to be ſituated where the INSURGENTS form an equal number, or a majority of late, whether theſe people be diſpoſed to peace or no? So far as this—they are carrying every election with an high hand, and it may rationally be expected, ſo ſoon as due regard is paid by *them* to the laws and conſtitution, that they will ere long, turn the tables and proceed againſt the friends of government, as rebels againſt that *very conſtitution* which they have exerted themſelves to defend and ſupport. Say, ye votaries of *clemency* to the worſt of mankind, what mercy, think ye, will Inſurgents ſhew diſplay to the friends of liberty, peace and government?

Much may be ſaid about "ſimilar inſurrections" or rebellions in other countries, but a *parallel* to the meaſures which have been adopted to effect a reſtoration of peace, law and government in this devoted Commonwealth, cannot be produced in the hiſtoric page: Nor can a doubt reſt upon the minds of any man, that very *different* meaſures would have been purſued, for the ſupporting of the dignity of government, and the road to popularity, and a continuance in power been in a *ſimilar* direction.

But it ſeems that his Excellency's "*knowledge* of the preſent degree of *intelligence* which our fellow citizens at large poſſeſs, a ſenſe of their *own reputation*, and the regard they have to their *own intereſt and happineſs will* produce a due ſubordination to government, and a regular obedience to the laws, without a further application of *military force!*" What a wonderful change have a few months produced! This "intelligence," &c. &c. was pathetically addreſſed by the laſt adminiſtration, in a REPRESENTATION to the people, which did honour to the framers of it—and had *one ſpark* of that regard to their reputation and happineſs, ſo pompouſly held forth, been latent in their ſouls, the late outrageous rebellion would never have taken place—nor would a military force ever have been rendered neceſſary.

But it ſeems that *repealing diſqualifying acts, pardoning the rebels, and ſtigmatizing thoſe acts and doing of the laſt adminiſtration*, which were calculated to reſtore them to their ſenſes, have been thought the beſt methods to animate the dying embers of "*intelligence*" a due ſubordination to government and an obedience to the laws!!"

The next paragraph of this curious ſpeech informs us, that the late "full and free pardon to thoſe men who had been condemned by the laws of the country, for the crimes of treaſon and rebellion, originated in "SIMILAR SENTIMENTS" to thoſe, which actuated the legiſlature to except thoſe very perſons *from* pardon—If this is not a contradiction in ideas and terms, it will be difficult to frame one by the power of language. The deſign is ſo obvious, that a regard to the *reputation* of the government, muſt induce us to with it may miſcarry. This meaſure of pardoning the rebels is to "conciliate the affections of the people"—*Of whom?* of the rebels I trow—for ſurely it cannot be ſuppoſed to have a *natural* tendency to conciliate the good opinion of the friends to government to the powers that be—when the attention of *thoſe powers* appears to be principally employed to *ſooth, humour* and *comply* with the *unrighteous demands* of thoſe, who aimed to plunge the Commonwealth into the horrors of a civil war.

Much has been ſaid upon the ſubject of *peace, peace and tranquility* through the ſtate!—theſe are deſirable objects—but can any perſon in their ſenſes, ſuppoſe that the foundation of *permanent peace* in this Commonwealth, is laid in the *recent* tranſactions of government?—here what our neighbours predicate concerning us; "*Behold from the weakneſs of the government of Maſſachuſetts, the* LEADERS OF REBELLION *making laws to exempt themſelves from puniſhment.*" If our prejudices are ſo ſtrong, that we will not ſuppoſe any picture drawn by our own citizens, can be a *juſt* portrait of our character, let us give due credit to what our diſintereſted neighbours ſay of us; and however high the colouring may appear, it is but too juſt a repreſentation. And can we anticipate a laſting "*peace*," while the *juſt*, the *honeſt*, *unequivocal* friends to government and the conſtitution, are made to ſucceumb to the enemies of both?

We are next informed that a "tax will be neceſſary in the courſe of the year"—and ſerial care is taken not to forget TRADE as the moſt eligible ſource. The writer of the preſent, is fully ſenſible that *fills and ſtates* have been taxed too high—but he is an enemy to exceſſive *inſenſible* taxation, as the *popular phraſe* is; for although taxes on *luxuries* are optional, yet government cannot be ſupported upon a revenue that is *uncertain*, or may be evaded.

EXCISES on the *neceſſaries* of life, if punctually collected, will amount to a much heavier burden upon the people, and eventually draw more *ſolid coin* from their pockets, than what are called *dry taxes.* The latter mode is ſenſible and obvious; the people know how *much* they pay—they keep the *purſe ſtrings* in their *own hands*, and their ſervants muſt be œconomical. *Inſenſible taxation* raiſes an uncertain revenue; the amount is not eaſily known, and this mode creates innumerable *offices* and *lucrative poſts.* If we had but public virtue ſufficient left, we ſhould adhere as much as poſſible to the good *old way*, as beſt and ſafeſt.

Upon the whole, it is greatly to be wiſhed that the Legiſlature may at the preſent ſeſſion, take ſuch meaſures as ſhall wipe off every ſtain, which at preſent cleaves, too juſtly to our public character—by repealing thoſe deteſtable acts, the *Tender* and *Suſpenſion Laws*, and by laying a permanent foundation for peace, and ſecuring the honour of the ſtate, by reſtoring to the utmoſt of their power the PUBLIC FAITH, and confidence in the adminiſtrations of government.

EXAMINER.

County of Hampſhire, Oct. 1787.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the PUBLIC.

My Countrymen,

FOUR claſſes of oppoſers to that form of government ſubmitted to your conſideration will probably ſpring up among yourſelves: Firſt, your enemies—of theſe are two ſorts; 1ſt, open, ſuch as frankly profeſs their attachment to the intereſt and crown of Great-Britain; theſe are not very numerous or dangerous, for being acquainted with their perſons, their character and artifices, you will without difficulty fruſtrate their attempts to undermine your liberties and ſubvert your government; theſe are therefore incomparably leſs to be dreaded than 2dly, thoſe ſecret enemies which are privily lurking among you, under the covert of friendſhip to your independence and filicity, whoſe craſty and ſubtle inſinuations will find an eaſy acceſs to the minds of the inattentive; theſe influenced by that virulent ſpirit and malignity which reigns within them, will exert their poiſon in diſſeminating diſcord, uneaſineſs and diſcontentment among the unwary, and exciting jealouſy and complaints againſt every meaſure propoſed for the ſecuring and fortifying your rights againſt the encroachments of wicked and deſigning men. Theſe like a venomous viper hugged in your boſom, if poſſible, will eat out your bowels, prey upon your very vitals, and ſap the foundation of your national ſecurity and happineſs. You will therefore place a double guard againſt the deſcepions of theſe ſycophants, for you are expoſed to more miſchief and in greater hazard of relief from the fraudition of theſe caitiffs, than from any claſs of men whatever.

But next to theſe in reſpect of danger to your intereſt, are ſecondly, the lawleſs, diſobedient and licentious, whole higheſt wiſhes are to live uncontrouled without reſtraint, and make their own vicious inclination the ſole meaſure of their actions. Such as theſe will labour to propagate feuds, quarrels and contentions---to annihilate all authority and government---to introduce and

maintain a state of anarchy and disorder—and counteract every system which promises safety and defence to the peaceable citizen.

Thirdly, avarice and iniquity will prompt their votaries to oppose the establishment of government in all its forms, left they shall be compelled to resign their ill gotten gains—to discharge their honest debts—pay their just and necessary taxes, and prevent their vile intentions to defraud and overreach the innocent and inoffensive.

Fourthly, the ambitious, whose inordinate eagerness for promotion will create in them an aversion to a constitution, the principles of which are unfavourable to the advancement of men of their character, to high and important places of trust. Under this head may be ranked, lovers of novelty, whose restless, fickle and unstable tempers provokes them to an insatiable fondness for innovations and changes—divisions and subdivisions of states, counties and towns. These never find contentment in their present circumstances—are ever aspiring for that which is unattainable by them. In vain will you tender for the approbation of such, any kind of permanent government under heaven.

The ignorant and misled, possibly it may be thought, will constitute a fifth class of opposers; but these being generally under the influence of innocent motives—well wishers to mankind in general, and friendly to peace and good order, you may by due information, excite them to accede to all such measures as you can convince them will be conducive to the good of the community at large. I flatter myself that you will be virtuous, and (I think upon good grounds) that you will readily accept the recommendation of the late federal convention—that you will zealously oppose its enemies, and do all that within you lies to convince your deluded friends. It is of high concernment that you should accept it; for (to adopt the words of an inspired prophet "It is not a vain thing for you, it is your life." I have heretofore pointed out to you its necessity and excellency, together with the happy fruits of your embracing it, as well as the ill effects of the contrary: and now its opposers, their characters, machinations, aims, ends and designs, have cautioned you against their devices, and expect that you will fall in with it—For it is already so far complyed with, that a convention is to be held in this and several other states, by order of their respective assemblies; and you will soon be called on to give in your suffrages for delegates to represent you thereat, and I am confident that you will suffer wisdom to direct you to the choice of persons of knowledge and uprightness, whose deliberations shall be governed, and final result determined by the most disinterested motives—by a strong affection for you, and a high regard for your dearest interest; and then I have not the least doubt remaining, but the forementioned recommendations will be confirmed and ratified, which will wholly disappoint and baffle the plots and purposes of your malicious adversaries, to ruin and destroy you—and gratify the wishes of the

MONITOR.

The following Letter, containing the objections of the Hon. ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq. against his signing the National Constitution, we lay before our Readers for their serious perusal.

NEW-YORK, 18th *October* 1787.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to inclose, pursuant to my commission, the constitution proposed by the Federal Convention.

To this system I gave my dissent, and shall submit my objections to the honourable Legislature.

It was painful for me, on a subject of such national importance, to differ from the respectable members who signed the Constitution: But conceiving as I did, that the liberties of America were not secured by the system, it was my duty to oppose it.—

My principal objections to the plan, are, that there is no adequate provision for a representation of the people—that they have no security for the right of election—that some of the powers of the Legislature are ambiguous and others, indefinite and dangerous, that the Executive is blended with and will have an undue influence over the Legislature——that the judicial department will be oppressive.——that treaties of the highest importance may be formed by the President with the advice of two-thirds of a *quorum* of the Senate——and that the system is without the security of a bill of rights. These are objections which are not local, but apply equally to all the States.

As the Convention was called for 'the *sole* and 'express purpose of revising the Articles of Con'federation, and reporting to Congress and the 'several legislatures such alterations and provis'ons as shall render the Federal Constitution ad'equate to the exigencies of government and 'the preservation of the union,' I did not conceive that these powers extend to the formation of the plan proposed, but the Convention being of a different *opinion*, I acquiesed in it, being fully convinced that to preserve the union, an efficient government was indispensibly necessary; and that it would be difficult to make proper amendments to the Articles of Confederation.

The Constitution proposed has few, if any *federal* features, but is rather a system of *national* government: Nevertheless, in many respects I think it has great merit, and by proper amendments may be adapted to the "exigencies of government and preservation of liberty."

The question on this plan involves others of the highest importance—1st. Whether there shall be a dissolution of the *federal* government? 2dly. Whether the several State Governments shall be so altered, as in effect to be dissolved? and 3dly. Whether in lieu of the *federal* and *State* Governments the *national* Constitution now proposed shall be substituted without amendments? Never perhaps were a person called on to decide a question of greater magnitude. Should the citizens of America adopt the plan as it now stands, their liberties may be lost: Or should they reject it altogether Anarchy may ensue. It is evident therefore, that they should not be precipitate in their decisions; that the subject should be well understood, lest they should refuse to *support* the government, after having *hastily* accepted it.

If those who are in favour of the Constitution as well as those who are against it, should preserve moderation, these discussions may afford much information and finally direct to an happy issue.

It may be urged by some that an *implicit* confidence should be placed in the Convention: But, however respectable the members may be who signed the Constitution, it must be admitted that a free people are the proper guardians of their rights and liberties—that the greatest men may err—and that their errours are sometimes, of the greatest magnitude.

Others may suppose, that the Constitution may be safely adopted, because therein provision is made to *amend* it: But cannot *this object* be better attained before a ratification, than after it? And should a *free* people adopt a form of government, under conviction that it wants amendment?

And some may conceive, that if the plan is not accepted by the people, they will not unite in another: But surely whilst they have the power to amend, they are not under the necessity of rejecting it.

I have been detained here longer than I expected, but shall leave this place in a day or two for Massachusetts, and on my arrival shall submit the reasons (if required by the Legislature) on which my objects are grounded.

I shall only, add, that as the welfare of the union requires a better Constitution than the Confederation, I shall think it my duty as a citizen of Massachusetts, to support that which shall be finally adopted, sincerely hoping it will secure the liberty and happiness of America.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, with the highest respect for the honourable Legislature & yourselves, your most obedient, and very humble servant. E. GERRY.

The Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.
President of the Senate; and
The Hon. JAMES WARREN, Esq.
Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Sunday last a party of the artillery, with two waggons, laden with proper implements, marched to Dover, with orders to mount the cannon which were dismounted at the peace.

Commodore Corby's squadron in the Mediterranean is to be immediately re-enforced, in consequence of the rupture between Russia and the Turks.

The differences which subsisted between the Court of Portugal and Madrid, on account of the detention of dollars, to a great amount, have been amicably accompodated.

Sept. 17. We have not been remiss, or much mistaken, in representing the transactions and deliberations at home—but we nevertheless shall be glad if our frequent predictions of a General War, are not speedily, and woefully verified—The crisis, however, is arrived, which will confirm or confound our determined opinion.

The calamities of war, in which Britain must be involved, seem at present totally inevitable.

Holland is the great stake, for which England and France will probably contend.

Saturday last was the limitation for an answer to be given to the memorial of the King of Prussia. That expressive and pointed memorial has been answered with evasion; we have reason, therefore, to expect, that by this time, or in a few days, the Prussian troops will be in the heart of Holland.

The Dutch look up to, and depend on France for support—that support must be granted—or France will not only forfeit her alliance, but tamely resign the envied interests and attachments of Holland, to the disposition and friendship of Great Britain.

On what plan of policy can the Court of Versailles be suspected of being governed by such a conduct—especially as it is well known that they have fomented the Dutch disputes at the expence of upwards of three millions of money; —that they have, during the pretended season of mediation, been augmenting their army at Givet;—that for several months past they have also been withdrawing their officers from the Turkish army;—and considering that all the recent negociations have hitherto tended only to gain time, in order to gain strength—it is not likely or even possible, that France can withhold her promised support—nor is it more likely that England will submit to the dominion of France being established in Holland.

The season for warfare is very far advanced. Farther procrastination is therefore incompatible with the policy and bravery of the Prussian troops, who are prepared and impatient for action. From these and a variety of other considerations, we augur—immediate hostilities.

Sept. 18. Private correspondence from Holland, by yesterday's mail, say, The Prussian troops have penetrated into Holland, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick. They are said to amount to 15,000.

The sluices are opened, by the patriotic party, to prevent the progress of the Stadtholderians, with a promise of indemnification to the neighbouring inhabitants, for any damage they may sustain.

A very considerable reinforcement of French troops is already arrived at Givet, and the whole army there under—marching orders.

If the Dutch and Brabanters do severally give way, and the Porte yield up all its pretentions on Russia, war must soon be kindled in Europe, of which the flames will spread from the utmost extremity of the Caspian Sea to the English Channel. The greatest part of the Northern Hemisphere will be involved, and a scene of destruction exhibited, beyond any thing that has been known in the annals of mankind.

Sept. 22. An order was yesterday sent off to the Commissioners at Plymouth, to get three more ships of the line ready for sea with the utmost dispatch.

Last night press warrants were sent down from the Admiralty-Office to every sea-port for the impression of men into his Majesty's service; and early this evening a general sweep was made on the River here, by which upwards of 1500 men were obtained. The press was also very hot.

Authentic intelligence is received by a vessel from Holland, that Utrecht, Gorcum, Schoonhoven, Oudenarde and Woerden, have surrendered to the Prussian troops; that the town of Dort and other places were taken; that Rotterdam had hoisted the Prince of Orange's flag; and that the Free Corps had retired to Amsterdam. All this was effected quietly, and without bloodshed.

RICHMOND, October 20.

At a meeting of the respectable inhabitants of Berkley county.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the gentlemen now met, that the United States are under the greatest obligation to the members of the late Convention, for their assiduity and perseverance in accomplishing the plan of the federal government.

Resolved, That two of the gentlemen now present do wait upon the clergymen of different persuasions in this county, and request them to prepare a sermon, to be preached at every place of worship, on the sabbath they think most proper, to return thanks in a special manner to Almighty God, for inspiring the members of the late memorable Convention, with amity, wisdom and unanimity to form a federal government with so great judgment, and sound policy, amidst so many and various interests.

Resolved, That the members of the present meeting do pledge themselves to one another, to contribute all in their power, to establish and support the plan of federal government proposed by the late Convention as it appears sufficiently and well adapted to secure PEACE, LIBERTY, and SAFETY to the citizens of the United States.

Done at Martenburgh, the 28th day of September, 1787.

PHILADEPHIA, Nov. 7.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South-Carolina, dated October 9, 1787.

"We are in continual fear every night, from the frequent attempts to lay this city in ashes, not a week passes over, without our narrowly escaping the devouring flames.

"A duel was fought here a few days ago—The first fire proved fruitless on both sides; but on the second one, one of the parties received a ball in his forehead, and expired immediately. Another duel has been fought with swords only, and one of the parties run through the body. — This is the eighth person who has been killed in duels since I have lived in Carolina.

Extract of a letter from Salem county, West-Jersey, dated October 22, 1787.

"Nothing is talked of here, either public or private, but the new constitution. All read, and almost all approve of it. Indeed it requires only to be read, with attention, and without prejudice, to be approved of. It is true, there are a few that do not like the new form of general government; but they are only those who have not yet paid their debts; and therefore the only objection these people pretend to make against this constitution is levelled at the 10th section of the first article, which puts it out of the power of any individual state to make paper money: And here I cannot forbear to observe, that nothing in the whole federal constitution is more necessary than this very section; for we find, by woful experience, that nothing, neither the religion of nature, nor even the pure religion of Jesus Christ, which enjoins honesty in almost every page of it, can make men honest. It was therefore absolutely necessary to guard against that great instrument of fraud, viz. the emission of paper money. It is much to the credit of the people, that neither this great objection of the advocates for a paper currency, nor indeed any other part that can possibly be raised, gains any ground in this part of the country. There are several petitions in this and the neighbouring counties, ready to be transmitted to our assembly. In these the numerous subscribers pray the assembly, earnestly as ever they did to God Almighty for the forgiveness of their sins, immediately to call a convention for the ratification of the proposed constitution. One of these petitions has the following strong and expressive sentence in it: "We are convinced, after the most serious and unprejudiced examination of the different articles, and sections of articles of this constitution, that nothing but the immediate adoption of it can save the United States in general, and this state in particular, from absolute ruin."

CARLISLE, October 24.

About two weeks ago, the following melancholy accident happened in Franklin county—some time in the night the house of Mr. Bowen, junior, took fire and consumed to ashes, the wind blowing very high, the fire communicated to the house of his father, at the distance of about 20 rods which likewise was consumed—we are informed that a considerable part of the old man's effects were saved, but the former's wife with four of his children and the whole of his household goods were burnt. It is hoped, that as the winter is fast approaching this may be a warning to guard against that impetous and dreadful element—fire.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, November 7.

When the illustrious Washington was called on by the Convention to ratify the Constitution, as its President—holding the pen, after a short pause, he pronounced these words, too remarkable to be forgotten or unknown—"Should the States reject this excellent constitution, the probability is an opportunity will never again offer to cancel another in peace—the next will be drawn in blood!"——Great Heaven, avert the direful catastrophe! But may the rising glories of his country gild his declining horizon, and her smiling prosperity chear his heart at sinking into the embrace of death."

NEW-YORK, November 14.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Amsterdam, to his friend in this city, dated Amsterdam September 18, 1787.

"The consternation reigning throughout this city, and our present alarming situations prevent me from giving you so circumstantial an account as I wish to do. Certainly you never thought that our contests would ever have been so serious. In a few days our fate will be decided. A formidable army of 30,000 Prussian troops, provided with a complete park of artillery, spreading a terrible panic through the whole country, is now within our territories, and is rapidly advancing towards this city. On receiving this dreadful news, our city gates were shut and all the bridges drawn up, so that it is at present impossible for any person to leave the place or to enter it. God knows what will become of us; in his power alone will it be to avert the impending calamities. How many families exposed to the utmost danger, would now be glad to repair to America and there enjoy peace and real liberty, were the extreme distance between us not so very discouraging; for in case our Patriots should be compelled to submit, we are determined to leave this, our native country."

LITCHFIELD, Nov. 5.

On Wednesday last, one David Downes, was accidently shot, at the house of Mr. Roswell Ransom, in Roxbury; the circumstance of this melancholy affair, as near as we can learn, were——A company of militia being on their way to join a general training at Southbury, halted at the door of Mr. Ransom, one of them taking up another's gun, enquired if it was loaded, and was answered by the owner, who was engaged in discourse with another man, that he believed it was not, upon which he snapped it, it went off, and shattered the head of Mr. Downes, in such a shocking manner as to scatter his brains about the room; he expired instantly.—Mr. Downes was between forty and forty-three years of age, he has left a widow and six children to lament his loss. It might be hoped that the number of accidents of this kind would render people cautious!

SALEM, Oct. 27.

A friend at Marblehead favours us with the following particulars of a late melancholy occurrence:

"The most astonishing scenes are continually pouring in upon our minds in that place, to strengthen and establish our belief of a governing Providence, and at the same time to keep alive every tender sensibility of the human heart.

"This day arrived from sea Mr. Anthony Jones, clothed with the melancholy tidings, that the schooner Washington, in the hurricane of the 29th of August was upset and entirely lost—adding, like the messenger of Job, this most distressing part, *and I only am escaped to tell you.*

"The master, Capt. Samuel Gale, has left, besides a numerous family, a widow disconsolate for the loss of a child as well as a husband, in the affecting catastrophe—Still further heightened by the circumstance of another at home, arrived to mature age, already, to appearance, *interred within the arms of death!* The mate, Mr. William Ingles, has left a parent in the bitterest anguish for the loss of an only son, and her only earthly support; besides a train of little ones, and a companion just ready to have presented him with a new pledge of their conjugal affection.

"The relater of this formidable tail escaped in a most marvellous manner. His first attempt for safety was by throwing himself into the sea; and then returning to the hull, unto which he clung for the space of an hour; but being washed off, his next alternative was swimming to a piece of the fore boom, not longer than a buoy which was floating along, on which he supported himself for 13 hours more, in the midst of a tumultuous sea. The only gleam of hope which dawned upon him, arose from the appearance of a disabled brig, bearing towards him, but when arrived, not a boat was left belonging to her to take in the poor supplicant. Though faint and seemingly exhausted, sufficiently of strength remained, properly to secure around his own body, a rope thrown on for the purpose, by means of which he was drawn up into *the ark of safety*, to the no small joy and surprise of the humane and generous strangers.

"His gratitude was augmented by seeing, in a few moments after he was received on board, a multitude of sharks, those fishes of prey, hovering around them; though not ere they discovered by him, when in his former perilous situation.

"While we triumph in the goodness of God towards this man, human reason would have been for selecting a different person for the subject of this astonishing deliverance, in the room of him, who has not a single *dependent: But God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts.*

BOSTON, November 14.

Yesterday the Hon. House of Representatives non-concured with the Hon. Senate in an amendment of the Bill (mentioned in our last) for continuing the Tender Law—providing, that the said law shall continue in force no longer than the third Wednesday of the next session of the General Court—instead of six months after the first day of January next. The Senate adhering to their amendment, the bill will of course die——Heaven be praised.

Yesterday the Hon. House of Representatives appointed the Hon. James Warren, Esq. Commissioner for disposing of the Western Lands, belonging to this Commonwealth.

NORTHAMPTON, November 21.

Heaven *(says a correspondent) seems preparing America for greatness and importance, by gradations that no nation in the world ever were blessed with. When her rights were infringed by an ungrateful mother, it suggested a spirit of liberty and virtue. When foreign mercenaries, aided by a parent, ward, threatned havock & desolation, numerous armies, from hidden sources, were brought into existence and led on to victory and success. When the advice of foreign powers thwarted the natural system of commerce, and internal corruptions enervated the principles of government, and brought us to the alarming crisis of politicians only expecting some bold usurper to assume the reins and sport with the invaluable rights of men, the goodness of our GOD wonderfully appeared in having influenced the people to constitute a convention to remedy these disorders, and in leading them to organize a government upon the lasting basis of liberty and order. This is the seed time of the union——the state that should be now unfederal will plunge herself into merited disgrace, if not annihilation.*

Let us look and behold the distresses which prevail in every part of our country. Hear the complaints of our farmers, whose unequal and oppressive taxes in every part of the country amount to nearly the rent of their farms.—Hear to the complaints of every class of public creditors.—See the number of our bankrupteies.—Look at the melancholy countenances of our mechanics, who now wander up and down the streets of our towns without employment. See our ships rotting in our harbours, or excluded from nearly all the ports in the world. Listen to the insults that are offered to the American name and character in every court of Europe. See under and honour every where prostrate in the dust, and religion, with all her attending train of virtues, about to quit our continent forever. View these things, fellow citizens, and then say that we do not require a new, a protecting, and efficient federal government, if you can. The picture given you of the situation of our country is not an exagerated one.

America, destined by nature to be the carries of her own produce, yet lomely suffers this valuable branch of our trade to be monopolized by foreigners. In the harbour of New-York there are now 60 ships of which 55 are British. The produce of North-Carolina was shipped in 150 ships, of which 150 were British: The other Southern States freight their produce in the same proportion. In addition to the loss of being carriers of our own produce, we suffer greatly by the free importation of the gewgaws of Europe and many articles of produce. Our cheese and barley which formerly realized a handsome encome to the farmer, are now bought about at an under price for a market. Surely there is not an American who regards the interest of his country but must see the immediate necessity of an efficient federal government; without it the Northern States will soon be despoliated and dwindle into poverty, while the Southern ones will become sick weary to toil and labour for Europe.

*** The sale of the Lands belonging to non-residents in Belchertown, advertised by Mr. Nathan Barton, is postponed to the 3d day of December next, in consequence of Thanksgiving being appointed on the day the sale was to have commenced.

☞ The Subscribers for this paper in Charlemont, Buckland, Heath and No. 7, are requested to meet at the house of Col. Ozhniel Taylor, in Charlemont, on Thursday the 6th of December next.

NEWPORT, November 8.

On Wednesday the 31st of October both Houses of Assembly were formed, when the Members of the Lower House for this last half year took their seats and re-elected their former Speaker and Clerk. No alterations of consequence has been made in the new election; the same principles which have for almost two years distracted our State, still forms the ruling characteristics of the majority.

Fraud and injustice still stalks through our land, and reigns government of its brightest ornaments and the honest parts of the community of their *hard earned* pittance.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber being directed by the Commissary General (agreeably to a Resolve of the General Court of the 12th inst.) to dispose of the TOBACCO, (about TWENTY THOUSAND weight) he has received in payment of back taxes, either at public or private sale for any of the liquidated securities of this Commonwealth; He gives NOTICE that he shall dispose of the aforesaid Tobacco at public Auction on Friday the 30th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, unless previously sold at private sale.

JAMES SHEPHARD.

Said Shephard has Crockery, Glass, and Stone Ware (at his shop opposite the meeting-house) for sale.

Northampton, 21st Nov. 1787.

LOST About the first of April last, between Northampton and Boston, an ORDER, on Elijah Hunt, Esq. in favour of Solomon Allen, for imposit and excise, to the amount of Eighty-six Pounds some odd Shillings. Whoever will produce said Order, to the subscriber, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, per me

SOLOMON ALLEN.

Northampton, October 25. 1787.

WHE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of THOMAS HASTINGS, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, and five months being allowed to the creditors of said estate, from the twenty fifth of September last, to bring in and buy out their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of the deceased, in said Amherst, on the first Tuesdays of December, January February and May next, from nine to four o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

B. MATTOON, jun.
JOHN BLODGET,
JONATHAN EDWARDS.

Amherst, November 5th, 1787.

Historical Facts concerning JEALOUSY.

THE jealousy of the wife contributes frequently to make the husband inconstant. Whoever is suspicious, says a modern author, makes an invitation to treachery. For which reason a sensible woman, who was told that her husband made love to several pretty women, answered very discreetly, 'I little mind how my husband bestows his heart in the day, for he brings it home to me at night.'

The poets have compared jealousy to a fury, with a pale and livid complexion, stern look, hell in her heart, pursued by remorse, abhorred by all nature, and hated by herself first. Gabrielle de Vergy, of an illustrious birth, and who lived in the time of the crusades, was the victim of this implacable fury. The amiable Gabrielle, brought up from her infancy with Ruel de Coucy, a young man of great hopes, had conceived for him the tenderest sentiments. Coucy, on his side, could not imagine a greater happiness than the pleasing assurance of spending the rest of his days with Gabrielle. But the parents of this young lady, who, undoubtedly, were never sensible of the sweets of an union formed by esteem and tender love, delivered her into the hands of Fayel, a cruel, barbarous and jealous man. This savage made it a crime in her to have a heart of sensibility. In vain the unfortunate wife strove to calm the suspicions of her tyrant by the most discreet behaviour, and a due attention to all his injunctions; she could not avoid being confined over to the horrors of a dark dungeon. Coucy, informed of the treatment of one dear to him, and still dearer by reason of her sufferings, consents to remove at a distance from the place of her habitation. He does more; he conceives the generous design of going to seek death in battle against the Saracens; too happy if this death could appease Fayel's jealousy, and mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate Gabrielle. He puts himself at the head of two hundred chosen cavaliers, and exerts prodigies of valour; but, as he was exposing himself to the blow that was to rob him of life, he soon found death over a heap of killed or wounded Saracens. Then perceiving his end approach, he calls his 'Squire, and, with a hand he was scarce able to stretch forth, gave him a letter which he had just written on his buckler. Do not lament my destiny, said he, rather lament the distress of her who could not move a barbarous husband to pity. Carry to that adorable object my heart and this letter, wherein I have endeavoured to mark out a few words. I trust to thy zeal for my service; and he expired pronouncing the dear name of Gabrielle. The 'Squire, the better to acquit himself of his commission, disguises himself, and repairs to the environs of Fayel's castle, in order to spy out the moment of getting into it without being perceived. But this jealous man, who was always preying about, was the first to take notice of him. He instantly takes him for one of his rivals, thinks he knows him, and, stealing softly upon him, stabs and kills him with a poniard. He soon found it was Coucy's 'Squire, and, dreading all from such a rival, he hasts to rifle the faithful domestic. How great was the joy of his soul, in seeing the heart of him he was under such dismal apprehensions of! but when he had done reading the lover's letter, a letter full of tenderness, jealousy seized upon all his senses. It inspired him with the most horrid of projects. I will have this heart, said he, to be loved by a perjured wife, presented to her in a dish of meat. His orders were given. The fatal meal was served up. Gabrielle that day felt some unaccountable boding, and quaked with dread as she approached her husband. He presses and solicits her to eat; she yields to his intreaties. This dish, said he to her, with a cruel mocking air, ought indeed to please thee, for it is the heart of thy lover. She immediately falls senseless to the ground; but her husband, whose revenge was not complete, endeavours to recover her. When she was come a little to herself, he commands her, with the greatest menaces, to read the letter he presented to her. Gabrielle receives it amazed and astonished. But she scarce had perceived the characters drawn by the faithful Caucy, informing her that he died with joy for her sake, when a mortal cold overwhelmed all her senses. Fayal makes new efforts to call her back to life; but she was no more.

Jealousy gave occasion to a like disaster in the reign of Charles II. King of Spain. The Marquis d'Astorgas, of the house of Osorio, was inamoured of a young and beautiful woman. His wife, coming to hear of this intrigue, went forth, well escorted, to see her husband's mistress, and killed her with her own hands. She afterwards plucked her heart out of her, which she procured to be dressed in a ragoo, and served up to her husband. When he had eaten of it, she asked him if he liked it, and he answered, yes. I am not surprised at it said she, for it is the heart of thy mistress whom thou hast loved so much. With these words she took out of a draw her head, still all over bloody, and rolled it along the table, where the unhappy lover was sitting with several of his friends. His wife disappeared that instant, and took refuge in a convent, where she became mad through rage and jealousy.

A Portuguese Gentlemen, who lived at Goa, being one night in bed with his wife, and having dreamt that she had granted favours to a lover, was no sooner awake, than, transported with rage and jealousy, he killed her that moment as she slept.

The traveller Carre is witness of the following fact, which happened in 1672, whilst he was at Donguery: Abdelkam, one of the principal Lords of Visapous, and General of the troops of the kingdom, being tired of the profession of arms, had come to a resolution of spending his days in tranquility, within the precinct of his seraglio, where his great riches had facilitated the means of his assembling together two hundred of the most beautiful women in the world. In this situation, he received orders to resume the command of an army against the Prince Sevagi. When he saw himself obliged to set out, his jealousy was so furiously kindled, that it inspired him with the blackest of all designs. He shut himself up for eight days amidst his women, and this time was a continued round of feasting and pleasures. The last day, to save himself, during his absence, all the uneasiness and anxiety of love, he had the throats of these two hundred women cut before his eyes. By the sequel of this history we learn with pleasure, that Visapour was soon after delivered of this monster by the very hands of his enemy. Sevagi, who made it a point of honour to join humanity to his heroic qualities, conceived so great a detestation of this abominable murderer, that he dreaded to tarnish his reputation, by exposing himself to the chance of arms with him: He therefore proposed to him a conference, under the pretext of accommodation. Abdelkam accepted the offer. They were to proceed both, without attendance, between the two armies. When they were near enough to one another, Sevagi drew his poinard, and, availing himself of his enemy's surprise, stabbed him in the heart, reproaching him with his crime, and declaring, that he who had violated the laws of nature, deserved to be excluded a right to the law of nations.

A BARGAIN!

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, seperate or together, Two MILLS, situated within half a mile of the meeting-house in Northfield, on a good stream and custom enough, viz. a new GRIST-MILL, covering two sets of stones, with Land, from one to ten acres;---and a FULLING-MILL, DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, with Utensils complete for carrying on every branch of the Clothier's business, and Land to accommodate the purchaser. Possession will be given immediately after sale.

AARON WHITNEY.

Northfield, Nov. 1, 1787.

Drugs & Medicines.

Levi Shephard,

Near the Brick School-house, in Northampton, has just imported from London, and now opening for sale, a fresh and genuine assortment of *Drugs* and *Medicines*; which he will dispose of upon the most reasonable terms for cash or most kinds of country produce; where physicians and private families may be supplied upon the shortest notice:—

Amongst which are the following useful and necessary articles, viz.

CINNAMON.	Vermillion.
Cloves.	Rose Pink.
Ginger.	Logwood.
Writing-Paper.	Pullick.
Wafers.	Allum.
Ink Powder.	Otter.
Webster's Institute,	Madder.
1st, 2d and 3d part.	Brimstone.
Watts's Psalms and Hymns.	Flower of ditto.
Press Paper.	Anderson's Pills.
Spirits of Turpentine, by the gallon.	Lockyers do.
Varnish, by ditto.	Hooper's do.
Rusm.	Godfrey's Cordial.
Putty.	Bateman's Drops.
Oil of Vitriol.	Balsam of Honey.
Indigo, of a superior quality.	Francis's Female Elixir.
Copperas.	Turlington's Balsam of Life.
Chalk.	British Oil.
Crown Lancets.	James's Fever Powder.
Bell metal Mortars.	Snuff by the large or small quantity, much approved of by good judges.
Syringes.	
Scales and Weights.	
White Lead.	Stone Jugge, chambes
Red do.	Pots, Jarrs for Pickles; and Bake Pots, that will endure the fire.
Spruce Yellow.	
Spanish White.	
Ditto, Brown.	An assortment of cream coloured Ware.
Prussian Blue.	
Verditure Blue.	
Verdigrease.	

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of Shipping FURRS, and BEES-WAX.

Nov. 7, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietor of land in the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampshire; that his land is assessed in a state and town tax for the year 1784, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town tax.
	l. s. d.	l. d. q.
Joseph Barnard,	1 2 2	13 2 0
Ditto, for 1783,		18 2 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before first Tuesday in January next, so much of said land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

OLIVER ATHERTON, Collector.

Greenfield, November 2, 1787.

BROKE out of the inclosure of Ephraim Wright, esq. of Northampton, the 30th of October last, a black STEER two years old, with a white face and broad horns. Whoever will take up said Steer and return him to said Ephraim Wright, Esq. or to the subscriber, shall have a reasonable reward and all necessary charges paid by me.

ASA GURNEY.

Cummington, November 14, 1787.

FOR SALE,

at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

NOVEMBER 1787. THE NUMB. 65.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the Massachusetts CENTINEL.

To the Hon. E. GERRY, Esq.

YOUR objections to the new Constitution have at last made their appearance before the public: They have been read before the Senate, commented on by the House, and admitted by fools and infirgents: This being the case you will not be surprised at being informed that they are justly despised by the wise and patriotic, as solely calculated to create disturbances in the community, and prevent the best formed government from being established that ever was offered to a nation.

Your objections are ushered into the General Court in a manner that naturally excites the curious to inquire after your motive, and leaves no reason to doubt that a certain obstinacy, peculiar to ambitious minds when disappointed, was not the least. You begin by saying, *you have the honour to inclose, pursuant to your commission, the constitution proposed by the federal convention*—What a singular idea, for one of four commissioners to express in your circumstances! Did you not know that the Congress, whose business it was, had transmitted the doings of the Convention to the General Court? Surely you did—why then did you take this trouble? It could not be to give them any information, because you must have known, being a member of Congress too, that the same had been sent to them, by Congress, in conformity to the resolve of the convention—neither could it be necessary to transmit a copy of the constitution merely to inform the General Court, that you had not set your name thereto—for this they must have known by the copy forwarded them by the Congress.—The question again returns—what was your motives for this extraordinary officiousness? I answer, partly obstinacy—as before hinted—and a pretext to introduce your *darling objections, pursuant to your commission.*—Pray were you solely commissioned to this important business of forming a constitution? By this mode of expression, I am naturally led to conclude that all power was given to you; and that no other person had, or could have, any hand in the important affair. Like the fly upon the axis—you cry out, "what a dust we raise." As there were three others joined with you in the commission, it is very singular indeed that you should take upon yourself to write to the General Court in the manner you have—but you, undoubtedly, had a point to carry—you knew, perhaps, there were many in the General Court, who would oppose every thing that looked like a stable government; and that they might break up their session before you could get before them in person.—Therefore the only way to inform them of your desire to take a part with them in putting a stop to the constitution being received, was to introduce yourself to the General Court by letter, containing the constitution, with your objections.—If this had not been your design, why had you not been still? It is time enough to make your defence when you are accused, or called upon for that purpose.—The man who steps forth, and begins to excuse himself, unasked, before the public, and before any charge is brought against him, does all in his power to publish his guilt.—The General Court, nor either of the branches, ever demanded the reasons why you did not set your name to the constitution. They and thousands of others, saw your names was not to the doings of the Convention, but they troubled themselves no farther about it.—They knew there were but three of their commissioners present when the constitution was compleated; and that two of them had subscribed it—with this they were satisfied.

However, it is best you should have wrote as you did; for it began to be reported about, that you had objections to make against the constitution; and many of the weak, as well as the designing, began to imagine they must be important ones indeed—and though they could not discover any themselves, they took it for granted the constitution was a bad and dangerous one; but yet depended solely upon your ingenuity to furnish them with arguments against it.—The weak and less informed feared dreadful things were concealed, while the designing hugged themselves in the idea of having some pretence for opposing a constitution, which, if established, must inevitably restore public credit, national dignity and importance.—But since you have disembogued what lay heavy in your stomach, and cast your budget before the world, the honest find that they have nothing to fear, and insurgents but little to hope. For your objections, when weighed in the scales of reason and judgment, are found lighter than a feather; and discover little talents, equal only to skim the surface but unable to penetrate the substance.—They are too general to give information, or direct to a better system—and, to answer them, nothing more is necessary than barely to deny them.

Your first objection, is "*that there is no adequate provision for a representation*"—this is directly false—for every thirty thousand is entitled to send a representative. You say *that some of the powers of the Legislature are ambiguous, and dangerous*—As this is a general assertion, without any application, it is enough, for the present purpose, to oppose it, by saying, the powers of the Legislature are clear and intelligible, certainly defined, and guarded from every probability of danger; and leave it to you to point out some one instance, at least, of ambiguity, indefinity or danger—But as you have not done this I conclude that you cannot—and had it been in your power to have pointed out wherein the excessive is blended with, or can have an undue influence over the legislature, there can be no doubt but you would most readily have put your pen upon these places in the constitution, and thereby have directed your readers to them. Simply to say a thing is bad, is not reasoning, but an endeavour to impose one man's judgment upon the minds of others. But in this respect, if people are to form their judgments by the opinion of others, and the old proverb be true, that in the multitude of counsel there is safety, your letter will not have its desired effect, since your judgment upon the constitution stands alone opposed to the judgment of thirty-nine gentlemen, whose characters as to patriotism and knowledge, and consequently the probability of being right, are individually your equals.

The judicial department will be oppressive—Thirty-nine persons, every way your equal, say the judicial department will not be oppressive. It is not in your power to shew that there is any more probability that the judicial power under this proposed constitution will be oppressive, than that the judicial power under the constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will become oppressive and cruel—If there be any weight in your objections, it goes equally against the government of this state—and yet we find no reason to complain of our constitution on this account—we find the courts of justice properly arranged: And it never has been once suggested that the constitution is bad—It is possible, I confess, that the Congress may so dispose of the courts, as to make great inconveniences and expense to the subject—But if a constitution of government must be rejected because it contains *possible inconveniences*, it may truly be answered that it will forever be impossible to establish any government at all—because you, nor any other person, can project a constitution that will exclude all possible inconveniences or injuries to the subject.—And I submit it to your better sense, to say—*whether the objections which lays with equal force against every form of government, ought not to lose all weight in the minds of reasonable beings, whose very nature compels them to act upon probability.*

You say *the constitution has few, if any federal features, but is rather a national government*—Pray, sir, be so good as to inform me, why you enter into this distinction, and of what consequence it is to the great body of the people, whether the constitution proposed, be a national or federal one—provided it is calculated to produce the greatest possible good to the greatest number of the people? The good, or happiness of the people is acknowledged by all republicans to be the sole end of government: And, in my opinion, the only question the people ought to have in view, is, whether the constitution proposed to their consideration, will, according to the degree of probability which wise and rational beings ought to act upon, in the affairs of the greatest consequence, produce this effect.

Yours.

A. B.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, November 5, 1787.

WHEREAS by a resolve of the General Court, of July last,—the Committee for methodizing public accounts, were directed to call on all persons to whom public monies or flores had been committed, and who have not accounted therefor, to bring in accounts of the same within three months from the passing of the said act: And whereas by the said resolve, the Selectmen of each town, were called upon to make return of all bounties paid for raising men by towns, classes, or individuals, or in default thereof, be prosecuted according to law: And whereas the said term of three months has been found insufficient to accomplish all the said business:

Therefore *Resolved*, That a further time of three months, be, and hereby is allowed to bring in the aforementioned accounts, and make the aforesaid returns:—And that the Committee beforementioned, cause this resolve to be published in the Independent Chronicle, printed by *Adams* and *Nourse*; the Salem, and other papers, where resolves of a similar nature are published.

Sent up for concurrence,

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, November 5, 1787.

Read and concurred,

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved.—

JOHN HANCACK.

A true copy.—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

BY the resolve of the 6th October, 1783, the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, and the Committees of plantations within this Commonwealth, are "directed and required, to collect the receipts or other the best vouchers they can, of all bounties paid by their respective towns, districts or plantations, or by classes or individuals, to soldiers inlisted to serve in, or recruit, or reinforce the armies of the United States; excepting the bounties paid to those raised for three years, by a resolve of January 26, 1777; for six months, by a resolve of June 5, 1780; for three years, by the resolve of December 2, 1780; for three years and five months, by the several resolves of June, 1781, and for three years, by the resolve of March, 1782, whose bounties are already ascertained, and transmit accounts of such bounties, together with the receipts or vouchers which shall be thus collected, to the Secretary's office, on or before the first day of February next."

The towns which appear to have neglected to comply with the above resolve, and which are now called upon by the Committee for methodizing public accounts, in pursuance of the aforegoing resolve of November 5, 1787, are, Boston, Roxbury, Milton, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Cohasset, Medway, Hull, Salem, Danvers, Ipswich, Newbury-Port, Marblehead, Lynn, Haverhill, Gloucester, Topsfield, Middleton, Manchester, Cambridge, Charleston, East-Sudbury, Weston, Medford, Littleton, Hopkinton, Pepperrell, Natick, Dracut, Bedford, Hollston, Acton, Wilmington, Springfield, Northampton, Southampton, Williamsburgh, Westfield, Deerfield, Shelburne, South-Brimfield, Blandford, Leverett, Granville, Colrain, Barnardston, Murryfield, Charlemont, Worthington, Ervingthire, Chesterfield, West-Springfield, Merryfield, Westhampton, Chesterfield Gore, Abington, Rochester, Plympton, Pembroke, Kingston, Taunton, Rehoboth, Dartmouth, Mansfield, Dighton, Freetown, Raynham, Berkley, Barnstable, Sandwich, Yarmouth, Chatham, Harwich, Falmouth, Worcester, Lancaster, Mendon, Brookfield, Charleston, New-Braintree, Northborough, Lunenburgh, Uxbridge, Sturbridge, Leominster, Grafton, Westminster, Athol, Ashburnham, Northbridge York, Biddeford, Pepperrelborough, Buxton, Brownfield, Limerick, Brunswick, Bakerstown, Silvertown, Gorham, Pearsonton, Royalsborough, Raymondston, Gray, Bridgeton, Pownalborough, Woolwich, Bothbay, Winthrop, Edgecomb, Georgetown, Topsham, Bristol, Winslow, Hallowell, Thomastown, St. Georges, New-Castle, Bowdoinham, Pittstown, Vassalsborough, Waldoborough, Warren, Belfast, Stock-

bridge, Sar. Jisfield, Sheffield, New-Providence, Williamstown, New-Ashfield, Egremont, Alford, Tyringtown, Loudon, Becket, Pittsfield, Partridgefield, Withington, Adams, West-Stockbridge, Edgarto wn, Tisbury, Chilmark.

The several superintendants and muster-masters, appointed to superintend and muster men for three years, or during the war, by the resolves of December 2, 1780, and March, 1782, are called upon to make returns of all blankets delivered, with the soldiers receipts therefor.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and eighty-seven.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled, "An Act to raise a public revenue by Excise."

BE it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That so much of a clause in the act to which this is an addition, as directs the Collector or his Deputy, who may receive certificates given by persons living in another county, to transmit them to the Collector of the county, where the person giving them liver, be repealed; and that the several Collectors be, and they are hereby directed, to transmit to the Comptroller-General, all the certificates which they may receive from importers or other persons accounting with them, except such certificates as are given by persons living within their respective districts,—and if the Comptroller-General, on examination, shall find any of those certificates not credited by the person signing the same, he shall transmit them to the Collector of the county or district, where the person giving them lives.

And be it enacted, That if any person legally authorized, to sell excised articles, shall give a certificate promising to account for the excise on the articles contained therein, and shall neglect to do it in the manner and at the times prescribed by the act to which this is an addition, such person shall pay the excise on the articles mentioned in such certificate, and *50 per centum,* in addition thereto;—and if any person not legally authorized as aforesaid, shall give such certificate he shall forfeit and pay four-fold duties on the articles mentioned therein; and the Collector of the county or district, where such delinquent liver, shall demand the same; and if not paid within thirty days, he shall sue for, and recover the penalty aforesaid, in any Court proper to try the same; and the Collector shall pay into the Treasury all such duties and penalties, as soon as may be, after the receipt thereof, and shall account with the Comptroller-General therefor.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any licenced or permitted person shall neglect to exhibit his accounts and certificates, agreeably to the act to which this is an addition, on the first days of May and November annually, or within thirty days thereof, the collector shall put his bond in suit, and shall recover a sum not less than double the whole amount of the duties on all the excised articles such person shall have on hand, at the settlement last made, and on all which he may have imported or given certificates to account for, since such settlement; and if after rendering such accounts, any person shall neglect to pay the excise due thereon, for forty days after the said first days of May and November respectively, the collector shall then proceed as is by law provided in case of the non-payment of the duties on wheel-carriages.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall begin to operate and be in force from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; and the Comptroller-General is hereby directed to transmit a copy of this act to the several collectors of impost and excise within this commonwealth, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

In the House of Representatives, November 15, 1787.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, November 16, 1787.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy. Test:

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

OBJECTIONS of the Hon. GEORGE MASON, Esq. one of the Delegates from the state of Virginia in the late Convention, to the new Constitution.

THERE is no declaration of rights, and of the laws of the general government being paramount to the laws and constitutions of the several states, the declaration of rights in the separate states are no security. Nor are the people secured even in the enjoyment of the benefit of the common law, which stands here upon no other foundation than its having been adopted by the respective acts forming the constitutions of the several states.

In the House of Representatives there is not the substance, but the shadow only of representation; which can never produce proper information in the Legislature, or inspire confidence in the people; the laws will therefore be generally made by men little concerned in, and unacquainted with their effects and consequences.*

The Senate have the power of altering all money bills, and of originating appropriations of money, and the salaries of the officers of their own appointment, in conjunction with the President of the United States; although they are not the representatives of the people, or amenable to them.—These, with their other great powers (viz. their powers in the appointment of Ambassadors, and all public officers, in making treaties, and in trying all impeachments) their influence upon and connection with the Supreme Executive from these causes, their duration of office, and their being a constant existing body almost continually sitting, joined with their being one compleat branch of the Legislature, will destroy any balance in the government, and enable them to accomplish what usurpations they please upon the rights and liberties of the people.

The Judiciary of the United States is so constructed and extended, as to absorb and destroy the Judiciaries of the several States; thereby rendering law as tedious, intricate and expensive, and justice as unattainable by a great part of the community, as in England; and enabling the rich to oppress and ruin the poor.

The President of the United States has no Constitutional Council (a thing unknown in any safe and regular government) he will therefore be unsupported by proper information and advice; and will generally be directed by minions and favourites—or he will become a tool to the Senate—or a Council of State will grow out of the principal officers of the great department: the worst and most dangerous or oppressive measure, to shelter themselves, and prevent an inquiry into their own misconduct in office: Whereas had a constitutional council been formed (as was proposed) of six members, viz. two from the eastern, two from the middle, and two from the southern States, to be appropriated by vote of the States in the House of Representatives, with the same duration and rotation of office as the Senate, the Executive would always have had safe and proper information and advice: The President of such a Council might have acted as Vice-President of the United States, PRO TEMPORE, upon any vacancy or disability of the Chief Magistrate; and long continued sessions of the Senate would in a great measure have been prevented. From this fatal defect of a constitutional council has arisen the improper power of the Senate, in the appointment of public officers, and the alarming dependence and connection between that branch of the Legislature and the Supreme Executive. Hence also spring the unnecessary and dangerous officer, the Vice-President, who for want of other employment, is made President of the Senate; thereby dangerously blending the Executive and Legislative powers; besides always giving to some one of the States an unnecessary and unjust pre-eminence over the others.

The President of the United States has the unrestrained power of granting pardons for treason; which may sometimes be exercised to screen from punishment those whom he has secretly instigated to commit the crime, and thereby prevent a discovery of his own guilt. By declaring all supreme laws of the land, the Executive and the Senate have in many cases, an exclusive power of Legislation; which might have been avoided by proper distinction, with respect to treaties, and requiring the assent of the House of Representatives, where it could be done with safety. Under their own construction of the general clause at the end of the enumerated powers, the Congress may grant monopolies in trade and commerce, constitute new crimes, inflict unusual and severe punishments, and extend their power as far as they shall think proper; so that the state legislatures have no security for the powers now presumed to remain to them; or the people for their rights. There is no declaration of any kind for preserving the liberty of the press, the trial by jury in civil causes, nor against the danger of standing armies in time of peace.

The State Legislatures are restrained from laying export duties on their own produce—the general legislature is restrained from prohibiting the further importation of slaves for twenty odd years, though such importations render the United States weaker, more vulnerable, and less capable of defence.—Both the general legislature, and the state legislatures, are expressly prohibited making *ex post facto laws*, though they never was, nor can be a legislature but must and will make such laws, when necessary, and the public safety require them; which will hereafter be a breach of all the constitutions in the union, and afford precedents for other innovations.

This government will commence in a moderate aristocracy, it is at present impossible to foresee whether it will, in its operation, produce a monarchy, or a corrupt oppressive aristocracy; it will most probably vibrate some years between the two, and then terminate in the one or the other.

Extract from the European Magazine for November, 1784, page 339, under the title—*Political State of the Nation.*

"NORTH-AMERICA, broken off from the British empire, in other words, become independent, begins to be a kind of a *vacuum* in the system of politics; a remote region, unattained to by the European powers: And if Great Britain will but punish those revolted colonies with a total disregard, and perfect indifference, they will soon grow as light as chaff in the great scale of power and consequence among nations. —Already they find a necessity of adopting the Turkish mode of negociating peace with their inland neighbours, by sending ambassadors of peace guarded with an armed force!—This may do for the Turkish empire, great and potent as it is; but for Congress, a government without substantial power, without money, and without property, it will never do long! A slippery false peace it will be, kept only by the Indians while the peace-makers and their warlike retinue are in sight, or within call. Even now the new states, boasted to be in future the greatest empire in the world, begin, like wolves, to worry and devour one another, for want of a superintending governing power, to hold an equal regulating hand over them all; and most grievously will they lament the loss of their dependence on Great-Britain.

HAGUE, September 18.

On Thursday last the Prussian army, under the command of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, passed the river at Nimeguen, and advanced from thence in three columns. On their approach, the Rhinegrave of Salm evacuated Utrecht, after having nailed up 140 pieces of cannon, which he was obliged to leave behind him, and destroyed, as far as he was able, the powder and other stores, retiring with what he could collect of the garrison, in great disorder, towards Amsterdam and Naerden. On Sunday the Prince of Orange's troops entered the towns of Utrecht, Montfort and the Vaart; and no opposition was made in any part of the province.

Intelligence was received at the Hague, of Gorcum, Dordt, Schoonhoven, and several other of the principal towns of South Holland, having surrendered without bloodshed, to the Duke of Brunswick. The states of Holland issued orders for breaking and disarming the Free Corps; and late this evening they passed a resolution for restoring his Serene Highness the Stadtholder to all his rights and honours, with the command of this garrison; and a deputation is appointed to the Duke of Brunswick, and a letter sent off to invite the Prince of Orange to return to his residence here.

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) Nov. 8.

Last week was committed to goal in Richmond, James M'Connel Fox, of Washington county, for the murder of a son of Mr. Russel, who was returning home from a mill in the neighbourhood, where he had been sent on some business by his father. The prisoner met the youth, and with one blow of a club knocked him off his horse, then taking his pen-knife out of his pocket, cut his throat from ear to ear, mounted his horse and rode off with him. He was taken with the horse in his possession. On his way down he made two attempts to murder the sheriff. The unhappy wretch is about 22 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and about four years ago came into Greenbriar county, where he married a young woman of a tolerable easy fortune, which he made away with in a few months.

His Excellency Edmund Randolph, Esq. is re-elected Governor of this Commonwealth for the year ensuing.

BALTIMORE, November 15.

On the 25th of last month, the house of delegates in the General Assembly of Virginia, now sitting at Richmond, resolved, that the proceedings of the federal convention be submitted to a convention of the people, for their full and free investigation, discussion and discision—and that the elections for delegates to the convention be held in the month of March next, on the first day of the court to be held for each county, city or corporation respectively, and that the persons elected (agreeable to the resolutions of delegates abovementioned) shall assemble at the state house in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in June next.

WILMINGTON, October 31.

On Monday, the 22d inst. agreeable to law, the General Assembly of this state met at Dover, but a sufficient number of the members not attending, the house adjourned from day to day till Wednesday, when a quorum being assembled, the house of assembly proceeded to business, and elected Thomas Rodney, esq. clerk. They then ordered a convention to be called, for taking into consideration the plan of government recommended by the late federal convention; the election to be held at the usual place in each county, on the third Monday in November; and the convention to meet at Dover the next Monday after.

TRENTON, October 30.

It is with real pleasure we anounce, that the report of the Convention meets with the greatest approbation in this state. All ranks are highly animated with the pleasing hope, that this glorious structure, supported by thirteen pillars, will speedily be completed. The patriots who have assisted in the above work, have deserved well of their country, their names shall brighten the annals of America, and their memory be forever revered, not as the lords and peers, but as the FATHERS of AMERICA.

NEW-HAVEN, November 22.

In the house of delegates for Virginia, on the question for appointing a state convention, Col. Mason declared, that from the east of New-Hampshire to the south of Georgia, no man was more federal than himself, and that he considered the *perfect union* of the states as the only rock of our political salvation.

A piece called the CENTINEL is circulating with great industry in this state, in the same covered, secret and insidious manner as British proclamations, pardons and manifestos were in the days of yore. The writer is said to be a certain *superanimated* George Bryan, of Pennsylvania. He abounds in *scripture* quotations, and says General WASHINGTON is a Fool from habit, and Dr. FRANKLIN a Fool from age and infirmity. These pieces are sent in large packets from a neighbouring state which is draining us of 25000. annually by her imposts.

The Gentleman who is so kind as to favour Connecticut with these *modest* publications, is either *afraid* or *ashamed* to subscribe his name to the letters accompanying them, but from the hand-writing it is conjectured that he enjoys a *comfortable* salary in the state alluded to, and has been so furious and violent against all federal measures for many years, that he forefees the ceasing and determination of that salary whenever our COMMERCE is properly regulated.

PORTSMOUTH, November 9.

The Hon. General Court, is to meet a the state-house in this town, on Wednesday the 5th day of December next, by proclamation from his excellency the President, for the purpose of appointing a state convention, agreeable to the proposed new constitution.

BOSTON, November 22.

A letter from Holland of the 18th September, to a gentleman in this town (brought by the last mail from New-York) advises,—that a body of Prussian troops, to the amount of about 30,000, are on their march towards Amsterdam, —the gates of which city are shut,—the bridges leading to it broken up, and that the people are in the utmost consternation.

By Capt. Lewis, in the brig Tybal, arrived here on Tuesday last, in 37 days from Lisbon, in Portugal, we learn, that the Prussian army had taken the city of Amsterdam—that twenty sail of the line of France, were under sailing orders; their destination unknown——and that the commotions which have long agitated Europe, were likely to produce a general war.

Five states have agreed to the appointment of conventions for the purpose of considering the proposed plan of government, viz. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Last Tuesday evening a bill for regulating the practice of the law, was debated and finally rejected in the House of Representatives.

WORCESTER, November 22.

On Thursday last week, as Mr. Abiel Chase, of Sutton, was working on a scaffold, at a house in this town, some of the boards were blown off by the violence of the wind, and forced against him, which precipitated his fall to the ground, and occasioned his death in a few minutes.

WINDSOR, *(Vermont)* November 5.

At the General Election of Vermont, holden at Newbury, in the county of Orange, on the second Thursday of October, 1787, the following persons were returned elected to the office annexed to their respective names, viz.

His Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDON, Esquire, Governor.

His Honour JOSEPH MARSH, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honourable SAMUEL MATTOCKS, Esquire, Treasurer.

COUNCELLORS.

The Honourable

Samuel Safford, Peter Olcott,
John Strong, Samuel Fletcher,
Thomas Potter. Ebenezer Walbridge,
Thomas Moredock, Jonathan Hunt,
Jacob Bayley, Isaac Tichenor,
Timothy Brownson, John Fesset, Esquires.
Joseph Fay, Esquire, Secretary of Council.

Officers appointed by the General Assembly.

Gideon Olin, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Dr. Roswell Hopkins, Clerk of the Assembly.

Micah Townsend, Esq. Secretary of State.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Honourable *Moses Robinson,* Esq. Chief Judge.

The Honourable *Paul Spooner,* and *Nathaniel Niles,* Esquires, Side Judges.

Agents of Congress.

The Honourable *Ira Allen, Isaac Tichenor, and Noah Smith,* Esquires.

James Whitelaw, Esquire, Surveyor-General.

Elisha Clark, Esq. of Tinmouth, Paymaster General.

Auditors of Accounts.

Roswell Hopkins and *Isaac Tichenor,* Esquires.

Commissioners for adjusting claims respecting grants made by this State.

Gideon Olin, Samuel Knight, Paul Brigham, Ebenezer Marvin, Samuel Mattocks, Alexander Harvey, and *Lemuel Chipman,* Esquires.

NORTHAMPTON, November 28.

ON Thursday last, the inhabitants of this town and the district of Easthampton, in legal town-meeting assembled, made choice of the Hon. CALEB STRONG, Esq. and Mr. BENJAMIN SHELDON, to represent them in Convention, for the purpose of ratifying the reported Federal Constitution.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare an address to their delegates, and they reported the following, which was unanimously voted (excepting one dessentient only)—viz.—

To the Hon. CALEB STRONG, Esq. and Mr. BENJAMIN SHELDON,

Gentlemen,

IN conformity to a resolution of the General Court, passed the 25th of October last, We have delegated you to meet in State Convention on the second Wednesday of January next, for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the reported Constitution for the United States of America.

The object of your mission, Gentlemen, is of the highest magnitude in human affairs.—Every step we take in the progress of our examination, evinces, that it is too important, complicated and extensive, to be hastily decided upon.—Much time and unwearied application are requisite in order thoroughly to investigate it: The civil dignity and prosperity of this state; of the United States; and, perhaps, of humanity, are suspended on the decision of this momentous question; and we wish you, Gentlemen, patiently to hear, and attentively to examine every argument that shall be offered for and against its adoption.—Be not unduly influenced by any local consideration.—Let your minds be impressed with the necessity of having an equal, energetic, federal Government.—'Tis the welfare and dignity of the union, as well as of Massachusetts that you are to consult.—And while you are tenacious of the rights and privileges of the PEOPLE, be not afraid to delegate the federal government such powers as are absolutely necessary for advancing and maintaining our national honour and happiness.

But, Gentlemen, we mean not to give you positive instructions relative to your voting for or against the reported constitution. When assembled you will have the collected wisdom of the state before you—will hear all that can be said on the subject, and consequently be able to form a judicious opinion.—And, having the fullest confidence in your political wisdom, integrity and patriotism, we chearfully, on our part, submit the all-important question to your decision.—And we beseech the all-wise Governor of the world to take the Convention under his holy influence, that so the result may be THE BEST GOOD OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A true copy.—Attest.

ELIJAH HUNT, Town-Clerk.

We are informed from good authority, that the OHIO Company have agreed to admit officers and soldiers of the late Continental Army to draw lands, to which they were intitled, in common with said Company, which will be greatly to the advantage of those that apply soon, and that one of the Agents will be at Mr. Ebenezer Pomeroy's, in Northampton, on the 12th of next month to explain the matter to such as will then attend.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the State of Franklin, to his friend in New-York, dated October 4.

"*Our Assembly, by a special warrant from the governor and council, met the first inst.—The principal business laid before this assembly, by our governor, chiefly concerned the hostile behaviour of his Catholic Majesty's subjects in the Florida's and Louisiana towards the good citizens of this state in particular, and the other western states in general.—Our assembly therefore, as the fathers of the people, have thought it their indispensible duty to put a stop to all further depredations: To this end both houses have passed a law, which provides for a body of troops to be immediately raised, to consist of 1500 men, who are to be enlisted as regular soldiers for three years. they are to be embodied in one legion, and commanded by a General of experience, who will be joined by 500 men from the Cumberland settlements. This body of troops will be ready to march in November, and mean, (by the divine blessing) to thrash these perfidious Cassilians into a better conduct towards the subjects of the United States. Their arms, ammunition, &c. came from Charlestown before the law was made to raise this corps.*"

On the 21st instant, the Rev. PRESERVED SMITH, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry at Rowe: The solemn services were performed as follows, viz.——The Rev. Mr. Williams of Leverett made the introductory prayer.——Rev. Mr. Hubbard of Shelburn, preached a sermon pertinent to the occasion, from 1 of Timothy, iv. 16. Rev. Mr. Emerson of Conway, made the ordaining prayer—Rev. Mr. Newton of Greenfield, gave the charge—Rev. Mr. Taylor of Deerfield, gave the right hand of fellowship—and the Rev. Mr. Newton made the concluding prayer.—All was performed with decency, and propriety—and a hymn closed the solemnities.

☞ All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for Papers the last year—and those also who are indebted for Advertisements, are requested, ONCE MORE, to make payment.

TAPPAN & FOWLE,

Have lately received, at their Store opposite the Court-House in Northampton,

A fresh Assortment of English

GOODS,

Containing almost every article enquired for; which they will dispose of on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased at any store in the county, for Cash or most kinds of country Produce.

November 28, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Shutesbury, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list of 1786, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	Div.	Rights.	£. s. tax.	£. d.	T. & C. tax. £. d. q.
Phin. Beeman,	76	1	81	4 2	2	2 2 2
Joseph Tidd,	75	0	0	4 3	2	2 2 2
Estate,	333	0	0	7 9	3	3 2 2
Southgate,	60	0	0	6 2	3	3 2 3
Col. Job Almy,	66	1	0	1 7	0	0 2 2
Jude Stephen,	60	3	0	3 6	1	1 2 2
Land formerly } Joseph Tidd, }	200	2	0	5 10	2	2 2 3
Estas Hamilton,	30	0	0	2 7	2	9 3
Jonathan Wilder,	230	3	0	5 6	2	2 2 2

For the year 1786.

Lots.	Acres	Div.	Rights.	£. d.	£. d.	q.
98	40	4	52	2 3	1	3 2
90	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
089	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
88	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
87	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
100	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
85	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
84	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
83	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
82	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
99	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
91	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
63	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
64	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
66	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
67	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
68	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
69	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
70	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
71	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
72	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
73	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2
74	40	4	0	2 3	1	3 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Tuesday, the 25th day of December next, so much of their land will be sold by public vendue, at the house of Joseph Pettee, innholder in Shutesbury, as one o'clock, P. M. on said day, as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

THEOPHILUS CROCKER, Constable.

Shutesbury, October 24, 1787.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in June last, a brown STAR CALF, about nine or ten months old, no artificial mark, has a white tail, some white under his belly. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

RUFUS LYMAN.

Westhampton, Nov. 22, 1787.

On the shocking account of a Child's perishing in a Swamp, near its Parents dwelling.

DEAR offspring of a pure connubial rite,
In you lay center'd all our peace and love:
At once you're hidden from your parents sight,
And left us in a fruitless search to rove.

The pitying neighbours with all haste attend,
With care they search the intricate forest thro';
Till Sol below the horizon descends,
And leaves them in a mist of falling dew.

Next morn the sun o'er-topt the hoary hills,
And strow'd the shrubs with bright reflecting drops:
The child is found beside a murmering rill,
His pulse beats low, and now his breathing stops.

With weeping eyes, the childless couple view'd
The cold remains of all their former joy;
While tears gush'd forth from every eye a flood,
And even made the hearsest heart to sigh.

I. M. N.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

To the HOLDERS *and* TILLERS *of* LAND.

NUMBER I.

THE writer of the following passed the first part of his life in mercantile employments, and by industry and economy acquired a sufficient sum on retiring from trade to purchase and stock a decent plantation, on which, he now lives in the state of a farmer. By his present employment, he is interested in the prosperity of Agriculture, and those who derive a support from cultivating the earth. An acquaintance with business has freed him from many prejudices and jealousies, which he sees in his neighbours, who have not intermingled with mankind, nor learned by experience the method of managing an extensive circulating property. Conscious of an honest intention he wishes to address his brethren on some political subjects which now engage the public attention, and will in the sequel greatly influence the value of landed property. The new constitution for the United States is now before the public, the people are to determine, and the people at large generally determine right, when they have had means of information.

It proves the honesty and patriotism of the gentlemen who composed the general Convention, that they chose to submit their system to the people rather than the legislatures, whose decisions are often influenced by men in the higher departments of governments, who have provided well for themselves and dread any change least they should be injured by its operation. I would not wish to exclude from a State Convention those gentlemen who compose the higher branches of the assemblies in the several states, but choose to see them stand on an even floor with their brethren where the artifice of a small number cannot negative a vast majority of the people.

This danger was foreseen by the federal Convention, and they have wisely avoided it by appealing directly to the people. The landholders and farmers are more than any other men concerned in the present decision, whether the proposed alteration is best they are to determine; but that an alteration is necessary an individual may assert. It may be assumed as a fixed truth that the prosperity and happiness of the farmer must depend on the prosperity, and good national regulation of trade. Artful men may insinuate the contrary---tell you let trade take care of itself, and excite your jealousy against the merchant because his business leads him to wear a gayer coat, than your economy directs. But let your own experience refute such insinuations. Your property and riches depend on a ready demand and generous price for the produce you can annually spare. When and where do you find this? Is it not where trade flourishes, and when the merchant can freely export the produce of the country to such parts of the world as will bring the richest return? When the merchant doth not purchase, your produce is low, finds a dull market---in vexation you call the trader a jocky, and curse the men whom you ought to pity. A desire of gain is common to mankind, and the general motive to business and industry. You cannot expect many purchasers when trade is restricted, and your merchants are shut out from nine tenths of the ports in the world. While they depend on the mercy of foreign nations, you are the first persons who will be humbled. Confined to a few foreign ports they must sell low, or not at all; and can you expect they will greedily buy in at high a price, the very articles which they must sell under every restriction.

Every foreign prohibition on American trade is aimed in the most deadly manner against the holders and tillers of the land, and they are the men made poor. Your only remedy is such a national government as will make the country respectable; such a supreme government as can boldly meet the supremacy of proud and self interested nations. The regulation of trade ever was and ever must be a national matter. A single state in the American union cannot direct, much less controul it. This must be a work of the whole, and requires all the wisdom and force of the continent; and until it is effected our commerce may be insulted by every overgrown merchant in Europe. Think not the evil will rest on your merchants alone; it may distress them, but it will destroy those who cultivate the earth. Their produce will bear a low price, and require bad pay; the labourer will not find employment; the value of lands will fall, and the landholder become poor.

While our shipping rots at home by being prohibited from ports abroad, foreigners will bring you such articles and at such price as they please. Even the necessary article of salt has the present year, been chiefly imported in foreign bottoms, and you already feel the consequence, your flax-seed in barter has not returned you more than two-thirds of the usual quantity.——From this beginning learn what is to come.

Blame not our merchants, the fault is not in them but in the public. A federal government of energy is the only means which will deliver us, and now or never is your opportunity to establish it, on such a basis as will preserve your liberty and riches. Think not that time without your own exertions will remedy the disorder. Other nations will be pleased with your poverty; they know the advantage of commanding trade, and carrying in their own bottoms. By these means they can govern prices and breed up a hardy race of seamen, to man their ships of war when they wish again to conquer you by arms. It is strange the holders and tillers of the land have had patience so long. They are men of resolution as well as patience, and will I presume be no longer deluded by British emissaries, and those men who think their own officers will be hazarded by any change in the constitution. Having opportunity, they will coolly demand a government which can protect what they have bravely defended in war.

A LANDHOLDER.

BROKE out of the inclosure of Ephraim Wright, Esq. of Northampton, the 30th of October last, a black STEER, two years old, with a white face and broad horns. Whoever will take up said Steer and return him to said Ephraim Wright, Esq. or to the subscriber, shall have a reasonable reward and all necessary charges paid by me,

ASA GURNEY.

Cummington, November 24, 1787.

Drugs & Medicines.

Levi Shephard,

Near the Brick School-house, in Northampton, has just imported from London, and now opening for sale, a fresh and genuine assortment of *Drugs* and *Medicines*; which he will dispose of upon the most reasonable terms for cash or most kinds of country produce; where physicians and private families may be supplied upon the shortest notice:—

Amongst which are the following useful and necessary articles, viz.

CINNAMON.
Cloves.
Ginger.
Writing-Paper.
Wafers.
Ink Powder.
Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part.
Watts's Psalms and Hymns.
Press Paper.
Spirits of Turpentine, by the gallon.
Varnish, by ditto.
Rosin.
Putty.
Oil of Vitriol.
Indigo, of a superior quality.
Copperas.
Chalk.
Crown Lancets.
Bell metal Mortars.
Syringes.
Scales and Weights.
White Lead.
Red do.
Spruce Yellow.
Spanish White.
Ditto, Brown.
Prussian Blue.
Verditure Blue.
Verdigrease.
Vermillion.
Rose Pink.
Logwood.
Fustick.
Allum.
Otter.
Madder.
Primstone.
Flower of ditto.
Anderson's Pills.
Lockyers do.
Hooper's do.
Godfrey's Cordial.
Bateman's Drops.
Balsam of Honey.
Frauncis's Female Elixir.
Turlington's Balsam of Life.
British Oil.
James's Fever Powder.
Snuff by the large or small quantity, much approved of by good judges.
Stone Jugs, chamber Pots, Jars for Pickles, and Duke Pots, that will endure the fire.
An assortment of cream coloured Ware.

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of Shipping FURRS, and BEES-WAX.

Nov. 7, 1787.

Hudson and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, HARTFORD,

CLOTHIER's Press-Papers of the best kind, by the gross or dozen.
Bonnet Papers, by the gross, dozen or single.
Writing Paper, by the ream or quire.
Common and small Wrapping Paper.
Law's Collection of Music, by the dozen or single.
Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand, gross, dozen or single.
Dillworth's Spelling Books, by the dozen or single.
Watts's Psalms, at 22s. per dozen.
Accompt Books, of various sizes.
A few Books on Divinity, History, Physic, &c.
Neat Pocket Globes, &c. &c.

☞ Grain of any kind, Rags, Tann'd Sheep-Skins, Tow-Cloth, Flax or Certificates for Interest, will be received in payment.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber being directed by the Commissary General (agreeably to a Resolve of the General Court of the 12th inst.) to dispose of the TOBACCO, (about TWENTY THOUSAND weight) he has received in payment of back taxes, either at public or private sale for any of the liquidated securities of this Commonwealth; He gives NOTICE that he shall dispose of the aforesaid Tobacco at public Auction on Friday the 30th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, unless previously sold at private sale. JAMES SHEPHARD.

Said Shephard has Crockery, Glass, and Stone Ware (at his shop opposite the meeting-house) for sale.

Northampton, 21st Nov. 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of THOMAS HASTINGS, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, and nine months being allowed to the creditors of said estate, from the twenty fifth of September last, to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the house of the deceased, in said Amherst, on the first Tuesdays of December, January February and May next, from nine to four o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

E. MATTOON, jun.
JOHN BLODGET,
JONATHAN EDWARDS.

Amherst, November 5th, 1787.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

SINCE Numa has done me the honour of some animadversions, on my publication in number 56, of this paper, I should think myself wanting in respect to so sensible an antagonist, as well as in justice to myself, should I suffer his observations to pass without due acknowledgement.

He observes that he feels himself unhappy that I have mistaken his ideas in the passage I quoted, and attempted to answer.

Whether I have been so happy as to apprehend his idea or not, I shall not take upon me positively to determine. But that the sense in which I understood the passage is far from being strained, and unnatural, if it be not sufficiently manifest already, I trust will appear so from the following remarks. The passage refered to is "That in the general opinion it is become dangerous to suffer justice to have its full operation. It must be disguised, and restrained, to prevent its ruining debtors, and crouding them in multitudes in gaol." What he calls restraining and disguising justice, whereby it was suffered to have its full operation, I took for granted, to be the tendry act; as this is the only impediment in the way of crowding debtors into gaol. And as Numa hath not disavowed the sentiment, I presume I have so far not mistaken his ideas. The construction I put upon the passage was, "that it seems the full operation of justice, for which Numa manifests so hankering an apetite, is that by which the gaols may be crowded with ruined debtors. It does not come up to his idea of justice, that the debt should be paid in full value, but the debtor must be ruined and his body crowded into jail, that justice may have its full operation." In reply to which, Numa alledges that, "in observing that others thought it needful not to suffer the full operation, &c. debtors must be ruined, &c. he was far from supposing it a necessary consequence, that he wished the events to take place." I am sensible he says *it is the general opinion* that it is become dangerous to suffer justice to have its full operation, &c.—That it was the general opinion that there should be a tendry act, as an expedient to prevent the property of debtors, being taken vastly below the value of it in the payment of debts, or their bodies confined in gaol, while they are willing to turn out property of equal value for that purpose, being unable to obtain cash, is freely conceded. But could Numa have us to understand, that because a tendry act was generally supposed necessary, for the reasons above mentioned; it is therefore the general opinion, that the full operation of justice should be disguised and restrained? Could any intelligent person suppose, when he says, "that it is the general opinion, that it is become dangerous to suffer the full operation of justice to take place, but that it must be disguised and restrained (that is, by the tendry act) lest debtors be ruined," &c. That he meant to represent it, as the general opinion, that the tendry act was a restriction and disguise of justice? or that those who were in favour of it, and judged it a wise and necessary expedient, considered it as an unjust act? Particularly, can we suppose, that he designed to represent it, as his opinion, that the General Assembly, in passing the above act, considered it in this light? Surely to suppose this to be his meaning, is so extravagant a supposition, as hardly to consist with that good sense, of which Numa appears to be possessed: nor would it very well comport with the reverence and respect for government, of which he sometimes makes such an appearance; and for the want of which he hath seen fit to pass a censure upon me. I think it therefore sufficiently evident, that the plain, obvious sense, in which every rational person, must understand Numa, in the passage under consideration, and which is dictated by candour itself, is *that in the general opinion it was necessary that there should be a tendry act; which in his opinion was a restraint upon the operation of justice*. If the idea which Numa would with to have understood, by the passage in question, is that it is the opinion of those who approve of the tendry act, and particularly of the legislature, that it is a restraint upon the operation of justice, and that it was enacted, and approved under that view; I trust he will be kind enough to make a more explicit avowal of the sentiment in some future publication. But if he chooses the other alternative, viz. that the tendry act, though considered as a just and reasonable provision, by the people in general, and General Assembly in particular, is nevertheless, in his humble opinion, a restraint and disguise of justice, and calculated to obstruct the full operation of it, &c. it may doubtless be expected that in compliance with his acknowledged obligation, *he will ask pardon of the public.*

Numa chooses to evade giving his opinion upon the question, whether it be right to imprison debtors, that are willing, but want ability to pay their debts, by asking another question. If the sentiment of Brutus, says he, be just *in the mind of the Legislature*, why did they not alter the standing laws, to conform them to it, rather than suspend them? A very concise and easy mode of getting rid of questions, when a satisfactory solution might be attended with difficulty, which a person may be sensible will not be easily obviated; consistent with preconceived opinions. But then it is a little unlucky, that the question, which Numa hath prudently substituted in the place of that which he chooses to evade, hath no relation to the subject under consideration. The question in debate is, whether the law which impowers creditors to confine debtors in goal, who are willing, but unable to pay their debts, is a just law?—Instead of which he inquires what is the opinion of the legislature in this matter? And with an air of triumph, and as if that he seems to suppose, a sufficient confutation of my opinion, gravely asks, *if the opinion of Brutus be just in the mind of the Legislature, why did they not alter the standing laws, to conform them to it, rather than suspend them?* But does Numa need to be informed, that the legislature are liable to err? or are not infallible? And consequently whether a law be right and just in itself, and whether it be so in the mind of the legislature, are very different and distinct questions. Is it not sufficiently obvious to the weakest capacity, that it being once admitted as a principle, that the judgment of the legislature, concerning the equity or iniquity of a law, is the criterion whereby we are to determine whether it be just or unjust, would effectually supersede all enquiry with regard to the justice or injustice of any law whatsoever: For the very existence of a law, is a sufficient indication, that the legislature considered it as just? which upon the principle Numa hath advanced, in the above question, proves it to be so. And consequently on this principle it appears impossible an unjust law should ever exist. And thus the justice of the tendry act itself, which is so severely reprobated by Numa, is on his own principles effectually vindicated and established! The public may therefore judge, with what consistency or decency he could declare (as in his 11th number) *that he shall not subscribe either to the morality, constitutionality or good policy of that act.*

The sense of those passages of scripture, cited by me in my former publication, appears so obvious at first view; and the remarks which Numa hath made upon them, so evasive, that I conceive it needless to spend further time to set them in a clearer light.

Numa observes, that "the mode of selling property to the highest bidder, hath been long practised; and as long a ground of complaint;" that is, it can plead prescription. A very forceable argument in justification of any law or custom, which can plead antiquity in its vindication. An argument, however, which operates with equal force and energy, in favour of burning Protestants at the stake in Romancatholic countries! He further adds "But legislatures have not been satisfied of the evils attending it, as to abolish it by standing laws. But does Numa really suppose, that the existence of a law proves it to be just? If so why doth he not subscribe to the justice of the tendry act? For the legislature have not been so sensible of the evils attending it, but that they have seen fit to enact it, and to continue it from time to time? But says he, "those who have made the complaint, have not been so happy as to devise a preferable method of ascertaining debts, so as to render this unnecessary. If Brutus would do this, he would do an acceptable service to the public." But how surprising is this observation! Is it not a most palpable begging the point in question? Hath not Numa been sufficiently informed, that an act, whereby creditors should be obliged to take the property of debtors, at its real and just value, in the payment of debts, is in the opinion of those who make the complaint, a method of answering debts, much preferable, to that of selling the debtors property to the highest bidder? Till Numa hath proved the contrary, he hath therefore no occasion to call upon Brutus to devise another.

BRUTUS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

TO err is the part of humanity; and gentlemen of *your occupation*, I find, are sometimes caught tripping like their neighbours. This observation I shall apply at present only to an error of the press, respecting a single word in the sixth paragraph of his Excellency's speech; which must, I believe, be charged either to *yourself*, or to the Printer from whom you copied. That it was done with design, by either, I pretend not to say: but that it is a very important one, and one which has subjected his Excellency to pretty severe animadversion, both by Simon the Tanner, number 62, and by the Examiner, number 64, of your paper, is unquestionably true. This *sad* word is "INDISPOSITION." After lamenting the late "insurrections" and their unhappy consequences, his Excellency is pleased to add, "But I pursuade myself you will concur with me in the sentiment, that they are no certain mark of the *indisposition* of the people to good order and government." Mr. Webster, in the *Hampshire Chronicle* of the same week, with a much truer taste, as well as a far greater regard to his Excellency's reputation, has it, "But I pursuade myself you will concur with me in the sentiment, that they are no certain mark of the *disposition* of the people to good order and government." Now, sir, as these terms are not grown quite *synonimous*; and as the mistake lies between the two only channels of public information in the county, it might perhaps be well for us, in this remote part of the Commonwealth, to suspend our judgment upon the propriety or impropriety of the passage, 'till we are furnished with a copy of the speech, certified by the Secretary, or with such other evidence as shall remove all reasonable doubt on the subject. For my own part, had I no other testimony in this case than his Excellency's proclamation of June last, wherein, after the example of his worthy predecessor, he calls the *racket* of last winter a "REBELLION;" and speaking of the "crimes" of the infamous NINE excluded from pardon—makes use without *ceremony* of the *dark-complection'd* epithets "*attrocious*," &c.—I should think any good subject justified in hugging Mr. *Webster* as the faithful transcriber of his Excellency's sentiments in the present instance; any thing in the *Hampshire Gazette* to the contrary notwithstanding.

PHILO-GUBERNATOR.

Algebra, Nov. 30.

FEDERAL.

From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

THE following ADVANTAGES which every *honest man* is convinced must result from the adoption of the proposed Constitution, have not been distributed in "hand-bills, nor posted up in every part of the town"—but they are *deeply impressed* on the minds of *every* class of citizens in this metropolis.

1st. The almost annihilated trade of this town, designed by the author of nature to be an emporium of wealth from all parts of the globe, *revived, invigorated* and *expanded* to all quarters of the earth.

2d. The *encouragement* of *agriculture* by this means, and the *produce* now rotting on the farmers hands, finding ready vent, and an adequate price.

3d. Every spring set in motion, by the innumerable avenues of business that will open upon us, and the present indolence, dissoluteness and pitifulness of manners done away.

4th. An abolition of *sinecures, abilities* brought forward in the public service—men for offices, not offices for men.

5th. An *army* and a *navy* if necessary, to vin-

rieve the rights of America, in all quarters of the globe.

6th. Boston emerging from her depressed situation—and feeling her former importance in the general scale.

7th. The wealthy confiding in the honour and justice of the government—*loaning* the surplus of their riches upon reasonable terms—encouraging arts, manufactures, and commerce, while rates, taxes and rents, are daily diminishing.

8th. Freedom of *speech, writing, publishing* and *printing*, throughout the states; for a Republican Constitution is fatrefly guaranteed to them all.

9th. All our *courts, laws, judges, juries, customs*, &c. &c. confirmed by the above article.

10th. Habeas Corpus neceffarily retained, except in fuch cafes as our own conftitution warrants its fufpenfion.

11th. *Repreſentatives chofen in fuch manner*, as may enable them to render fubftantial ſervices to their country.

12th. All the ſtate *Bills of Rights* confirmed.

13th Religion left to its guardian God—all *teſts, oaths*, and *hamperings of the conſcience* of our fellow men entirely done away.

Theſe reaſons and millions of others, evince the *perfection* of the propoſed conſtitution. and the *cordial* adoption, if common ſenſe and honeſty have not forſaken the majority of the people. TRUTH.

ANTI-FEDERAL.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

Mr. Greenleaf,

A ſpeech made to the citizens of Philadelphia, and ſaid to be by Mr Wilſon, appears to me to abound with ſophiſtry, ſo dangerous, as to require refutation. If we adopt the new Conſtitution, let us at leaſt underſtand it. Whether it deſerves adoption or not, we can only determine by a full examination of it, ſo as clearly to diſcern what it is that we are ſo loudly, I had almoſt ſaid, indecently, called upon to receive. Such an examination is the object of the papers which I am to intreat you to lay before the public, in anſwer to Mr. Wilſon, and under the ſignature of—Cincinnatus.

To JAMES WILSON, Eſquire.

SIR,

YOU have had the graciouſneſs, ſir, to come forward as the defender and panegyriſt of the plan of a new Conſtitution, of which you are one of the framers. If the defence which you have thought proper to ſet up, and the encomiums which you have been pleaſed to give, ſhould be found, upon a full and fair examination, the fallacious or inadequate; I am not without hope, that candour, of which no gentleman talks more, will render you a convert to the opinion, that ſome material parts of the propoſed Conſtitution are ſo conſtructed—that a *monſtrous ariſtocracy ſpringing from it, muſt neceſſarily ſwallow up the democratic rights of the union, and deſtroy the liberties of the people to the power and dominion of a few.*

If your defence of this new plan of power, has, as you ſay, been matured by four months conſtant meditation upon it, and is yet ſo very weak, as I truſt will appear, men will begin to think, that—the thing itſelf is indefenſible. Upon a ſubject ſo momentous, the public has a right to the ſentiments of every individual that will reaſon: I therefore do not think any apology neceſſary for appearing in print; and I hope to avoid, at leaſt, the indiſcriminate cenſure, by which you have, with ſo much candour and liberality, thrown on thoſe who will not worſhip your *idol*—"that they were induſtriouſly endeavouring to prevent and deſtroy it, by inſidious wounds and clandeſtine attempts." Give me leave juſt to ſuggeſt, that perhaps theſe clandeſtine attempts might have been owing to the terrour of *your mob*, which ſo nobly endeavoured to prevent all freedom of action and of ſpeech. The *reptile doctor*, who was employed to blow the trumpet of perſecution, would have anſwered the public reaſonings of an opponent, by hounding on him the rage of a deluded populace.

It was to ſuch men, and under ſuch impreſſions, that you made the ſpeech which I am now to examine; no wonder then that it was received with loud and unanimous teſtimonies of their approbation. They were vociferating through you the panegyric of their own intemperate opinions.

Your firſt attempt is to apologize for ſo obvious a defect as—the omiſſion of a declaration of rights. This apology conſiſts in a very ingenious diſcovery; that in the ſtate conſtitutions, whatever is not reſerved is given; but in the congreſſional conſtitution, whatever is not given, is reſerved. This has more the quaintneſs of a conundrum, than the dignity of an argument. The conventions that made the ſtate and the general conſtitutions, ſprang from the ſame ſource, were delegated for the ſame purpoſe—that is, for framing rulers by which we ſhould be governed, and aſcertaining thoſe powers it was neceſſary to veſt in our rulers. Where then is this diſtinction to be found, but in your aſſumption? Is it in the powers given to the members of convention? no—Is it in the conſtitution? not a word of it: And yet on this play of words, this dictum of yours, this diſtinction without a difference, you would perſuade us to reſt our moſt eſſential rights. I *truſt*, however, that the good ſenſe of this free people cannot be ſo eaſily impoſed on by profeſſional ſigments. The confederation in its very outſet, declares—that what is not expreſsly given, is reſerved. This conſtitution makes no ſuch reſervation. The preſumption therefore is, that the framers of the propoſed conſtitution, did not mean to ſubject it to the ſame exception.

You inſiſtance, ſir, the liberty of the preſs; which you would perſuade us, is *no* danger, tho' not ſecured, becauſe there is no expreſs power granted, to regulate literary publications. But you ſurely know, ſir, that where general powers are expreſsly granted, the particular ones comprehended within them, muſt alſo be granted. For inſtance, the propoſed congreſs are empowered to define and puniſh offences againſt the law of nations—mark well, ſir, if you pleaſe—to *define* and puniſh. Will you, will any one ſay, can any one even think that does not comprehend a power to define and declare all publications from the preſs againſt the conduct of government, in making treaties, or in any other foreign tranſactions, an offence againſt the law of nations? If there ſhould ever be an influencial preſident, or arbitrary ſenate, who do not chooſe that their tranſactions with foreign powers ſhould be diſcuſſed or examined in the public print, they will eaſily find pretexts to prevail upon the other branch to concur with them, in reſtraining what it may pleaſe them to call—the licentiouſneſs of the preſs. And this may be, even without the concurrence of the repreſentatives of the people; becauſe the preſident and ſenate are empowered to make treaties, and theſe treaties are declared the ſupreme law of the land.

What uſe they will make of this power, is not now the queſtion. Certain it is, that ſuch power is given, and that power is not reſtrained by any declaration; that the liberty of the preſs, which even you term, the ſacred palladium of national freedom, ſhall be forever free and inviolable. I have proved that the power of reſtraining the preſs, is neceſſarily involved in the unlimitted power of defining offences, or of making treaties, which are to be the ſupreme law of the land. You acknowledge, that it is not expreſsly excepted, and conſequently it is at the mercy of the powers to be created by this conſtitution.

Let us ſuppoſe, then, that what has happened may happen again: that a patriotic printer, like Peter Zenger, ſhould incur the reſentment of our new rulers, by publiſhing to the world, tranſactions which they wiſh to conceal. If he ſhould be proſecuted, if his judges ſhould be as deſirous of puniſhing him, *at all events*, as the judges were to puniſh Peter Zenger, what would his innocence or his virtue avail him? This conſtitution is ſo admirably framed for tyranny, that, by clear conſtruction, the judges might put the verdict of a jury out of the queſtion. Among the caſes in which the court is to have appellate juriſdiction, are—controverſies, to which the United States are a party:—In this appellate juriſdiction, the judges are to determine *both law and fact*. That is, the court is both judge and jury. The attorney general then would have only to move a queſtion of law in the court below, to ground an appeal to the ſupreme judicature, and the printer would be delivered up to the mercy of his judges. Peter Zenger's caſe will teach us, what mercy he might expect. Thus, if the preſident, vice-preſident, or any other officer or favourite of ſtate, ſhould be cenſured in print, he might effectually deprive the printer, or author, of his trial by jury, and ſubject him to ſomething that will probably very much reſemble the—ſtar-chamber of former times. The freedom of the preſs, the ſacred palladium of public liberty, would be pulled down;—all uſeful knowledge on the conduct of government would be withheld from the people, the preſs would become ſubſervient to the purpoſes of bad and arbitrary rulers, an impoſition, not information, would be its object.

The printers would do well, to publiſh the proceedings of the judges, in Peter Zinger's caſe—they would do well to publiſh lord Mansfield's conduct in, the king againſt Woodfall;—that the public mind may be properly warned of the conſequences of agreeing to a conſtitution, which provides no ſecurity for the freedom of the preſs, and leaves it controverſal at leaſt—whether in matter of libels againſt any of our intended rulers; the printer would even have the ſecurity of trial by jury. Yet it was the jury only, that ſaved Zanger, it was the jury only, that ſaved Woodfall, it can only be a jury that will ſave any future printer from the fangs of power.

Had you, Mr. Wilſon, who are ſo unmercifull againſt what you are pleaſed to call, the diſingenious conduct of thoſe who diſlike the conſtitution, had you been ingenious enough to have ſtated this fairly to our fellow citizens; had you ſaid to them—gentlemen, it is true, that the freedom of the preſs is not provided for, by our propoſed rulers; it is true, that a printer ſued for a libel, would not be tried by a jury; all this is true, nay, worſe than this is alſo true; but then it is all neceſſary to what I think, the beſt form of government that has ever been offered to the world.

To have ſtated theſe truths, would at leaſt have been acting like an honeſt man; and if it did not procure you ſuch unanimous teſtimonies of approbation, what you would have received, would have been meritted.

But you chooſe to ſhew our fellow citizens, nothing but what would flatter and miſlead them. You exhibited, that by a ruſh light only, which, to diſſipate its darkneſs required the full force of the meridian ſun. When the people are fully apprized of the chains you have prepared for them, if they chooſe to put them on, you have nothing to anſwer for. If they chooſe to be tenants at will of their liberties, by the new conſtitution; inſtead of having their freehold in them, ſecured by a declaration of rights; I can only lament it. There was a time, when our fellow citizens were told, in the words of ſir Edward Cooke—For a man to be tenant at will of his liberty, I can never agree to it—*Etiam ſi Dominus non ſit moleſtus, tamen miſerremum eſt, poſſe, ſe velle*——Though a deſpot may not act tyrannically; yet it is dreadful to think, that if he *will*; he *may*.—Perhaps you may alſo remember, ſir, that our fellow-citizens were then warned againſt thoſe—"ſmooth words, with which the moſt dreadful deſigns may be gloſſed over." You have given us a lively comment on your own text. You have varniſhed over the iron trap that is prepared, and *baited with ſome illuſtrious names, to catch the liberties of the people.*

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, October 27, 1787.

WHEREAS it appears expedient to give the good people of this Commonwealth, ſome further time for payment of the taxes No. 4 and 5:

Therefore *Reſolved*, That the time heretofore ordered for the Treaſurer to iſſue his executions againſt the Collectors of tax number *four*, be, and hereby is prolonged to the firſt day of February next.

And be it further *Reſolved*, That the time heretofore ordered for the Treaſurer to iſſue his executions againſt the Collectors of tax number *five*, be, and hereby is poſtponed to the ſecond Wedneſday of January next.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, November 8, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24.

We hear that his Excellency General Waſhington has conſented to repreſent the county of Fairfax, in Virginia, in the State Convention of that Commonwealth, which is to take into conſideration the new Federal Government.

Abſtract of a letter dated Edinburgh, Sept. 26.

"For this week or two paſt, we have been much terrified by the frequent inſurrections of the common people, who have raiſed in mobs, and violently aſſaulted the dwellings of ſome of our principal men. The chief reaſon aſſigned for this appearance of trouble, is the impoſition of a tax on clothes, leather, &c, manufactured for market."

On Monday laſt, thirty-eight members of the Convention met at the ſtate-houſe, Philadelphia, and adjourned till Wedneſday afternoon at three o'clock. A motion was made to meet at ten o'clock, but a member obſerving that thoſe perſons now on their road, could not be arrived ſo ſoon, the motion was loſt.

BOSTON, November 30.

Saturday laſt arrived here Capt. Brown, in the brig James, in 40 days from Londonderry, Ireland, by whom papers are received as late as the 9th of October—by which we learn, That official diſpatches from the Engliſh Ambaſſador in Holland, were received at London, October 1, ſtating, that on the 27th Sept. the Duke of Brunſwick, with a large army, and a numerous train of artillery, well ſerved arrived at the gates of Amſterdam, and immediately ſent an herald ſummoning the city to ſurrender—from a delay of ſome hours it was expected they meant to ſtand a ſiege; but at length an herald announcing a depuration, for the purpoſe of fixing on the terms of giving up the city—the Duke's anſwer to the truce beaker was, that a ſhort time only would be allowed for ſurrender—the conference took place the 28th, (the date of the diſpatches) and it was expected the next day it would ſurrender, and the Duke take poſſeſſion: That among the great number of towns which had ſurrendered to the Duke, were Rotterdam and Utrecht:—That the Court of Verſailles had formerly notified to the ſtates their total inability to afford them the deſired protection and ſupport; and that the King of Pruſſia had determined not to evacuate Holland, until the Dutch ſhall pay all the expenſes attending his taking the field, and the return of his army home.

Accounts reſpecting a French and Engliſh war are various, but all tend to prove it inevitable. A London Gazette ſtates, that 48 Admirals have been promoted; 4 new Colonels of marines appointed; 13 Major-Generals promoted to Lieutenant-Generals; and 16 Colonels to Brigadier-Generals: That Lord Howe had reported to Council an account of 17 ſail of the line in commiſſion, and of 35 in the ordinaries, with their ſea-ſtores on board, and ready for being commiſſioned in 48 hours: That a ſquadron had put to ſea from Portſmouth, firſt for the proteſtion of the homeward bound Indiamen, 100 of which were at ſea; and next to take ſtation off Breſt, to watch the motion of the French fleet: that 10,000 ſeamen had been impreſſed: That a French tranſport from Breſt had been taken by an Engliſh frigate: that the French had really taken poſſeſſion of the Cape of Good Hope, by deſire of the Dutch patriots: and that the Parliament of Paris was recalled. &c.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated Nov. 20.

"This day the packet from England arrived—authentic news hither is, that war between Great-Britain and France had broke out—that two French frigates had been taken and carried into Falmouth, three days before the ſailed—Orders are come to fortify this place with all poſſible diſpatch."

A correſpondent gives us the following articles of intelligence, which are conſidered as authentic.

On the 22d of October, the Houſe of Repreſentatives, appointed a committee in the following words. "Ordered, that Dr. Jarvis, Dr. Holton, and Mr. Dawes, with ſuch as the honourable Senate ſhall join, be a committee to take into conſideration the unhappy ſituation of John Sheehan, a priſoner under ſentence of death in gaol, in the town of Boſton, and report a commutation of his puniſhment."

When the vote came before the Senate, they directed the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court to give their opinion upon the queſtion, whether the legiſlature had a conſtitutional right to commute a puniſhment after ſentence? This perhaps was done becauſe in the year 1786, the Legiſlature aſſerted ſuch right, by changing the ſentence of one Gardner Gray, from death, to ſervice on the Caſtle, for a term of years.

The Judges anſwered the Senate as follows.

"November 3d, 1787. Having conſidered the queſtion propoſed to us by the honourable the Senate, in their order of the 31ſt of October laſt, we are all of opinion, that the General Court have not a right, agreeably to the conſtitution, in any caſe, to commute a puniſhment fixed by law, after ſentence has been given.

"Our opinion is founded upon the eighth article of the firſt ſection of the ſecond chapter of the frame of government, which article lodges the power of pardon, after conviction, ſolely in the Governor, by and with the advice of Council, to which power the right of commuting puniſhment (if by ſuch right be meant a right of pardoning upon condition of convicts voluntarily ſubmitting to a leſſer puniſhment) is a neceſſary incident; and we need not cite the laſt article in the declaration of rights, which means to keep the Legiſlative, Executive, and Judicial departments, as ſeperate and diſtinct as poſſible, in the exerciſe of the reſpective powers aſſigned them by the conſtitution."

It is ſaid that his excellency the Governor laid the caſe of John Sheehan before the Council, but ſaid Sheehan did not obtain a pardon, and was executed on Thurſday laſt.

William Manning, was convicted at the Supreme Judicial Court, holden in the county of Berkſhire, in September, of treaſon, and ſentenced to be hanged.

On the 13th of June laſt, an act of indemnity to all perſons concerned in the late rebellion (excepting nine named in ſaid act) was paſſed. Amongſt theſe names was that of *Eliſha Manning, of the eleven thouſand acres, in the county of Berkſhire.* The Judges in their letter to the Governor, dated the 13th of October, ſay, "*William Manning*, of a place calle the eleven thouſand acres, was convicted of treaſon, and is ſuppoſed to be the ſame perſon that is exempted in the pardon granted by the Legiſlature, in the laſt ſeſſion of the General Court, *as no other Manning lived in that place*, whether he is or is not the ſame perſon, is pretty immaterial, as he never complied with the condition therein made, of taking the oath of allegiance."

It was ſaid that the General Court excluded this perſon (though miſtaking him by the name of *Eliſha Manning*) becauſe he placed the priſoners which the inſurgents took at Stockbridge, in the front of the fire in the action at Sheffield. It has however appeared to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as may be gathered from their reſolve hereafter cited, that there is no foundation for this report.

It is ſaid, that the Governor laid Manning's petition before the Council, and requeſted their advice, whether a pardon ſhould be granted, which was determined in the negative. It is ſaid that the reaſon why the Council did not adviſe his Excellency to grant a pardon in this caſe was, that when the act of indemnity which was paſſed the 13th of June, was made, *Eliſha Manning* was excepted, and it appearing by the Judges letter that there was no other man of the name of Manning, in the place called the eleven thouſand acres, it was very clear that the General Court deſtined this man to death; it is ſaid he came into the ſtate in the night, to take his wife and two children, and to leave the commonwealth, but was taken before day and committed to priſon. Perhaps his intention never to return to the ſtate again, was the reaſon he did not take the oath of allegiance, as provided by the act.

Some days after the Governor and Council had denied Manning a pardon, the following reſolution was paſſed. "In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, November 21. 1787. Whereas *Eliſha Manning*, of a place called the eleven thouſand acres, in the county of Berkſhire, has been excepted in the reſolution of indemnity paſſed on the 13th of June laſt, from the benefits granted in ſaid reſolution, *and whereas it now appears to this Court, that the information was not operated with the Court at that time to produce ſuch exception was without foundation:*

"It is therefore reſolved, that the aforeſaid reſolution, ſo far as it reſpects the ſaid *Manning, of the eleven thouſand acres*, be and hereby is repealed,

"Sent up for concurrence,

"JAMES WARREN, Speaker."

"In *Senate*, November 22, 1787.

"Read and concurred,

"SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident."

It is ſaid, that in the Houſe, when the vote was taken, there were 163 Members preſent, and 120 were in favour of the queſtion; that when it was non-concurred in the Senate, there were 23 Members preſent, 11 in favour of the reſolve. As the General Court had virtually excluded Manning from a pardon, the Governor could not pardon him, without oppoſing the known intention of the Legiſlature, in their act of the 13th of June; but when ſo large a majority of the Houſe, and eleven out of twenty-three in the Senate, had declared, that his name was inſerted in the exceptions upon information, that now appeared to have been without foundation, it might be expected, that the Supreme Executive would incline to the ſide of mercy, and uſe means to ſink in oblivion the late unhappy rebellion.

Accordingly, a conditional pardon was granted to Manning, that if he voluntarily ſubmits to hard ſervice on Caſtle-Iſland, for ſeven years, his life ſhall be ſpared.

The State of Georgia are now engaged in a War with the Indians; and the aſſumed State of Kentucky, &c. are making great preparations to attack the Spaniards in the Miſſiſippi, which will probably involve the United States in a war with Spain.

Congreſs have received and recognized *George Miller*, Eſq. as Conſul of his Britannic Majeſty, for the States of North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.

The town of Portland, have made choice of Peleg Wadſworth and John Fox, Eſq'rs. delegates to the State Convention.

Laſt Saturday, juſt before ſunſet, a Son of Mr. Hurley, at the ſouth part of the town, about nine years old, was accidentally run over by a Trucks, and had its Brains cruſh'd out inſtantaneouſly.

NEWPORT, Nov. 15.

A ſloop laden with cheeſe, potatoes, &c. the produce of this northern clime, failed from Beaufort for Charleſton, South-Carolina, and after diſpoſing of her cargo to the beſt advantage, the charges amounted to 71. 10s. more than the neat proceeds of her whole cargo. Cyder ſold for 2/6, and potatoes 11s per barrel, cheeſe 1d half penny per pound. If dear bought experience has not already convinced the Northern States of the neceſſity of an energetic Federal Government to controul and regulate our trade, that foreigners may not ſupply our markets, we ſhall ſoon be convinced of it to our greater injury.

NORTHAMPTON, December 5.

The Convention for Connecticut is choſen—among the gentlemen elected are the Hon. Roger Sherman, and Oliver Elſworth, Eſquires, (theſe gentlemen were members of the Federal Convention) Generals Wadſworth, Parſons, and Ward, the Hon. Mr. Johnſon, with the other moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in the ſtate.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congreſs, to his friend in Virginia, dated October 18.

"We have a good proſpect of ſelling 8 or 9 millions of federal lands, for ſinking the domeſtic debt; and now it ſeems quite probable that the ceſſion of Virginia alone will extinguiſh the whole of that debt, great as it is—being thirty millions of dollars."

The execution of William Clark, for burglary, is to be to-morrow, between the hours of twelve and four.

Drugs & Medicines.

Levi Shephard,

Near the Brick School-houſe, in Northampton, has juſt imported from London, and now opening for ſale, a freſh and genuine aſſortment of *Drugs* and *Medicines*; which he diſpoſe of upon the moſt reaſonable terms—with or moſt kinds of country produce. Phyſicians and private families ſupplied upon the ſhorteſt notice.

Among ſt which are the following uſeful ſalutary articles, viz.

CINNAMON.	Vermillion.
Cloves.	Roſe Pink.
Ginger.	Logwood.
Writing-Paper.	Fuſtick.
Wafers.	Allum.
Ink Powder.	Otter.
Webſter's Inſtitute, 1ſt, 2d and 3d part.	Madder.
Watts's Pſalms and Hymns.	Brimſtone.
Preſs Paper.	Anderſon's Pills.
Spirits of Turpentine, by the gallon.	Lockyers do.
	Hooper's do.
	Godfrey's Cordial.
Varniſh, by ditto.	Bateman's Drops.
Roſin.	Balſam of Honey.
Putty.	Fraunci's Female Elixir.
Oil of Vitriol.	
Indigo, of a ſuperior quality.	Turlington's Balſam of Life.
Copperas.	Britiſh Oil.
Chalk.	James's Fever Pow
Crown Lancets.	Snuff by
Bell metal Mortars.	ſun
Syrringes.	a
Scales and Weights.	ju
White Lead.	Stone
Red do.	Pots, Jar. Ginger-
Spruce Yellow.	kles, and Bake Pots,
Spaniſh White.	that will endure the
Ditto, Brown.	fire.
Pruſſian Blue.	An aſſortment of
Verditure Blue.	cream coloured Ware.
Verdigreaſe.	

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of Shipping FURRS, and BEES-WAX.

Nov. 7, 1787.

THE Officers of the late American Army, belonging to the Society of the Cincinnati, who reſide in the county of Hampſhire, are requeſted to meet at Mr. Aſahel Pomeroy's, innholder in Northampton, on Tueſday the 18th day of December next, at two o'clock P. M. when buſineſs of the utmoſt conſequence to the ſociety will be laid before them.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Springfield, Nov. 20, 1787.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber the 26th of November laſt, a light forrel horſe COLT, three years old coming, large of his age, has a white ſtreak in his face, a large mane, nor docked, a white ſpot on his hind off hoof, a natural trotter. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe and inform the ſubſcriber, ſhall be well rewarded, by

TIMOTHY ROOT.

Northampton, December 3, 1787.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 29th inſtant, an apprentice Boy, named HENRY THOMAS, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well fet, ſhort black hair, dark coloured eyes, wore away a butternut coloured coat, black tafling breeches, checked linen ſhirt, took with him a butternut coloured great coat, and a ſmall bundle of other cloaths. Whoever will take up ſaid boy and return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Four Pence reward, and no charges paid, by me

AMOS STRONG.

Middlefield, Nov. 28, 1787.

Juſt Publiſhed, and a few Copies for Sale, by the Printer hereof,

Mr. ATWATER's SERMON, at the Ordination of the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, to the Paſtoral Care of the Church in Deerfield.

The LOVER's REQUEST.

O YOU, that bask in fortune's smiles,
Unclaim'd by me her favours share!
No thirst of wealth my heart beguiles,
For wealth is haunted still by care.
Unbounded rule, and wide domains,
Be yours, ye sceptre'd sons of Jove:
Let fame, ye chiefs, reward your pains,
And strip for you the laurel grove:
The pomp of courts, the glitt'ring hour,
Be surely yours, ye silken bands:
Be yours the height of envy's power,
That wish to grasp ambition's wand.
Be mine (far greater bliss I seek)
My Lecta's gentle heart to gain,
To mark her lovely glowing cheek,
Betray the soft extatic pain.
Be mine, beneath some pop'lar's shade,
A silver riv'let trickling by,
To clasp the dear enchanting maid,
And pour my vows with many a sigh.
There let me oft with pleasing toil
Select each flow'ret of the brook,
Be her's the silken fragrant spoil!
Be mine a sweet regardful look!
There oft with fancy gay and free,
Attune for her the dorick lay!
Her blooming charms the subject be!
Her tender kiss the song repay!
And O, ye nymphs that trip the vale!
Ye fauns, and all ye sylvan powers,
Kind wishes breathe in ev'ry gale,
And bless a flame so pure as ours.

ANECDOTE.

A Young Quaker from a distant county came to London, and being struck with the gaudy fopperies of the age, he commenced beau, and among other articles of dress purchased a blue satin waistcoat trimmed with silver. In this, and other fashionable clothes, he returned to his father, who said, "Where didst thou purchase these clothes?"—"I created them," said the son. "Created them!"—"Yes: I said let them be made; and they were made."

To the HOLDERS *and* TILLERS *of* LAND.

NUMBER II.

Gentlemen,

YOU were told in the late war that peace and independence would reward your toil, and that riches would accompany the establishment of your liberties, by opening a wider market, and consequently raising the price of such commodities as America produces for exportation.

Such a conclusion appeared just and natural. We had been restrained by the British to trade only with ourselves, who often re-exported to other nations to a high advance, the raw materials they had procured from us. This advance we designed to realize, but our expectation has been disappointed. The produce of the country is in general down to the old price, and bids fair to fall much lower. It is time for those who till the earth in the sweat of the brow to enquire the cause. And we shall find it neither in the merchant or farmer, but in a bad system of policy and government, or rather in having no system at all. When we call ourselves an independent nation it is false, we are neither a nation, nor are we independent. Like thirteen contentious neighbours we devour and take every advantage of each other, and are without that system of policy which gives safety and strength, and constitutes a national structure. Once we were dependant only on Great-Britain, now we are dependant on every petty state in the world and on every custom house officer of foreign ports. If the injured apply for redress to the assemblies of the several states, it is in vain, for they are not, and cannot be known abroad. If they apply to Congress, it is also vain, for however wise and good that body may be, they have not the power to vindicate either themselves or their subjects.

Do not my countrymen fall into passion on hearing these truths, nor think your treatment unexampled. From the beginning it hath been the case that people without policy will find enough to take advantage of their weakness, and you are not the first who have been devoured by their wiser neighbours, but perhaps it is not too late for a remedy, we ought at least to make a trial, and it we still die shall have this consolation in our last hours, that we tried to live.

I can foresee that several classes of men will attempt to alarm your fears, and however selfish their motives, we may expect that *liberty, the encroachments of power, and the inestimable privileges of dear posterity* will with them be fruitful topicks of argument. As holy scripture is used in the exorisms of Romish priests to expel imaginary demons; so the most sacred words will be conjured together to oppose evils which have no existence in the new constitution, and which no man dare attempt to carry into execution, among a people of so free a spirit as the Americans. The first to oppose a federal government will be the old friends of Great-Britain, who in their hearts cursed the prosperity of your arms, and have ever since delighted in the perplexity of your councils. Many of these men are still among us, and for several years their hopes of a re-union with Britain have been high. They rightly judge that nothing will so soon effect their wishes as the deranged state we are now in, if it should continue. They see that the merchant is weary of a government that cannot protect his property, and that the farmer, finding no benefit from the revolution, begins to dread much evil; and they hope the people will soon supplicate the protection of their old masters. We may therefore expect that all the policy of these men will center in defeating those measures, which will protect the people, and give system and force to American Councils. I was lately in a circle where the new constitution was discussed. All but one man approved, he was full of trembling for the liberty of poor America. It was strange! It was wonderous strange to see his concern! After several of his arguments had been confuted by an ingenious farmer in the company, but, says he, it is against the treaty of peace, we received independence from Great-Britain on condition of our keeping the old constitution. Here the man came out! We had beat the British with a bad frame of government, and with a good one he feared we should eat them up. Debtors in desperate circumstances, who have not resolution to be either honest or industrious, will be the next men to take the alarm. They have long been upheld by the property of their creditors and the mercy of the public, and daily destroy a thousand honest men who are unsuspicious. *Paper money* and *tender acts*, is the only atmosphere in which they can breathe and live. This is now so generally known that by being a friend to such measures, a man effectually advertises himself a bankrupt. The opposition of these we expect, but for the sake of all honest and industrious debtors, we most earnestly wish the proposed constitution may pass, for whatever gives a new spring to business will extricate them from their difficulties.

There is another kind of people will be found in the opposition. Men of much self importance and supposed skill in politics, who are not of sufficient consequence to obtain public employment, but can spead jealousies in the little districts of country where they are placed. These are always jealous of men in place and of public measures, and aim at making themselves consequential by distressing every one in the higher offices of society.

It is a strange madness of some persons, immediately to disturd those who are raised by the free suffrages of the people, to sustain powers which are absolutely necessary for public safety. Why were they elevated but for a general reputation of wisdom and integrity; and why should they be disturbed, until by ignorance or some base action they have forfeited a right to our confidence.

To fear a general government on energetic principles, lest it should create tyrants, when without such a government all have an opportunity to become tyrants and avoid punishment, is fearing the possibility of one act of oppression, more than the real exereise of a thousand. But in the present case, men who have lucrative and influential state offices, if they act from principles of self-interest, will be tempted to oppose an alteration, which would doubtless be beneficial to the people. Believe not those who insinuate that this is a scheme of great men to grasp more power. The temptation is on the other side. Those in great offices never wish to hazard their places by such a change. This is the scheme of the people and those high and worthy characters who in obedience to the public voice offer the proposed amendment of our federal constitution, thus esteem it; or they would not have determined state conventions as the ultimate decisions. This is the last opportunity you may have to adopt a government which gives all protection to personal liberty, and at the same time promises fair to afford you all the advantages of a sovereign empire. While you deliberate with coolness, be not duped by the artful surmises of such as from their own interest or prejudice are blind to the public good.

A LANDHOLDER.

TAPPAN & FOWLE,

Have lately received, at their Store opposite the Court-House in Northampton,

A fresh Assortment of English

GOODS,

Containing almost every article enquired for; which they will dispose of on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased at any store in the county, for Cash or most kinds of country Produce.

November 28, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Shutesbury, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the bill of rate, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	Div.	Rights.	S'tax.	T. & C. tax.
				£. d.	£. d. q.
Phin: Beeman,	76	2	81	4 2	2 1 2
Joseph Todd,	75	0	0	4 2	2 1 2
Estate,	133	0	0	7 5	3 3 3
Southgate,	60	1	0	6 4	3 0 3
Col. Job Almy,	46	1	0	1 7	0 11 1
Jude Stephen,	60	3	0	3 6	1 7 2
Land formerly } J. Hubbard's, }	200	2	0	5 10	2 11 3
		5	0		
Silas Hamilton,	30	0	0	1 7	0 9 3
Jonathan Wilder,	110	1	0	5 6	2 2 1

For the year 1786.

Lots.	Acres	Div.	Rights.	£. d.	£. d. q.
98	40	4	58	2 3	1 1 1
90	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
89	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
88	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
87	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
200	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
85	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
84	40	4	46	2 3	1 1 1
83	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
62	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
63	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
64	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
66	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
67	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
68	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
69	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
91	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
72	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
73	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1
75	40	4	0	2 3	1 1 1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Tuesday the 25th day of December next, so much of their land will be sold by public vendue, at the house of Joseph Pease, innholder in Shutesbury, at one o'clock, P. M. on said day, as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

THEOPHILUS CROCKER, Constable.

Shutesbury, October 24, 1787.

DECEMBER 1787. THE NUMB. 67.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

BRUTUS, No. III.

IN my former publication, I observed, that it was a notorious fact, that multitudes of these unhappy sufferers, (viz. debtors) were involved in their present difficulties, by public or private fraud or violence, or by providential and unavoidable misfortunes. Upon which Numa remarks, that "the manner in which men have come into debt, is but of little importance to the question, what is just in making payment; and is no reason in favour of any mode of relief, that is not perfectly just. And I think, adds he, I may say, the reason if it were good, would not apply in favour of the tender act, as Brutus would have it, &c." But how does it appear that Brutus designed the above observation, as a reason in favour of the tender act? or of any other mode of relief for debtors, just or unjust? I should have supposed it sufficiently obvious to every candid and intelligent reader, that the special reason of this observation, was to show the impropriety and injustice of representing debtors in the gross, and without discrimination, as men void of honesty, enemies to good government, and stigmatizing them as persons of the most infamous characters; and deserving of nothing but to be loaded with infamy and reproach. These being the words immediately preceding the above observation, and with which it is particularly connected. And thus I apprehend, I have occasion in my turn, to complain of being misunderstood, or at least misrepresented, by Numa; tho' I am far from admitting the truth of his observation, "that the manner in which men came into debt, is but of little importance to the question, what is just in making payment?" I suppose, that if persons are involved in debt, and rendered unable to pay, particularly in money, through the deficiency of public credit, or the violation of public faith, it is a matter of great importance in the question, and well worthy of legislative interposition, what is just in making payment; especially if the case supposed, be in any measure, general and extensive as in the present instance. But he further observes, "that what I call a notorious fact, he shall take the liberty to call a high coloured misrepresentation, in abuse of the character of government." I shall not take upon me to prove, that multitudes have been involved in debt and difficulties by the depreciation of paper currency; or to enumerate all the widows and orphans, minors and soldiers, as well as others of various descriptions, who either in whole or in part, have been deprived of their fortunes, and reduced to distress and wretchedness, by the fraudulent use of this engine of iniquity. It being a fact of such public notoriety, and for a number of years so much the burden of complaint in almost every ones mouth, except such as were reaping the lucrative fruits of such iniquitous traffic, that to attempt to prove it, would be to hold up my candle to the sun! And I am not a little surprized that any gentleman of intelligence, and who hath a regard for his reputation, though under the mask of a fictitious character, should pretend to deny it, or call it *a high coloured misrepresentation!*

The rebuke which he kindly administers to me, for abusing the character of government, comes with a peculiar grace from a man, who hath spent so much time and paper, in publicly calumniating and vilifying the measures and administrations of government, and who hath been so liberal in his invectives and reproaches upon the first Magistrate of the Commonwealth—by propagating from the press the most broad and illiberal insinuations, that he was guilty of bribery, in doing an act of generosity; which instead of censure, might justly entitle him to the grateful elogium of his country. Perhaps Numa had forgot that it is written, "Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor speak evil of the ruler of thy people!" But it seems a Governor must suppress every generous feeling, and lay an embargo upon all his benevolent affections, and never do an act of liberality, lest he should incur the charge of bribery! Nay, if Numa's censure be just, he must upon the same principle, avoid every thing in his conduct which should have a tendency to endear and recommend him to the affections of the people, and render him beloved and respected by them; lest he should be suspected of an insidious design to corrupt their minds and purchase their votes against the next election. *He may indeed, eventually, relinquish a part of the salary of the ensuing year, on condition the people will be kind enough to afford him their votes, but by no means abate a fraction of what he hath in actual possession, lest he should infringe upon the constitution.* For who does not know, that a bird in the hand, is worth two in the bush &c. How different was the conduct of the pious and benevolent governor of Judah, in compassion to the burdens and distresses of his people, in a case very similar to ours, at the present day,? "Moreover, says he, from the "time that I was appointed to be their governor, "in the land of Judah, from the twentieth year "even unto the two and thirtieth year of Ar"taxerxes the king, I and my brethren have "not eaten of the bread of the governor. But "the former governors that were before me, "had taken of the people, bread and wine, be"sides forty shekles of silver. But so did not "I, because of the fear of God." Perhaps it may be alledged that Nehemiah was not chosen by the people. But is that a circumstance of such essential importance, as that the same conduct, which is justly to be celebrated for its piety and generosity in a royal governor, must be necessarily imputed to vile and mercinary motives in a governor chosen by the people; and subject him to a charge of bribery and corruption? If so, may we be delivered from elective governments, and be blessed with those who may be at liberty to do all the good they please; and give full scope to the benevolence of their hearts, and not be necessitated to conduct in such a manner, as would justly expose them to a charge of avarice, and a sordid covetous disposition, which hath ever been stigmatized as a vice of the first magnitude in a ruler; and as stamping an indelible mark of infamy upon his character. How widely different were the sentiments of the country concerning the conduct of the noble and magnanimous Washington, in rejecting the tender of a reward, for his important services, in the late war; from what this gentleman is pleased to insinuate, with regard to a similar instance of conduct in our present worthy commander in chief? And with what encomiums, and panegyrics, was that example of heroic generosity celebrated by his grateful country! But how grosly were they mistaken if these insinuations are just? To hate covetousness is insisted upon in sacred writ, as a qualification of the first importance in a ruler. But yet according to this writer, a ruler cannot exhibit a specimen of this qualification, and perform an act of generosity, but at the risk of bringing upon himself the odious imputation of bribery, and consequently proving himself disqualified for his office!

Before I conclude, it seems necessary to observe, that the opposition which Numa exhibits to the tender act, in his 11th number, in which he displays so much zeal and ardour, and so much force of argumentation, appears to be, at least in a great measure, impertinent to the subject in debate. He considers the tendry act, as an act of grace, or as designed to oblige creditors to relinquish a part of their dues, in favour to their debtors; or to confer gratuities to alms, acts of charity, &c. But who would have thought that Numa needed to be informed, that those who are friendly to this act, consider it in an entirely different light? viz. as an act of justice; making provision that the creditor may receive the full value of his debt, though in a way not so injurious to the debtor: or whereby his property should not be liable to be taken by the creditor, vastly below the value of it, or his person arrested and confined in gaol, while he is willing to pay his debts to the best of his ability. Thus a great part of his labour in this number might have been spared; as he has been contending without an antagonist, except one of his own creation. For I presume there are none who have pretended to plead for the tender act, considered in the light in which he hath been pleased to represent it.

The representation which Numa hath been pleased to give of my sentiments, in his 12th number, is manifestly groundless and injurious, that the candid and intelligent reader need but turn to my publication, in number 56 of this paper, for full satisfaction in this matter. And I am not afraid to challenge the *fictious Numa* to produce a passage from what I have there written, whereby it will appear to be my opinion, that *capital punishments* (unless finitively) *are not to be admitted into the system of republican administration*: Or that it is a maxim of mine, that punishments are not suited to a young community. Can Numa, or any other person of common understanding, pretend that there is no difference between saying "that the same severity and rigour, which might be necessary and efficacious, for the suppression of civil insurrections and convulsions in an absolute and monarchial government, which by age and long establishment, had acquired a sufficient degree of firmness and energy, would (that is probably, or according to the natural tendency of things) have a very different effect in an infant republic, attended with the peculiar circumstances of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts?" I say is there no difference between the above declaration, and declaring that capital punishments are suitable for those who rebel against kingly and despotic governments, but are not to be admitted into the system of republican administration? and that punishments are not suited to a young community? To me it appears, that Numa could not have given a clearer proof, that he was conscious of the justness and propriety of my observation, than by thus having recourse to the arts of collusion and misrepresentation, to make them appear ridiculous and absurb.

With regard to his ungenerous insinuation, that I have sinister purposes to answer, I conceive it merits no other reply, than that of retaliation; or to observe that the charge is convertible, and may with, at least, equal force and propriety be retorted back on him from whom it came.

BRUTUS.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

To the HOLDERS *and* TILLERS *of* LAND.

NUMBER III.

Gentlemen,

WHEN we rushed to arms for preventing British usurpation, liberty was the argument of every tongue.

This word would open all the resources of the country and draw out a brigade of militia as rapidly, as the most decisive orders of a despotic government. Liberty is a word which, according as it is used, comprehends the most good and the most evil of any in the world. Justly understood, it is sacred, next to those which we appropriate in divine adoration; but in the mouths of some it means any thing which will enervate a necessary government, excite a jealousy of the rulers who are our own choice, and keep society in confusion for want of a power sufficiently concentered to promote its good. It is not strange that the licentious should tell us a government of energy is inconsistent with liberty, for being inconsistent with their wishes and their vices, they would have us think it contrary to human happiness. In the state this country was left by the war, with want of experience in sovereignty, and the feelings which the people then had; nothing but the scene we had passed through could give a general conviction that an internal government of strength is the only means of repressing external violence, and preserving the national rights of the people against the injustice of their own brethren. Even the common duties of humanity will gradually go out of use, when the constitution and laws of a country do not insure justice from the public between individuals. American experience, in our present deranged state, hath again proved these great truths, which have been verified in every age since men were made and became sufficiently numerous to form into public bodies. A government capable of controuling the whole, and bringing its force to a point is one of the prerequisites for national liberty. We combine in society, with an expectation, to have our persons and properties defended against unreasonable exactions either at home or abroad. If the public are unable to protect us against the unjust impositions of foreigners, in this case we do not enjoy our natural rights, and a weakness in government is

the cause. If we mean to have our natural rights and properties protected, we must first create a power which is able to do it, and in our case there is no want of resources, but only of a civil constitution which may draw them out and point their force.

The present question is, shall we have such a constitution or not? We allow it to be a creation of power; but power when necessary for our good is as much to be desired as the food we eat or the air we breathe. Some men are mightily afraid of giving power, lest it should be approved for oppression; this is doubtless possible, but where is it probable. The same objection may be made against the constitution of every state in the union, and against every possible mode of government; because a power of doing good always implies a power to do evil if the person or party be disposed.

The right of the legislature to ordain laws binding on the people, gives them a power to make bad laws.

The right of the judge to inflict punishments, gives him both power and opportunity to oppress the innocent; yet none but crazy men will from thence determine that it is best to have neither a legislature nor judges.

If a power to promote the best interest of the people, necessarily implies a power to do evil, we must never expect such a constitution in theory as will not be open in some respects to the objections of carping and jealous men. The new constitution is perhaps more cautiously guarded than any other in the world, and at the same time creates a power which will be able to protect the subject, yet doubtless objections may be raised, and so they may against the constitution of each state in the union. In Connecticut the laws are the constitution by which the people are governed, and it is generally allowed to be the most free and popular in the thirteen states. As this is the state in which I live and write, I will instance several things which, with a proper colouring and spice of jealousy, appear most dangerous to the natural rights of the people; yet they never have been dangerous in practice, and are absolutely necessary at some times to prevent much greater evil.

The right of taxation or of assessing and collecting money out of the people, is one of those powers which may prove dangerous in the exercise, and which by the new constitution is vested solely in representatives chosen for that purpose. But by the laws of Connecticut, this power called so dangerous may be exercised by the selectmen of each town, and this not only without their consent, but against their express will, where they have considered the matter, and judge it improper. This power they may exercise when and so often as they judge necessary! Three justices of the quorum, may tax a whole county in such sums as they think meet, against the express will of all the inhabitants. Here we see the dangerous power of taxation, vested in justices of the quorum, and even in selectmen, men whom we should suppose as likely to err and tyranize as the representatives of three millions of people, in solemn deliberation, and amenable to the vengeance of their constituents for every act of injustice. The same town officers have equal authority where personal liberty is concerned, in a matter more sacred than all the property in the world, the disposal of your children. When they judge fit, with advice of one justice of the peace, they may tear them from the parents embrace, and place them under the absolute controul of such masters as they please; and if the parents reluctance excites their resentment, they may place him and his property under overseers. Fifty other instances as fearful as these might be collected from the laws of the state, but I will not repeat them lest my readers should be alarmed where there is no danger. These regulations are doubtless best, we have seen much good and no evil come from them. I adduced these instances to shew, that the most free constitution when made the subject of criticism may be exhibited in frightful colours, and such attempts we must expect against that now proposed. If my countrymen, you wait for a constitution which absolutely bars a power of doing evil, you must wait long, and when obtained it will have no power of doing good. I allow you are oppressed, but not from the quarter that jealous and wrongheaded men would insinuate. You are oppressed by the men, who to serve their own purposes, would prefer the shadow of government to the reality. You are oppressed for want of a power which can protect commerce, encourage business, and create a ready demand for the productions of your farms. You are become poor—oppression continued will make wise men mad. The landholders and farmers have long borne this oppression; we have been patient and groaned in secret, but can promise for ourselves no longer; unless relieved, madness may excite us to actions we now dread.

A LANDHOLDER.

The following *Address* of His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esquire, to the PRESIDENT of the late Continental Convention, was delivered by him *immediately* before his Signing the proposed Constitution for the United States.—It may be relied on as *authentic*—coming from a gentleman of respectability.

Mr. PRESIDENT,

I CONFESS that I do not entirely approve of this Constitution at present;—but, Sir, I am not sure I shall never approve it: For having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information or fuller consideration to change opinions even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is therefore that the older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt of my judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others. Most men indeed, as well as most sects in religion think themselves in possession of all truth, and that wherever others differ from them, it is so far error. Steele, a Protestant, in a dedication, tells the Pope, that the only difference between our two churches, in their opinions of the certainty of their doctrine, is, the Romish church is infallible, and the church of England is *never in the wrong*. But though many private persons, think almost as highly of their own infallibility as that of their sect—few express it so naturally as a certain French lady, who in a little dispute with her sister, said, I do not no how it happens, sister, but I meet with no body but myself that is always in the right.

In these sentiments, Sir, I agree to this Constitution, with all its faults if they are such;—because I think a general government necessary for us, and there is no form of government but what may be a blessing to the people, if well administered:—and I believe farther, that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years, and can only end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other.

I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain, may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men, all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views.—Form such an assembly, can a perfect production be expected?—It therefore astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does. And I think it will astonish our enemies who are waiting with confidence to hear that our councils are confounded like those of the builders of Babel, and that our states are on the point of separation—only to meet hereafter for the purpose of cutting one another's throats. Thus I consent, Sir, to this Constitution, because I expect no better, and because that I am not sure that it is not the best. Much of the strength and efficacy of any Government in procuring and securing happiness to the people, depends on opinion—on the general opinion of the goodness of that government, as well as the wisdom and integrity of its governors. I hope therefore, that for our own sakes as a part of the people, and for the sake of our posterity, we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution, wherever our influence may extend, and turn our future thoughts and endeavours to the means of having it well administered.

On the whole, Sir, I cannot help expressing a wish, that every Member of the Convention who may still have objections to it, would, with me on this occasion, doubt a little of his own infallibility, and to make *manifest our unanimity*, put his name to this instrument.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, October 20. 1787.

WHEREAS the General Court, by their resolution of the seventh day of July last, among other things provided, that the Constables and Collectors of the tax granted in March, 1786, be empowered and directed to continue receiving Army Notes, and indents or certificates, agreeably to the provision made in the said tax act; and that the Treasurer should govern himself accordingly: And whereas doubts have arisen, to what length of time the powers and directions aforesaid, given to Constables and Collectors, should extend; to remove which doubts: Be it

Resolved, That the Constables and Collectors of the said tax, be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to continue receiving Army Notes, indents or certificates, agreeably to the provision made in the said tax act, until they have compleated the collections to them respectively committed; and the Treasurer is hereby directed to receive the same accordingly, as well of the said Constables and Collectors, in discharge of their collections, as of the Sheriffs of the several counties in discharge of executions, issued for arrearages of the said tax.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate November 3, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved,—

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, November 17, 1787.

RESOLVED, That the Sheriffs of the several counties within this Commonwealth, be, and they hereby are directed, to release from confinement, all such collectors of taxes, previous to tax No. 4, as may be committed to prison;—and the executions issued against such collectors, and all other collectors of the said taxes, are hereby revived and made returnable on the fifteenth day of January next.

Provided always, That no Sheriff shall be obliged to release any collector of the said taxes, who may be committed as aforesaid, unless the Treasurer of the town, to which such collector may belong, shall by direction of the town, recognize before some Justice of the Peace, for the payment of such sum or sums of money, as may be due upon the executions against such collector, on the said fifteenth day of January, which recognizances and processes thereon, shall be agreeably to a law passed the 19th day of October, 1782, entitled, "An Act providing a speedy method of recovering debts, and for preventing unnecessary costs attending the same;" any law or resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, November 22, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved,—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, November 21, 1787.

WHEREAS the time has expired wherein the Secretary was directed to give certificates relative to the payments made upon the beef tax, so called 2d;

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he hereby is ordered and directed, to give certificates of the payments made as aforesaid, and that the said certificates be received at the Treasurer's office, and credited as heretofore; any law or resolution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In *Senate*, November 21, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved,—

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

LONDON, September 28.

The Turkish minister has declared the minister of her majesty the empress of all the Russias an enemy to the empire of the Crescent.

Advices have been received of the Russian squadron, consisting of twelve men of war, 8 of which are line of battle ships, having sailed ten days ago; so that they may be expected in the Channel in a few days.

The immense project of the two imperial courts is now beginning to be developed. The Porte has declared war; but it is neither expected, nor have they caught the Russians unprepared. The grand plan of Peter the great, which the empress has embraced and extended, will, in all human probability, be soon and easily accomplished. The Russian squadron will be joined in the Mediterranean by that of Venice; and we can assert, upon unquestionable authority, that the latter consists of twelve ships, of which the majority are new, and in excellent order. This combined fleet will be superior to any that the Porte can oppose to them. The diversion made by the emperor, will make them equally inferior by land; and the emperor will not be inactive on the Danube. The conflict is so unequal, that the Turks must be vanquished, unless they have foreign assistance.

We are informed, that a few days ago one of our frigates, which was stationed off Brest, to watch the motion of the French, came up with a large transport, which the English captain hailed, but to which the captain of the French ship paid no attention; on this the frigate ran along side of her, and boarded her; the Frenchman immediately threw her papers overboard. On examination, she proved to be one of a fleet that had sailed from Brest the day before.

It is confidently said, that M. de Bouille has

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fitted for the West-Indies in a single ship, to take the command of the French troops.

October 2. Yesterday an express arrived from Mr. Granville at Paris: As to the purport of the dispatches brought, nothing particular has transpired; all we have been able to learn in general is, that they are not so favourable as former reports gave us reason to expect; and some, who pretend to know more than others, do not hesitate to say, that, from the tenor of the advice received, a war seems almost inevitable.

In consequence of the express from Mr. Grenville yesterday, orders were issued from the admiralty, for impressing seamen in a more strict and preremptory manner than before.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) Nov. 1.

The honourable the house of assembly of this state, we are informed, have recommended the election of delegates to a convention, for taking under consideration the new federal constitution, on the first Tuesday in December next, at the same time that members are chosen for the general assembly.

Saturday last Charles Westmore and John Stewart were executed on the south common, pursuant to their sentence, for counterfeiting the paper medium of South-Carolina. They both behaved in a manner becoming men in their unhappy and awful situation. The former declared that he had never passed or signed a counterfeit bill of the currency of the aforesaid state; and before he left the prison, we are informed, he told the Rev. Mr. Mindlay that his name was Martin, and not Parcel or Westmore, by both of which he had at different times passed.

Kelly, who was taken up and confined with the above two men, has saved his life by turning state's evidence, was, on Saturday last, committed again to gaol, for being concerned with them in coining counterfeit dollars, the mold for which was found in his possession.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

Yesterday sixty-one members of the convention met at the state-house, and chose for their President the Hon. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg. No other business was done, except the adjournment until nine o'clock this morning.

On the first of June, 1787, at Amsterdam, his Excellency John Adams, esq. in behalf of the United States of America, negociated a loan of One Million of Guilders, of sundry persons in Holland, to be paid in fifteen years from the date of the negociation—which contract on the 11th of October last, was approved of and ratified by Congress, and declared obligatory on the United States of America.

An article in the contract for the above loan, is as follows, "For the accomplishment and performance of all the above written, the honurable appearer binds, in the aforesaid quality, and thus in the names and on the part of the afore mentioned United States of America, the said united States of America, jointly and each of them in particular, together with all their lands, chattles, revenues and products, and also the imposts and taxes already laid and raised in the same, or in time to be laid and raised; and thus of all the United States of America, jointly, and each of them in particular, and for the whole."

It is currently reported that there are only two men in Virginia, who are not in debt, to be found among the enemies of the federal constitution. Debtors, speculators in paper, and fates demagogues act consistently in opposing it. It will reduce them to a level with their fellow citizens, and prevent their thriving any longer by the distresses of their country.

BOSTON, December 6.

Capt. Smith, in the ship Jenny, arrived at New-York last week from Cork, Ireland, confirms the accounts received of the inevetability of an European war.

A London news-paper received by captain Smith, dated October 5, says, "Just as this paper was going to press, we received the mails from Holland and Flanders, by which we learn, that the negociation between the duke of Brunswick and the Amsterdam deputies has failed of success, the ourposts of the city of Amsterdam are, on Monday last, at three o'clock, attacked by the Prussian troops; that about five the firing was very brisk, and continued until seven, when the Prussian troops were repulsed in three different places, and retreated in disorder; that their loss, however, as well as that of the Amsterdamers, was not known; that the city was out of danger, and that all the citizens were under arms.

The cause of the negociation proving unsuccessful, is said to have been occasioned by the duke of Brunswick's insisting upon the immediate submission of the city of Amsterdam to the 24 articles of the last memorial delivered by the Prussian Minister."

NORTHAMPTON, December 12.

By a gentleman who passed through town on Saturday last, from New-York, we are informed, that the Convention of Pennsylvania have, by a considerable majority, adopted the new constitution.

On Thursday last *William Clark*, a native of Ireland, was executed in this town pursuant to his sentence for burglary.

The following gentlemen are chosen Delegates to the State Convention, viz.

Charlestown, Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Esq.

Milton, Rev. Nathaniel Robbins.

Braintree, Hon. Richard Cranch, Esq. and Rev. Anthony Wibert.

Andover, Capt. Peter Osgood, Dr. Kitteridge, Symmes, Esq.

Ipswich, Michael Farley, Esq. John Choate, Esq. Daniel Noyes, Esq. Jonathan Cogswell, Esq.

Newbury, Hon. Tristram Dalton, Esq. Enoch Sawyer, and Ebenezer Marsh, Esq'rs.

Falmouth, Major Daniel Illey, and General John K. Smith.—The town of Falmouth consents to accept the new constitution, with amendments.

Scituate, Hon. William Cushing, Nathan Cushing, and Charles Turner, Esq'rs.

Newbury-Port, Hon. B. Greenleaf, Esq. Theophilus Parsons, Esq.—Hon. Jonathan Titcomb, Esq. Hon. Rufus King, Esq.

Pembroke, Mr. John Turner, and Mr. Josiah Smith.

Barnstable, Shearjashub Bourn, esq. Mr. Martin.

Stoughton, Elijah Dunbar, esq. and Mr. Southrick.

Norton, Hon. Abraham White.

Taunton, Brigadier James Williams.

Dighton, Hon. William Baylies, esq. and Col. Sylvanus Richmond.

Raynham, Israel Washburn, esq.

Berkley, Samuel Toby, esq.

Attleborough, Hon. Elisha May, esq. and Capt. Willmarth.

Haverhill, Bayley Bartlet, esq. and Mr. Nathaniel Marsh.

Lancaster, Joseph Sprague, esq.

Worcester, Samuel Curtis, esq. and Mr. David Bigelow.

Petersham, Jonathan Grout, esq. and Mr. Samuel Peckham.

Holden, Mr. Davis, formerly minister of that town.

Boylston, Mr. Jonas Temple.

Grafton, Dr. Wood.

Princeton, Mr. Timothy Fuller.

Shrewsbury, Capt. Isaac Harrington.

Springfield, William Pynchon, esq.

Hadley, Elisha Porter, Esq.

Chesterfield, Col. Benjamin Bonney.

Bernardston, Capt. Agrippa Wells.

Amherst, Mr. Daniel Cooley.

Belchertown, Mr. Justus Dwight.

Greenfield, Mr. Baskum.

Colrain, Mr. Eddy.

Hatfield, Hon. John Hastings, esq.

Whately, Mr. Josiah Allis.

Deerfield, Mr. Samuel Field.

Southampton, Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy.

Westfield, John Ingersoll, esq. and John Phelps, esq.

Worthington, Nahum Eagur, esq.

Williamsburgh, Mr. William Bodman.

Sunderland, Capt. Crocker.

Montague, Mr. Severence.

The following are the heads of the Acts passed the last session of the General Court, viz.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act declaring and confirming the citizenship of John Gardner, Esq. barrister at law; Margaret Gardner, his wife; John Sylvester John Gardner, and William Gardner, their children," passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

An act for naturalizing Bartholomew de Gregoire, Maria Theresa de Gregoire, his wife, and three children.

An act for enabling proprietors of private ways and bridges so to vary them as to equal proportion.

An act for incorporating a number of the inhabitants of Worcester, in the county of Worcester, into a seperate parish.

An act for the further regulating the assize of barrelled beef and pork.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act to raise a public revenue by excise."

An act for establishing public lights on the south end of Plumb-Island, in Ipswich Bay, in the county of Essex.

An act to unite the first and second precincts in the town of Leominster, in the county of Worcester, into one parish.

An act to enable Jonathan Richardson to turn the water in Richardson's river, so called, in Woburn, in the county of Middlesex.

An act for naturalizing Alexander Moore and others therein named.

An act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge over the river, between Salem and Beverly, and for supporting the same.

An act for the relief of poor prisoners, who are committed by execution for debt.

An act to incorporate certain persons by the name of The Society for propagating the gospel among the Indians and others, in North America.

An act to prevent the destruction of Oysters and all other shell fish laying within the harbours, rivers and bays, within the limits of the town of Sandwich, in the county of Barnstable; and Wareham, in the county of Plymouth; and the towns of Dartmouth and Westport, in the county of Bristol.

An act making provision for the building and maintaining Light Houses on the Sea Coast of this Commonwealth, and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpose.

An act authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to license the sale of real estates, by married women, in certain cases, and for other purposes in the act mentioned.

From the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

Messrs. Hall & Sellers,

AS a conclusive answer to the fallacious reasoning of those placemen-scribblers, who have presumed not only to arraign that invaluable frame of government, the federal constitution, but to attack and defame the venerable names of Washington and Franklin, be pleased, Messrs. Printers, to insert this observation.

As in the state governments, all powers which have not been expressly reserved by the constitutions or declarations of rights, are vested in the several legislatures, whose authority is thereby rendered supreme—so the direct reverse of this proposition applies to the government of the United States, as fixed and limited by the federal constitution, and no one power or authority whatsoever, can be exercised by the Congress, which is not expressly granted by the constitution.

Where then, is the ground on which that abominable falsehood is built (published, among others, in the Independent Gazetteer) which charges the federal constitution with abolishing the liberty of the press.

How despicable must the cause of that opposition be, which has recourse to such means to affect its purpose!—how unworthy to be styled the advocates of freemen are those men, whose arguments are founded in such base falsehoods, and whose only motive to such unworthy conduct is foreign gold, or, if possible, the still baser intention of betraying their country into anarchy, that they may neither retain their present unmerited stations, or rise upon her ruins. Let them beware—the vengeance of an injured people will not sleep forever—and they will feel its force.—Abused forbearance will be followed by

AVENGING JUSTICE.

THE Officers of the late American Army, belonging to the Society of the Cincinnati, who reside in the county of Hampshire, are requested to meet at Mr. Afahel Pomeroy's, innholder in Northampton, on Tuesday the 18th day of December next, at two o'clock P. M. when business of the utmost consequence to the society will be laid before them.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Springfield, Nov. 20, 1787.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about the 1st of November last, a pale red Steer, two years old past, some white spots about him, marked with a crop on the left ear, and a half-penny the under side of the same. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

Ebenezer Clarke.

Westhampton, December 12, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Leverett, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a minister and town tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	Minister Tax.			Town Tax.		
	£.	d.	q.	£	d	q.
Major Keyes,	1	3	2	0	7	2
Thomas Thornton,	4	1	0	1	0	0
John Cosier,	0	10	3	0	5	3
Capt. Moses Ayres,	3	4	0	1	7	2
Elijah Deadman,	1	1	3	0	3	0
William Dean,	0	9	2	0	5	0
Samuel Hinkley,	2	2	0	1	1	0
Land lately owned by Lewis) and Gibbers.	0	5	1	0	2	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 29th of February next, so much of said land will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of the subscriber in Leverett, at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

WILLIAM HUBBARD, Collector.

Leverett, December 1787.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 26th of November last, a light forrel horse COLT, three years old coming, large of his age, has a white streak in his face, a large mane, not docked, a white spot on his hind off hoof, a natural trotter. Whoever will take up said horse and inform the subscriber, shall be well rewarded, by

TIMOTHY ROOT.

Northampton, December 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

ALSO,

STRONGS's and BICKERSTAFF's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1788;

Watts's Psalms, Lowth's Grammar, Primmers, Regulations for the Discipline of the Troops of the United States, by *Baron Steuben*, Writing-Paper and Blanks.

Dec. 12, 1787.

The BEGGAR.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have brought him to your door;
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span,
O! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

These tatter'd rags my poverty bespeak,
These hoary locks proclaim my length of years,
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek
Has been the channel to a stream of tears.

Yon house erected on a rising ground,
With tempting aspect drew me from the road,
For plenty there a residence has found,
And grandeur there a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
There, begging for a morsel of their bread,
A pamper'd menial thrust me from the door,
To seek a shelter in a humble shed.

Oh! take me to your hospitable dome;
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold;
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb,
For I am poor and miserable old.

Heav'n sends misfortunes—why should we repine?
Here happiness we ne'er were born to see,
Too soon, alas! your lot may be like mine,
The child of sorrow and of misery.

Was I to tell the source of every grief,
If soft compassion ever touch'd your breast,
Your hand could not withhold the kind relief,
And tears of pity could not be repress't.

A little farm was my paternal lot,
Then, like the lark I sprightly hail'd the morn!
But oh! oppression drove me from my cot,
My cattle dy'd, and blighted was my corn.

My daughter, once the comfort of my age,
Lur'd by a villain left her native home,
Is now abandon'd on the world's wide stage,
And doom'd in scanty poverty to roam.

My tender wife, sweet soother of my care,
Struck with sad anguish at the stern decree,
Fell, ling'ring, fell a victim to despair,
And left the world and wretchedness to me.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have led him to your door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span,
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

TRUE RESIGNATION.

Aliquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem. HORAT.

WHEN Colin's good dame, who long held him a true,
And defeated his hopes by the help of the jug,
Had taken too *freely* the chearuping cup,
And *repeated* the dose till it laid her quite up;
Colin sent for the Doctor: With sorrowful face
He gave him his fee, and he told him her case.
Quoth Galen, I'll do what I can for your wife;
But indeed she's so bad, that I fear for her life.
In counsel there is safety—e'en send for another,
For if she should die folks will make a strange pother,
And say that I lost her for want of good skill,
Or of better advice—or, in short, what they will.
Says Colin, your judgment there's none can dispute:
And, if physic *can* cure her, I'm sure *your's* will do't:
But if, after all, she *shou'd* happen to die,
And they say that *you kill'd* her—I'll swear 'tis a lie:
'Tis the *husband's* chief business, whatever ensue;
And *whoever* finds fault—I'll be shot, if I do.

ANECDOTE.

ONE of the late doctor Gay's petitioners, though living at a distance from the meeting-house, was remarkable for his constant attendance on public worship. It was his general practice to go to the doctor's to get his dinner. On his coming in a very severe storm, the doctor expressed a little surprize that he should come out in such uncomfortable weather. "O, good sir," says the christian, "no weather shall keep me from the house of God."—To which the doctor answered, "no weather will keep you from my cyder barrel."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and eighty-seven.

An Act for the further Regulating the Assize of Barrel Beef and Pork.

BE it *enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passing this act, every barrel of beef salted for exportation, shall contain at the least two hundred pounds weight of beef, and every half barrel one hundred pounds weight of beef, consisting of a due proportion of the best as well as the poorest part of each quarter, respectively, without having any part culled out; to be packed in good sound full bound casks; and from and after the first day of August next, every barrel and half barrel of beef so packed, shall be in white oak casks, clear of sap and full bound: and from after the passing this act, every barrel of pork salted for sale or exportation, shall contain at least two hundred pounds weight of pork, and every half barrel one hundred weight of pork;—consisting of a due proportion of the best as well as the poorest part of each hog, without having any part culled out; and each barrel containing not more than three half heads and six legs, to be packed in good sound white oak full bound casks; and from and after the first day of August next, every barrel of pork so packed, shall be in white oak casks, clear of sap and full bound: And the several packers of salted beef and pork within this commonwealth, are hereby directed to govern themselves accordingly, under the same penalties as are already in such cases by law provided. And for the more effectually carrying into execution the provisions of this act:

It is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall, from and after the passing this act, offer for sale, or sell any cask of salted beef or pork, not containing the quantity, and packed in the manner provided in this act, he shall forfeit for every cask of salted beef or pork he shall so offer for sale, the sum of *three pounds* lawful money, to be recovered by action, information or indictment, in any court proper to try the same, one moiety thereof to the use of the person prosecuting the same, and the other moiety to the use of the poor of the town wherein the offence shall have been committed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an act, entitled "An act for altering a certain clause in an act, entitled, *An act regulating the exportation of flax seed, pot ash, pearl ash, beef, pork, barrelled fish and dried fish.*" made and passed in the year of our Lord, 1786, from and after passing this act, be, and hereby is repealed.

In the House of Representatives, November 9, 1787.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, November 14, 1787.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved. JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

RUN away from the subscriber the 29th instant, an apprentice Boy, named HENRY THOMAS, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, short black hair, dark coloured eyes, wore away a butternut coloured coat, black kersling breeches, checked linen shirt, took with him a butternut coloured great coat, and a small bundle of other cloathes. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the subscriber, shall have Four Pence reward, and no charges paid, by me

AMOS STRONG.

Middlefield, Nov. 28, 1787.

Just Published, and a few Copies for Sale, by the Printer hereof,

Mr. ATWATER's SERMON, at the Ordination of the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, to the Pastoral Care of the Church in Deerfield.

Drugs & Medicines.

Levi Shephard,

Near the Brick School-house, in Northampton, has just imported from London, and now opening for sale, a fresh and genuine assortment of *Drugs* and *Medicines*; which he will dispose of upon the most reasonable terms for cash or most kinds of country produce; where physicians and private families may be supplied upon the shortest notice:—

Amongst which are the following useful and necessary articles, viz.

CINNAMON.
Cloves.
Ginger.
Writing-Paper.
Wafers.
Ink Powder.
Webster's Infiluture, 1st, 2d and 3d part.
Watts's Psalms and Hymns.
Press Paper.
Spirits of Turpentine, by the gallon.
Varnish, by ditto.
Rosin.
Putty.
Oil of Vitriol.
Indigo, of a superior quality.
Copperas.
Chalk.
Crown Lancets.
Bell metal Mortars.
Syringes.
Scales and Weights.
White Lead.
Red do.
Spruce Yellow.
Spanish White.
Ditto, Brown.
Prussian Blue.
Verditure Blue.
Verdigrease.
Vermillion.
Rose Pink.
Logwood.
Fustick.
Allum.
Otter.
Madder.
Brimstone.
Flower of ditto.
Anderson's Pills.
Lockyers do.
Hooper's do.
Godfrey's Cordial.
Bateman's Drops.
Balsam of Honey.
Francis's Female Elixir.
Turlington's Balsam of Life.
British Oil.
James's Fever Powder.
Snuff by the large or small quantity, much approved of by good judges.
Stone Jugs, chamber Pots, Jarrs for Pickles, and Bake Pots, that will endure the fire.
An assortment of cream coloured Ware.

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of Shipping FURRS, and BEES-WAX.

Nov. 7, 1787.

TAPPAN & FOWLE,

Have lately received, at their Store opposite the Court-House in Northampton,

A fresh Assortment of English

GOODS,

Containing almost every article enquired for, which they will dispose of on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased at any store in the county, for Cash or most kinds of country Produce.

November 28, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Shutesbury, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list of 1786, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	Div.	Rights.	S. tax. £.	d.	T. & C. tax. £.	d. q.
Phin. Beeman,	56	2	81	4	2	2	1 2
Joseph Tidd,	75	0	0	4	2	2	1 2
Estlice,	213	0	0	7	9	3	3 1
Saunhgate,	60	2	0	3	6	3	0 3
Col. Job Almy,	66	2	0	1	7	0	11 2
Jude Stephen,	60	3	0	3	6	2	2 2
Land formerly } J. Hubbard's, }	100	3	0	5	10	2	11 3
Silas Hamilton,	30	0	0	2	7	2	2 3
Jonathan Wilder,	120	1	20	5	6	3	2 2

For the year 1786.

Lots.	Acres	Div.	Rights.	£.	d.	£.	d. q.
92	40	4	58	2	3	1	1 1
90	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
89	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
88	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
87	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
100	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
85	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
83	40	4	56	2	3	1	1 1
82	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
61	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
59	60	5	0	3	7	1	1 1
63	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
64	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
63	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
66	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
67	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
68	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
69	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
72	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
73	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
73	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1
75	40	4	0	2	3	1	1 1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Tuesday, the 25th day of December next, so much of their land will be sold by public vendue, at the house of Joseph Pierce, innholder in Shutesbury, at one o'clock, P. M. on said day, as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

THEOPHILUS CROCKER, Constable.

Shutesbury, October 24, 1787.

†‡ All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for Papers the last year—and those also who are indebted for Advertisements, are requested to make payment.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

(Inserted by desire.)

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

WHEN the public is called to investigate and decide upon a question in which not only the present members of the community are deeply interested, but upon which the happiness and misery of generations yet unborn is in great measure suspended, the benevolent mind cannot help feeling itself peculiarly interested in the result.

In this situation, I trust the feeble efforts of an individual, to lead the minds of the people to a wise and prudent determination, cannot fail of being acceptable to the candid and dispassionate part of the community. Encouraged by this consideration I have been induced to offer my thoughts upon the present important crisis of our public affairs.

Perhaps this country never saw so critical a period in their political concerns. We have felt the feebleness of the ties by which these United States are held together, and the want of sufficient energy in our present confederation, to manage, in some instances, our general concerns. Various expedients have been proposed to remedy these evils, but none have succeeded. At length a Convention of the states has been assembled, they have formed a constitution which will now, probably, be submitted to the people to ratify or reject, who are the fountain of all power, to whom alone it of right belongs to make or unmake constitutions, or forms of government, at their pleasure. The most important question that was ever proposed to the decision of any people under heaven, is before you, and you are to decide upon it by men of your own election, chosen specially for this purpose. If the constitution, offered for your acceptance, be a wise one, calculated to preserve the invaluable blessings of liberty, to secure the inestimable rights of mankind, and promote human happiness then, if you accept it, you will lay a lasting foundation of happiness for millions yet unborn; generations to come will rise up and call you blessed. You may rejoice in the prospects of this vast extended continent becoming filled with freemen, who will assert the dignity of human nature. You may solace yourselves with the idea, that society, in this favoured land, will fast advance to the highest point of perfection; the human mind will expand in knowledge and virtue, and justice—there is nothing valuable to human nature, nothing dear to freemen, but what is within its power. It has authority to make laws which will affect the lives, the liberty and property of every man in the United States; nor can the constitution or laws of any state, in any way prevent or impede the full and complete execution of every power given. The legislative power is competent to lay taxes, duties, imposts and excises;—there is no limitation to this power, unless it be said that the clause which directs the use to which those taxes and duties shall be applied, may be said to be a limitation: but this is no restriction of the power at all, for by this clause they are to be applied to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but the legislature have authority to contract debts at their discretion; they are the sole judges of what is necessary to provide for the common defence, and they only are to determine what is for the general welfare: this power therefore is neither more nor less, than a power to lay and collect taxes, imposts and excises, at their pleasure; not only the power to lay taxes unlimited, as to the amount they may require, but it is perfect and absolute to raise them in any mode they please. No state legislature, or any power in the state governments, have any more to do in carrying this into effect, than the authority one state has to do with that of another. In the business therefore of laying and collecting taxes, the idea of confederation is totally lost, and that of one entire republic is embraced. It is proper here to remark, that the authority to lay and collect taxes is the most important of any power that can be granted; it connects with it almost all other powers, or at least will in process of time draw all others after it; it is the great mean of protection, security and defence, in a good government, and the great engine of oppression and tyranny in a bad one. This cannot it approaches so near to it, that it must, if executed, certainly and infallibly terminate in it.

This government is to possess absolute and uncontroulable powers, legislative, executive and judicial, with respect to every object to which it extends, for by the last clause of section 8th, article 1st, it is declared "that the Congress shall have powers to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution, in the government of the United States; or in any department or office thereof." And by the 6th article, it is declared "that this constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties made, of which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution, or law of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." It appears from these articles that there is no need of any intervention of the state governments, between the Congress and the people, to execute any one power vested in the general government, and that the constitution and laws of every state are nullified and declared void, so far as they are or shall be inconsistent with this constitution, or the laws made in pursuance of it, or with treaties made under the authority of the United States.—The government then, so far as it extends, is a complete one, and not a confederation. It is as much one complete government as that of New-York or Massachusetts; has as absolute and perfect powers to make and execute all laws, to appoint officers, institute courts, declare offences, and annex penalties, with respect to every object to which it extends, as any other in the world. So far therefore as its powers reach, all ideas of confederation are given up and lost. It is true this government is limited to certain objects, or to speak more properly, some small degree of power is still left to the states, but a little attention to the powers vested in the general government, will convince every candid man, that if it is capable of being executed, all that is reserved for the individual states must very soon be annihilated, except so far as they are barely necessary for the organization of the general government. The powers of the general legislature extend to every case that is of the least importance, nothing valuable to human nature, nothing dear to freemen, but what is within its power. It has authority to make laws which will affect the lives, the liberty and property of every man in the United States; nor can the constitution or laws of any state, in any way prevent or impede the full and complete execution of every power given. The legislative power is competent to lay taxes, duties, imposts and excises;—there is no limitation to this power, unless it be said that the clause which directs the use to which those taxes and duties shall be applied, may be said to be a limitation: but this is no restriction of the power at all, for by this clause they are to be applied to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but the legislature have authority to contract debts at their discretion; they are the sole judges of what is necessary to provide for the common defence, and they only are to determine what is for the general welfare: this power therefore is neither more nor less, than a power to lay and collect taxes, imposts and excises, at their pleasure; not only the power to lay taxes unlimited, as to the amount they may require, but it is perfect and absolute to raise them in any mode they please. No state legislature, or any power in the state governments, have any more to do in carrying this into effect, than the authority one state has to do with that of another. In the business therefore of laying and collecting taxes, the idea of confederation is totally lost, and that of one entire republic is embraced. It is proper here to remark, that the authority to lay and collect taxes is the most important of any power that can be granted; it connects with it almost all other powers, or at least will in process of time draw all others after it; it is the great mean of protection, security and defence, in a good government, and the great engine of oppression and tyranny in a bad one. This cannot fail of being the case, if we consider the contracted limits which are set by this constitution, to the state governments, on this article of raising money. No state can emit paper money—lay any duties or imposts, on imports, or exports but by consent of the Congress; and then the net produce shall be for the benefit of the United States: the only mean therefore left, for any state to support its government and discharge its debts, is by direct taxation; and the United States have also power to lay and collect taxes, in any way they please. Every one who has thought on the subject, must be convinced that but small sums of money can be collected in any country, by direct tax; when the federal government begins to exercise the right of taxation in all its parts, the legislatures of the several states will find it impossible to raise monies to support their governments. Without money they cannot be supported, and they must dwindle away, and, as before observed, their powers absorbed in that of the general government.

It might be here shewn, that the power in the federal legislature, to raise and support armies at pleasure, as well in peace as in war, and their controul over the militia, tend not only to a consolidation of the government, but the destruction of liberty.—I shall not, however, dwell upon these, as a few observations upon the judicial powers of this government, in addition to the preceding, will fully evince the truth of the position.

The judicial power of the United States is to be vested in a supreme court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The powers of these courts are very extensive; their jurisdiction comprehends all civil causes; except such as arise between citizens of the same state; and it extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution. One inferior court must be established, I presume, in each state, at least, with the necessary executive officers appendant thereto. It is easy to see, that in the common course of things, these courts will eclipse the dignity, and take away from the respectability, of the state courts. These courts will be, in themselves, totally independent of the states, deriving their authority from the United States, and receiving from them fixed salaries; and in the course of human events it is to be expected, that they will swallow up all the powers of the courts in the respective states.

How far the clause in the 8th section of the 1st article may operate to draw away all idea of confederated states, and to effect an entire consolidation of the whole into one general government, it is impossible to say. The powers given by this article are very general and comprehensive, and it may receive a construction to justify the passing almost any law. A power to make all laws, which shall be *necessary and proper* for carrying into execution, all powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States or any department or officer thereof, is a power very comprehensive and definite, and may, for ought I know, be exercised in such manner as entirely to abolish the state legislatures. Suppose the legislature of a state should pass a law to raise money to support their government and pay the state debt; may the Congress repeal this law, because it may prevent the collection of a tax which they may think proper and necessary to lay, to provide for the general welfare of the United States? For all laws made, in pursuance of this constitution, are the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of the different states to the contrary notwithstanding. By such a law the government of a particular state might be overturned at one stroke, and thereby be deprived of every means of its support.

It is not meant, by stating this case, to insinuate that the constitution would warrant a law of this kind: or unnecessarily to alarm the fears of the people, by suggesting, that the federal legislature would be more likely to pass the limits assigned them by the constitution, than that of an individual state, further than they are less responsible to the people. But what is meant is, that the legislature of the United States are vested with the great and uncontroulable

powers, of laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts and excises; of regulating trade, raising and supporting armies, organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, instituting courts, and other general powers. And are by this clause invested with the power of making all laws, *proper and necessary*, for carrying all these into execution; and they may so exercise this power as entirely to annihilate all the state governments, and reduce this country to one single government. And if they may do it, it is pretty certain they will; for it will be found that the power retained by individual states, small as it is, will be a clog upon the wheels of the government of the United States; the latter therefore will be naturally inclined to remove it out of the way. Besides, it is a truth confirmed by the unerring experience of ages, that every man, and every body of men, invested with power, are ever disposed to increase it, and to acquire a superiority over every thing that stands in their way. This disposition, which is implanted in human nature, will operate in the federal legislature, to lessen and ultimately to subvert the state authority, and having such advantages, will most certainly succeed, if the federal government succeeds at all. It must be very evident then, that what this constitution wants of being a complete consolidation of the several parts of the union into one complete government, possessed of perfect legislative, judicial and executive powers, to all intents and purposes, it will necessarily acquire in its exercise and operation.

BRUTUS.

(To be concluded in our next.)

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

To the HOLDERS *and* TILLERS *of the* LAND.

NUMBER IV.

Remarks on the objections made by the Honourable ELBRIDGE GERRY *to the new Constitution.*

TO censure a man for an opinion in which he declares himself honest, and in a matter of which all men have a right to judge, is highly injurious; at the same time, when the opinions even of honourable men are submitted to the people, a tribunal before which the meanest citizen hath a right to speak, they must abide the consequence of public strictures. We are ignorant whether the hon. gentleman possesses state dignities or emoluments which will be endangered by the new system, or hath motives of personality to prejudice his mind and throw him into the opposition; or if it be so, do not with to evade the objections by such a change. As a member of the general Convention, and deputy from a great state, this honourable person hath a right to speak and be heard. It gives us pleasure to know the extent of what may be objected or even surmised, by one whose situation was the best to espy danger, and rank the defective parts of the constitution, if any such there be. Mr. Gerry, though in the character of an objector, tells us "he was fully convinced that to preserve the union, an efficient government was indispensibly necessary, and that it would be difficult to make proper amendments to the old articles of confederation," therefore by his own concession there was an indispensible necessity of a system, in many particulars, entirely new. He tells us further, that if the people reject this altogether, anarchy may ensue," and what situation can be pictured more awful than a total dissolution of all government. Many defects in the constitution had better be risked than to fall back into that state of rude violence, in which every man's hand is against his neighbour, and there is no judge to decide between them, or power of justice to controul. But we hope to shew that there is no such alarming defects in the proposed structure of government, and that while a public force is created, the liberties of the people have every possible guard.

Several of the honourable Gentleman's objections are expressed in such vague and indecisive terms, that they rather deserve the name of insinuations, and we know not against what particular parts they are pointed. Others are explicit, and if real, deserve serious attention. His first objection is, "that there is no adequate provision for a representation of the people." This must have respect either to the number of representatives, or to the manner in which they are chosen. The proper number to constitute a safe representation is a matter of judgment, in which honest and wise men often disagree. Were it possible for all the people to convene and give their personal assent, some would think this the best mode of making laws, but in the present instance it is impracticable. In towns and smaller districts, where all the people may meet conveniently and without expence, this is doubtless preferable. The state representation is composed of one or two from every town and district, which composes an assembly not so large as to be unwieldy in acting, not so expensive as to burden the people. But if so numerous a representation were made from every part of the United States, with our present population, the new Congress would consist of three thousand men; with the population of Great-Britain, to which they may arrive in half a century, of ten thousand; and with the population of France, which we shall probably equal in a century and half, of thirty thousand.

Such a body of men might be an army to defend the country in case of foreign invasion, but not a legislature, and the expense to support them would equal the whole national revenue. By the proposed constitution, the new Congress will consist of nearly one hundred men. When our population is equal to Great-Britain, of three hundred men, and when equal to France, of nine hundred. Plenty of Lawgivers! why any gentleman should wish for more, is not conceivable.

Considering the immense territory of America, the objection with many will be on the other side; that when the whole is populated, it will constitute a legislature unmanageable by its numbers. Convention foreseeing this danger, have so worded the article, that if the people should at any future time judge necessary, they may diminish the representation.

As the state legislatures have to regulate the internal policy of every town & neighbourhood, it is convenient enough to have one or two men, particularly acquainted with every small district of country, its interests, parties and passions. But the federal legislature can take cognizance only of national questions and interests, which in their very nature are general, and for this purpose five or ten honest and wise men chosen from each state; men who have had previous experience in state legislation, will be more competent than an hundred. From an acquaintance with their own state legislatures, they will always know the sense of the people at large, and the expence of supporting such a number will be as much as we ought to incur.

If the honourable gentleman, in saying "there is no adequate provision for a representation of the people," refers to the manner of choosing them, a reply to this is naturally blended with his second objection, "that they have no security for the right of election," it is impossible to conceive what greater security can be given, by any form of words, than we here find.

The federal representatives are to be chosen by the votes of the people. Every freeman is an elector. The same qualifications which enable you to vote for state representatives, give you a federal voice. It is a right you cannot loose, unless you first annihilate the state legislature, and declare yourselves incapable of electing, which is a degree of infatuation improbable as a second deluge to drown the world.

Your own assemblies are to regulate the formalities of this choice, and unless they betray you, you cannot be betrayed. But perhaps it may be said, Congress have a power to control this formality as to the time and places of electing, and so allow they have: But this objection which at first looks frightful, was designed as a guard to the privileges of the electors. Even state assemblies may have their fits of madness and passion, this though not probable is still possible.

We have a recent instance in the state of Rhode-Island, where a desperate junto are governing, contrary to the sense of a great majority of the people. It may be the case in any other state, and should it ever happen, that the ignorance or rashness of the state assemblies, in a fit of jealousy, should deny you this sacred right, the deliberate justice of the continent is enabled to interpose and restore you a federal voice. This right is therefore more inviolably guarded than it can be by the government of your state, for it is gauranteed by the whole empire. Tho' out of the order in which the honourable gentleman proposes his doubts, I wish here to notice some questions which he makes. The protest proposed plan among others he tells us involves these questions, "whether the several state governments shall be so altered as in effect to be dissolved? Whether in lieu of the state governments the national constitution now proposed shall be substituted?" I wish for sagacity to see on what these questions are founded. No alteration in the state governments, is even proposed, but they are to remain identically the same that they now are. Some powers are to be given into the hands of your federal representatives, but these powers are all in their nature general, such as must be exercised by the whole or not at all, and such as are absolutely necessary; or your commerce, the price of your commodities, your riches and your safety, will be the sport of every foreign adventurer. Why are we told of the dissolution of our state governments, when by this plan they are indissolubly linked. They must stand or fall, live or die together. The national legislature consists of two houses, a Senate and house of Representatives. The Senate is to be chosen by the assemblies of the particular states; so that if the assemblies are dissolved, the senate dissolves with them. The national representatives are to be chosen by the same electors, and under the same qualifications, as choose the state representatives: so that if the state representation be dissolved, the national representation is gone of course.

State representation and government is the basis of the congressional power proposed. This is the most valuable link in the chain of connection, and affords double security for the rights of the people. Your liberties are pledged to you by your own state, and by the power of the whole empire. You have a voice in the government of your own state, and in the government of the whole. Were not the gentleman on whom these remarks are made, very honourable, and by the eminence of office raised above the suspicion of cunning, we should think he had in this instance, insinuated merely to alarm the fears of the people. His other objections will be mentioned in some future number of the

LANDHOLDER.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

AN antifederal piece, in No. 66, purporting to be an answer to Mr. Wilson, under the signature of Cincinnatus, "appears to me to abound with misrepresentation, misconstruction "and sophistry, and so dangerous" to the unsuspecting and less discerning readers, as for their sakes and theirs only, "to require" reprehension and "refutation." "If we reject" what the new Constitution, let us understand it: whether it deserves to be" rejected "or not, we can determine only by a full" and honest "examination of it; so as truly and clearly to discern what it is we are so" warmly, and I may boldly "say, indecisively called upon to" reject, and for what important reasons: such "examination," so far as the objections and reasonings of fail piece have the appearance of weight or force, is the "object" of the following paragraphs.

The introduction is filled with little else but sarcastical taunts liberally bestowed both upon the Constitution, and Mr. Wilson, one of its framers and advocates, which I shall pass without further notice, only requesting the reader to take the trouble in the issue to judge, whether, "the hope" of Cincinnatus "to avoid the censure of having industriously endeavoured to prevent and destroy" the Constitution "by insidious and clandestine attempts" is not founded on slippery ground.

His only objection to the Constitution (after, we may presume, a narrow and critical search for facts) is, "the omission of a declaration of rights:" which omission Mr. Wilson, and with him every man of common sense and candor, justifies, for this reason, viz. in the State Constitutions a bill of rights is necessary, because whatever is not reserved is given, but in the Congressional Constitution whatever is not given is reserved. This, says our author, "is a distinction without a difference, and has more the quaintness of a conundrum than the dignity of an argument;" and exerts himself briskly in the "play of words and quaintness of conundrums" to set aside the distinction; to all which it is sufficient to reply, that it must be obvious to the discerning and candid reader, that the new Constitution, although it contains not a declaration of the rights of the people; yet it contains a declaration of the powers given to rulers; intentionally with precision defines and limits them; thus firmly and stably fixeth the boundaries of their authority, beyond which they cannot pass unless in violation of the Constitution: To have made a formal declaration, that all the rights and powers not mentioned nor defined are reserved and not granted, would have been making a grant of a certain tract of land, other articles of property particularly specified and described in a deed or bill of sale, I should add a particular enumeration of my every other piece of land and article of property, with a declaration in form, that none of these are meant to be granted; for not being granted they are certainly reserved, as certainly without as with a declaration of it.—Common sense requires a declaration that articles either of property or power not mentioned in the bill are not granted by the bill.

To illucidate the danger arising from this omission of a bill of rights, and prove "*that a aristocracy springing from it* (the Constitution) *must necessarily swallow up the democratic rights of the union, and sacrifice the liberties of the people to the power and dominion of a few*," he refers to the liberty of the press, as an instance taken by Mr. Wilson, to shew that a bill of rights is not necessary, because this remains safe and secure without it; for this reason, viz. "that there is no express power granted to regulate the press or publications. The Constitution grants no power more nor less with respect to the liberty of the press; but leaves it just as it found it, in the hands of the several state constitutions: To enervate this argument, my author sagely observes, "that where general powers are granted, the particular ones comprehended within them must also be granted:" with keen sagacity discovers a general power granted to Congress "to define and punish offences against the law of nations," and after a plausible parade or inconclusive argumentation, assumes to have proved, "that the power of restraining the press is necessarily involved in the unlimited power of defining offences against the law of nations, or of making treaties, which are to be the supreme law of the land." To clear off the obscurity and confusion which involve the ideas and reasonings of this author, concerning the law of nations and public treaties, and set this matter in a clear convictive point of view, it is needless and would be to no purpose to pursue him through an intricate maze or winding in a pompous declamatory harangue; it is needful, to that end only to consider, that by the law of nations, is intended, those regularities and articles of agreement by which different nations, in their treaties, one with another, mutually bind themselves to regulate their conduct, one towards the other. A violation of such articles is properly defined an offence against the law of nations: and there is and can be no other law of nations, which binds them with respect to their treatment one of another, but these articles of agreement contained in their public treaties and alliances.

These public treaties become the law of the land in that being made by constitutional authority, i. e. among us, by those whom the people themselves have authorized for that purpose, are in a proper sense their own agreements, and therefore as laws, bind the several states, as states, and their inhabitants, as individuals to take notice of and govern themselves according to the articles and rules which are defined and stipulated in them: as law of the land they bind to nothing but a performance of the engagements which they contain. How then doth it appear "that a power to define offences against the law of nations, necessarily involves a power of restraining the liberty of the press?"

Have we the least possible ground of fear, that the United States in some future period will enter in their public treaties an article to injure the liberty of the press? What concern have foreign nations with the liberty or restraint of the American press?

This writer seems to have been set to work with design (not his own) to yield his assistance to verify an observation, said to be made by Dr. Franklin, viz. "That the goodness and excellency of the federal Constitution is evidenced more strongly by nothing, than the weakness and futility of the objections made against it.

That our author had a design in the choice of a signature, to fasten a stigma on the worthy patriotic society, I can not assert. Be assured this is by no means the wish of

ANTI-CINCINNATUS.

ANTWERP, October 1.

Our town is crowded with emigrants from all parts of Holland, which they abandoned, in consequence of their lives and properties being in the utmost danger. The Stadtholder intends to publish a severe prohibition to the departure of the opulent inhabitants of the Republic.

HAGUE, September 30.

M. de Berkenrode, Ambassador of the Republic at the Court of France, has sent a note of Mr. Secretary Fagel, which the Minister for foreign affairs delivered him at Paris; this note contains in substance, "That his most Christian Majesty "is highly offended at the insult offered him by "the invasion of Holland by the Prussian troops; "the Republic being at this time his ally.— "That his Majesty expects that these troops "will immediately evacuate the territory of the "Republic, and that the King has already given "orders to support, by way of arms, the pre- "tions of this note."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.

Yesterday a motion was made in the convention that upon the conclusive question for ratifying or rejecting the proposed federal constitution, the members should be allowed to enter, with the yeas and nays, the reason of their vote; but after some debate, in which it was treated on one side, as a measure only calculated to increase the expence of the convention, and to disseminate contention among the people, it was lost by a very great majority. The convention then resolved that they would proceed to the consideration of the constitution by articles, and the first article being read, Mr. M'Kean delivered a prefatory observation, in which he strongly inculcated mutual indulgence and forbearance—The convention, without entering further into the discussion of the article before them, adjourned till this day at 10 o'clock, when it will be resumed.

The first article being read, Mr. M'Kean said, I rise to request, that a spirit of conciliation and coolness may prevail in this discussion. The wisest and best men in all countries and ages have differed on the subject of government. The history of ancient government is somewhat obscure; yet enough has been given us to authorize the conclusion, that no two of them were alike. Though China and Sweeden are despotic governments, they are widely different. The monarchies of France and Spain meet in very few points nor are there any two republics but differ in their forms and powers of government. They all descend from the same parent *(the people)* but they are of various features and complection is. Even in religion we disagree, to confine ourselves to one sect—how various are the doctrines, church discipline and worship of Christians—though we have but one rule—the New-Testament—the new Constitution (if you please.) And if men think so differently on the most important subject which can interest society, how silly, how extremely narrow is it, that we should quarrel, because we cannot altogether agree on the subject before us. I hope, our enquiries will have information for their object, and that our debates will be conducted with decency, and the utmost moderation.

This speech must be admired by every friend to order and dispassionate reasoning, and will no doubt greatly influence the deliberations of the convention.

While the convention were debating on the propriety of referring the constitution to a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson made the following observation: "Shall we, sir, while we contemplate a great and magnificent edifice, condescend like flies, with its microscopic eye, to scrutinize the imperfection of a single brick." Mr. Finley, retorting the metaphor, said "shall we not, sir, when we are about to erect a large and expensive fabric (for so far as it respects us, we are about to erect this mighty fabric of government in Pennsylvania) examine and compare the materials of which we mean to compose it, fitting and combining the parts with much care, and rejecting every thing that is useless and rotten." "That, concluded Dr. Rush, is not our situation. We are not, at this time, called upon to raise the structure. The house is already built for us; and we are only asked, whether we choose to occupy it? If we find its apartments commodious, and, upon the whole, that it is well calculated to shelter us from the inclements of the storm that threatens, we shall act prudently in entering it; if otherwise, all that is required of us, is to return the key to those who have built and offered it for our use."

BOSTON, December 13.

Friday last, at ten o'clock, agreeably to notification, came on at Faneuil Hall the choice of twelve Delegates to meet in Convention at the State House in this town, on the second Wednesday in January next, for the purpose of assenting to ratify the Federal Constitution.—At half-after twelve the poll closed—when the whole number of votes was 765,—of which

His Excellency John Hancock, had	758
Hon. James Bowdoin,	760
Hon. Samuel Adams,	618
Hon. William Phillips,	740
Hon. Caleb Davis,	683
Dr. Charles Jarvis,	714
John Winthrop, Esq.	681
John Coffin Jones, Esq.	635
Thomas Dawes, jun. Esq.	749
Rev. Samuel Stillman,	719
Thomas Russ, Esq.	680
Christopher Gore, Esq.	745

And were declared to be chosen.

The general unanimity which pervaded all ranks of people in the choice of Delegates for the State Convention, presages, in some degree, a happy result to the deliberations of that body which is soon to determine, whether Massachusetts will accede to a measure which has for its object the establishment of the glory and happiness of America.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 8.

A Gentleman from Uxbridge informs, that on Wednesday night last, the house of Mr. David Draper, sen. of that town, was consumed by fire, when four persons perished in the flames, viz. Mr. Draper, aged 80 years, his wife, about 82, and two grand children. Mr. Draper, jun. with his family, lived in the same house. His wife, who slept in a lower room, on discovering the fire ran up stairs to attempt rescuing the aged couple (who were cripples) and her children; the flames however had got to so great a height, that in order to save herself she was obliged to leap out of a window, and broke one of her ancles. Notwithstanding this accident, she afterwards entered a lower window and took out an infant that had lain with her.—The remainder of the family escaped. This sad catastrophe is said to have been occasioned by leaving some pine knots in a chimney.

WORCESTER, Dec. 13.

By a gentleman from the county of Berkshire we are informed, that the Hon. John Bacon, whose abilities as a statesman are well known, and whose character as a worthy citizen is so well established, having misconceived some parts of the federal constitution, was in consequence thereof much opposed to it; as were for the same reason a large majority of the inhabitants of Stockbridge; but on the day of their choice for a Delegate to the State Convention, the Hon. Mr. Sedgwick begged the Federal Constitution might be read, and then spoke largely on its tendency and design; and so thoroughly convinced the Hon. Mr. Bacon and his adherents of their mistake, that they immediately chose him their delegate; and Mr. Bacon is now said to be as great an advocate for the federal system as he was before his conviction, an opposer.

"*Lenox, Dec. 8th*, 1787.

"On Thursday, the 6th instant, were executed at Lenox, in the county of Berkshire, pursuant to the sentence of the Supreme Judicial Court, *John Bly* and *Charles Ryse*, for the crime of robbery. They were conducted from the prison to the meetinghouse under a guard of about one hundred and fifty men (previously ordered to assist the sheriff in the execution of his duty) where an excellent sermon, well adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Weil, from these words, Romans xiii. 3 and 4, —"For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then, not be afraid of the power? Do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same; for he is the minister of God to the for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain: For he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." After which they marched to the gallows, and a numerous concourse of spectators (such an assembly never before drawn together in the county) closed the procession.

"The criminals, ever since their first confinement, until near their very last, did not seem suitably affected, or, in any degree, sensible of their situation. In consequence of the many pardons granted to persons under sentence of death, since their confinement, they were (as they acknowledged, and which many persons vainly encouraged them) induced to believe that the lenity of government would be extended to them also.

"The spectators on this occasion, behaved with seeming sensibility; scarcely a threat was uttered, or a murmur heard against government, for executing the laws upon such vile offenders; but, with deep melancholy, gazed on the spectacle, as a loud and solemn lesson to avoid the shameful death they suffered, and the rock on which they split.

"*Bly*, the day previous to his execution, gave a short narative of his life, wherein he acknowledges that he has committed seven robberies in the county of Berkshire, since the late insurrections. *Ryse* utterly refused to acknowledge any thing, alluding that such a narative might be the means of conveying the news of his shameful death to his friends in Europe, which he would wish to avoid. Their fate is full of instruction, and must force conviction on the minds of all those who have risen up in open rebellion against the laws, that their crimes will not go long unpunished; and however much they defy the power of government, they shall soon meet with their due reward."

LITCHFIELD, Dec. 3.

A few days since, in this town, upwards of 340 Snakes, of every species, excepting the rattle, were found sheltered under a meadow bog: where, it is supposed, they had taken up winter quarters.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 19.

We hear from Ludlow, that on the 10th inst. a barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Miller, of that town, containing about 150 bushels of grain, and a large quantity of other produce, was accidentally set on fire and consumed:—Two small children of Mr. Miller's, unnoticed by any of the family, conveyed some fire to the barn yard, which was filled with straw, it caught immediately and communicated to the barn,—one of the children, a girl about 4 years of age, ran affrighted before the fire into a stable for shelter, and fell a victim to the flames.

*** The feast of St. JOHN the Evangelist, will be celebrated on Thursday the 27th inst. at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's, in this town. Punctual attendance of the brethren is expected.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, lying in Whately, within a few rods of the meetinghouse, well situated for a tavern, tradesman or trader, with a good and commodious Dwelling-House and Barn, standing thereon, and an excellent Orchard and two good Wells of water. Said Farm contains between thirty and forty acres, and will be sold cheap and payment made easy. PEREZ CHAPIN.

Said Chapin requests all persons indebted to him, to make speedy payment, without further notice. Whately, Dec. 19, 1787.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thouſand ſeven Hundred and eighty-ſeven.

An Act to incorporate certain Perſons by the Name of the Society for propagating the Goſpel among the Indians and others in North-America.

WHEREAS divers perſons, have petitioned this Court for an act of incorporation, whereby they may be better enabled to carry into effect their deſign of propagating the goſpel among the Indians and others in North-America, and it is reaſonable that the prayer of the ſaid petitioners ſhould be granted: therefore to promote and encourage the ſame,

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That *Richard Cranch*, of Braintree, Eſq. Rev. *John Clark*, of Boſton, *Francis Dana*, of Cambridge, Eſq. Rev. *Joſeph Eckly* and *John Eliot*, of Boſton, Rev. *Nathaniel Emmons*, of Franklin, Rev. *Levi Hedge*, of Ipſwich, *Moſes Gill*, of Princeton, and *William Hyſlop*, of Brookline, Eſq'rs. Rev. *Timothy Hilliard* of Cambridge, *Jonathan Maſon*, of Boſton, Eſq. Rev. *Phillips Payſon* of Chelſea, Rev. *Eliphalet Porter*, and *Jeremiah Stimpſon*, Eſq. of Roxbury, *Ebenezer Storer*, Eſq. Rev. *Peter Thacher*, and *Caleb Wheeler*, Eſq. of Boſton, Rev. *Joſeph Willard*, *Edward Wigglesworth*, and *Samuel Williams*, Doctor of Divinity of Cambridge, and the Rev. *Ebenezer Wright*, of Boſton, be, with ſuch others as they ſhall elect, a body politic and incorporate, and hereby are incorporated, and ſhall be a body politic for the purpoſe aforeſaid, by the name of, the Society for propagating the Goſpel among the Indians and others, in North America; and the Society aforeſaid, ſhall have perpetual ſucceſſion, and may have a common ſeal, which it ſhall be lawful for them to change, break, alter and make a new at their pleaſure, and may purchaſe and hold to them and their ſucceſſors, lands, tenements, and real eſtate of any kind, the annual income and profits whereof not to exceed the value of *two thouſand pounds*. And the ſaid Society is hereby enabled to take and receive ſubſcriptions, or charitable diſpoſitions of perſons, and may take any perſonal eſtate in ſucceſſion; and all donations to the Society, either by ſubſcriptions, legacy or otherwiſe, excepting ſuch as may be different from by appropriated by the donors, ſhall make a part of, or be put into the capital ſtock of the Society, which ſhall be put out on intereſt, on good ſecurity, or otherwiſe improved to the beſt advantage, and the income or profits applied to the purpoſes of propagating the goſpel among the ſaid Indians, in ſuch manner as they ſhall judge moſt conducive to anſwer the deſign of their inſtitution; and alſo among other people, who through poverty or other circumſtance, are deſtitute of the means of religious inſtruction: And the ſaid Society is hereby empowered to give ſuch inſtructions, orders and encouragements to their officers, and thoſe they ſhall employ, as they ſhall judge neceſſary; and the perſons employed as teachers in any capacity, ſhall be men of the proteſtant religion, of reputed piety, loyalty, prudence, knowledge and literature, and of other Chriſtian and neceſſary qualifications ſuited to their reſpective ſtations.

And be it further enacted by the aforeſaid, That the ſaid Society ſhall meet at ſome convenient place in the town of Boſton, on the firſt Thurſday of December next, and then chooſe a Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Treaſurer and Secretary, and ſuch other officers as they ſhall judge proper, and may make by-laws and orders, for the regulation of the ſaid Society; provided ſuch by-laws and orders be not repugnant to the laws of the land, and act upon all matters which they apprehend needful, to promote the end of their inſtitution: and the officers ſo choſen ſhall continue in their office until Thurſday next ſucceeding the laſt Wedneſday of May next following the time of their appointment.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be a general meeting of the members of the ſaid Society, at Boſton aforeſaid, or in any other place within this Commonwealth, (unleſs ſome extraordinary occurrence prevent the ſame) on the Thurſday aforeſaid in May, and firſt Thurſday in November, yearly, forever, and oftener if neceſſary, when and where the ſaid Society ſhall think fit; and any ſeven of the members (the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Treaſurer or Secretary, always to be one) being convened at the ſaid times and places, are hereby declared to be a quorum of the ſaid general meetings; and the ſaid Society at their general meeting, in May in every year, (and in caſe of any extraordinary occurrence preventing ſaid meeting, then at the next general meeting after) ſhall out of their own body, by a majority of the members preſent, elect a Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Treaſurer and Secretary, and ſuch other officers as they ſhall find needful, to continue in office until the May meeting next following their appointment, or until others be choſen to ſucceed them; and all the officers aforeſaid, before they ſhall be qualified to act, ſhall be under oath, for the faithful performance of their reſpective truſts; and the ſaid Society, at their firſt or other ſtated meeting (and at no other) may elect into their body, ſuch perſons as they ſhall judge qualified, to aſſiſt them in their great deſign; provided the whole number of the ſaid Society ſhall at no time exceed fifty members; and may appoint committees to promote the orders of any general meeting, audit the Treaſurer's accounts, and prepare matters for the Society to act upon; and ſuch committees ſhall exhibit an account of their proceedings, at the general meetings of the ſaid Society.

And be it enacted, That the Society aforeſaid, by the name aforeſaid, ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be capable to proſecute, purſue, and defend, in all Courts and places, and before all proper Judges whatſoever, all actions, cauſes, proceſſes and pleas, of any kind or nature whatſoever, in the fulleſt and ampleſt manner; and if it ſhall happen that the ſaid ſociety, ſhall become ſeized of lands, or tenements by mortgage, as ſecurity for the payment of any debts, or by levying executions on lands for diſcharge of debts due to the ſaid Society, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Society, by deed under the hand and ſeal of their Preſident, for the time being, to ſell and convey the lands acquired in either of the two mentioned ways; provided that no ſuch ſale ſhall be made, or concluded on, but at ſome general ſtated meeting.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid Society be, and hereby is empowered, upon the death of their Preſident, Vice Preſident, Treaſurer, Secretary, or any other officer, to chooſe others at any ſtated general meeting, to ſucceed them; and may alſo remove any of their officers, when they ſhall judge expedient, and appoint others to ſucceed them therein. *Provided always,* That no member ſhall be removed or officer diſplaced, unleſs at one of the ſtated general meetings as aforeſaid.—And to the end, that the members of the ſaid Society, and all contributers to the ſaid deſign, may know the ſtate of the Society's ſtock, and the diſpoſitions of the profits thereof, and of all the donations made to the ſaid Society:

Be it further enacted, That a particular account of ſuch ſtock and diſpoſition, ſhall be exhibited by the Treaſurer, at every ſtated general meeting; which accounts the Secretary, or a committe of the ſaid Society (having examined the ſame) ſhall certify to be true; and fair entries ſhall be made, in proper books, to be provided for that purpoſe, of all donations made to the ſaid Society, and of all the eſtate, both real and perſonal, belonging to the ſociety, and of the incomes thereof, and alſo of all tranſactions, either by themſelves, their officers, or committees, for, or on account of the ſaid Society; and the ſaid books ſhall be brought to the ſtated general meetings of the Society, and be there upon for the peruſal and examination of the members.

And be it further enacted, That *Moſes Gill*, Eſq. be, and he hereby is authorized, by public notification, in *Adams & Nourſe's* Independent Chronicle, to call the firſt meeting of the ſaid Society, at ſuch time and place, in the town of Boſton, as he ſhall judge proper.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, November 17, 1787.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, November 19, 1787.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Atteſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

Hudſon and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, HARTFORD,

CLOTHIER's Perſe-Papers of the beſt kind, by the groſs or dozen.

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THE Ketch Nymph, which ſailed on the 18th of November laſt, a pale red Steer, two years old paſt, ſome white ſpots about him, marked with a creep on the left ear, and a hole pierced the under piece of the ſame. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

Ebenezer Clarke.

Weſtſtamp on. December 12, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following mentioned Proprietors of Land in the town of Leverett, in the County of Hamſhire, that the Taxes aſſeſſed in ſaid town for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	Minister Tax.			Town Tax.		
	l.	d.	q.	l.	d.	q.
Major Fearo,	2	2	3	0	7	3
Thomas Townsend,	4	2	0	1	0	0
John Cooley,	0	10	2	0	2	3
Capt. Moſes Ayres,	3	4	0	1	1	3
Lieut. Ephraim,	2	4	3	0	9	0
William Dixon,	0	8	1	0	2	0
Samuel Belcher,	1	2	0	0	5	2
Land lying owned by Lewis Gridley,	0	5	1	0	1	2

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Thurſday the 14th of February next, ſo much of ſaid land will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber in Leverett, at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intereſt and charges.

WILLIAM HUBBARD, Collector.

Leverett, December 1787.

All Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, for Papers the laſt year—and thoſe alſo who are indebted for Advertiſements, are requeſted to make payment.

DECEMBER 1787. THE NUMB. 69.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

(Deferred by defire.)

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

LET us now proceed to enquire, as I at firſt propoſed, whether it be beſt, that the thirteen United States ſhould be reduced to one great republic, or not? It is here taken for granted, that all agree in this, that whatever government we adopt, it ought to be a free one; that it ſhould be ſo framed as to ſecure the liberty of the citizens of America, and ſuch an one as to admit of a full, fair and equal repreſentation of the people. The queſtion then will be, whether a government thus conſtituted, and founded on ſuch principles, is practicable, and can be executed over the whole United States, reduced into one ſtate?

If reſpect is to be paid to the opinion of the greateſt and wiſeſt men who have ever thought or wrote on the ſcience of government, we ſhall be conſtrained to conclude, that a free republic cannot ſucceed over a country of ſuch immenſe extent, containing ſuch a number of inhabitants, and theſe encreaſing in ſuch rapid progreſſion, as that of the whole United States. Among the many illuſtrious authorities, which might be produced to this point, I ſhall content myſelf with quoting but two. The one is the baron de Montеſquieu, ſpirit of laws, chap. xvi. vol. i. "It is natural to a republic to have only a ſmall territory, otherwiſe it cannot long ſubſiſt. In a large republic there are men of large fortunes, and conſequently of leſs moderation; there are truſts too great to be placed in any ſingle ſubject; he has intereſt of his own; he ſoon begins to think that he may be happy, great and glorious, by oppreſſing his fellow citizens; and that he may raiſe himſelf to grandeur on the ruins of his country. In a large republic, the public good is ſacrificed to a thouſand views; it is ſubordinate to exceptions, and depends on accidents. In a ſmall one, the intereſt of the public is eaſier perceived, better underſtood, and more within the reach of every citizen; the abuſes of leſs extent, and of courſe are leſs protected." Of the ſame opinion is the marquis Beccaria.

Hiſtory furniſhes no example of a free republic, any where near the extent of the United States. The Grecian republics were of ſmall extent, conſidering the age of the Roman. Both conſiſted of a number of diſtinct people or ſtates; and the conſtitutions, that theſe governments were obliged from that of free governments to thoſe of the moſt abſolute that ever exiſted in the world.

Not only the opinion of the greateſt men, and the experience of mankind, are againſt the idea of an extenſive republic, but a variety of reaſons may be aſſigned from the nature and nature of things, to ſhew, that in every government, the will of the ſovereign is the law. In deſpotic governments, the ſupreme authority being lodged in one, his will is law, and can eaſily be expreſſed to diſtant parts of his territory as to a ſmall one. In a free community the people are the ſovereign, and their will is neceſſary to themſelves; for this purpoſe they muſt aſſemble together to deliberate and decide. This right of a government cannot be excerciſed, therefore, over a country of any conſiderable extent; it muſt be confined to a ſmall one, or at leaſt ſo much of it, as that the people can conveniently aſſemble, be eaſily informed, underſtand the facts ſubmitted to them, and declare their opinion concerning it.

In a free republic, although all laws are deduced from the conſent of the people, yet the people do not declare their conſent by themſelves in perſon, but by repreſentatives, choſen by them, who are ſuppoſed to know the minds of their conſtituents, and to be poſſeſſed of integrity to declare this mind.

In every free government, the people muſt give their aſſent to the laws by which they are governed. This is the true criterion between a free government and an arbitrary one. The former are ruled by the will of the whole, expreſſed in any manner they may agree upon; the latter by the will of one, or a few. If the people are to give their aſſent to the laws, by perſons choſen and appointed by them, the manner of the choice and the number choſen, muſt be ſuch, as to preſent, be diſpoſed, and conſequently qualified to declare the ſentiments of the people; for if they do not know, or are not diſpoſed to ſpeak the ſentiments of the people, the people do not govern, but the ſovereignty is in a few. Now, in a large extended country, it is impoſſible to have a repreſentation, poſſeſſing the ſentiments, and of integrity, to declare the will of the people, without having it ſo numerous and unwieldy, as to be ſubject in great meaſure to the inconvenience of a democratic government.

The territory of the United States is of vaſt extent; it now contains near three millions of ſouls, and is capable of containing much more than ten times it at number. It is impracticable for a country, ſo large and numerous as they will ſoon become, to elect a repreſentation, that ſhall ſpeak their ſentiments, without their being ſo numerous as to be incapable of tranſacting public buſineſs? It certainly is not.

In a republic, the manners, ſentiments and intereſts of the people ſhould be ſimilar. If this be not the caſe, there will be a conſtant cluſhing of opinions; and the repreſentatives of one part will be continually driving againſt thoſe of the other. This will retard the operations of government, and prevent ſuch concluſions as will promote the public good. If we apply this remark to the condition of the United States, we ſhall be convinced that it forbids that we ſhould be one government. The United States includes a variety of climates. The productions of the different parts of the union are very varient, and their intereſts, of conſequence, diverſe. Their manners and habits differ as much as their climates and productions; and their ſentiments are by no means coincident. The laws and cuſtoms of the ſeveral ſtates are, in many reſpects, very diverſe, and in ſome oppoſite; each would be in favour of its own intereſts and cuſtoms, and, of conſequence, a legiſlature, formed of repreſentatives from the reſpective parts, would not only be too numerous to act with any care or deciſion, but would be compoſed of ſuch heterogenious and diſcordant principles, as would conſtantly be contending with each other.

The laws cannot be executed in a republic, of an extent equal to that of the United States, with promptitude.

The magiſtrates in every government muſt be ſupported in the execution of the laws, either by an armed force, maintained at the public expence for that purpoſe; or by the people turning out to aid the magiſtrate upon his command, in caſe of reſiſtance.

In deſpotic governments, as well as in all the monarchies of Europe, ſtanding armies are kept up to execute the commands of the prince or the magiſtrate, and are employed for this purpoſe when occaſion requires: But they have always proved the deſtruction of liberty, and is abhorrent to the ſpirit of a free republic. In England, where they depend upon the parliament for their annual ſupport, they have always been conſidered as oppreſſive and unconſtitutional, and are ſeldom employed in executing of the laws; never except on extraordinary occaſions, and then under the direction of a civil magiſtrate.

A free republic will never keep a ſtanding army to execute its laws. It muſt depend upon the ſupport of its citizens. But when a government is to receive its ſupport from the aid of the citizens, it muſt be ſo conſtructed as to have the confidence, reſpect and affection of the people. Men who, upon the call of the magiſtrate, offer themſelves to execute the laws, are influenced to do it either by affection to the government, or from fear; where a ſtanding army is at hand to puniſh offenders, every man is actuated by the latter principle, and therefore, when the magiſtrate calls, will obey: but, where this is not the caſe, the government muſt reſt for its ſupport upon the confidence and reſpect which the people have for their government and laws. The body of the people being attached, the government will always be ſufficient to ſupport and execute its laws, in defiance upon the fears of any faction which may be oppoſed to it, not only to prevent any oppoſition to the execution of the laws when it ſhall ariſe, but alſo to compel the moſt of them to aid the magiſtrate: but the people will not be likely to have ſuch confidence in their rulers, in a republic ſo extenſive as the United States, as is neceſſary for theſe purpoſes. The confidence which the people have in their rulers, in a free republic, ariſes from their knowing them, from their being reſponſible to them for their conduct, and from the power they have of diſplacing them when they miſbehave: but in a republic of the extent of this continent, the people in general would be acquainted with very few of their rulers: the people at large would know little of their proceedings, and it would be extremely difficult to change them. The people in Georgia and New-Hampſhire would not know one another's mind, and therefore could not act in concert to enable them to effect a general change of repreſentatives. The different parts of ſo extenſive a country could not poſſibly be made acquainted with the conduct of their repreſentatives, nor be informed of the reaſons upon which meaſures were founded. The conſequence will be, they will have no confidence in their legiſlature, ſuſpect them of ambitious views, be jealous of every meaſure they adopt, and will not ſupport the laws they paſs. Hence the government will be enfeebled and inefficient, and no way will be left to render it otherwiſe, but by eſtabliſhing an armed force to execute the laws at the point of the bayonet—a government of all others the moſt to be dreaded.

In a republic of ſuch vaſt extent as the United States, the legiſlature cannot attend to the various concerns and wants of its different parts. It cannot be ſufficiently numerous to be acquainted with the local condition and wants of the different diſtricts, and if it could, it is impoſſible it ſhould have ſufficient time to attend to and provide for all the variety of caſes of this nature, that would be continually ariſing.

In ſo extenſive a republic, the great officers of government would ſoon become above the controul of the people, and abuſe their powers to the purpoſe of aggrandizing themſelves, and oppreſſing them. The truſt committed to the executive offices, in a country of the extent of the United States, muſt be various and of magnitude. The command of all the troops and navy of the republic, the appointment of officers, the power of pardoning offences, the collecting of all public revenues, and the power of expending them, with a number of other powers, muſt be lodged and exerciſed in every ſtate, in the hands of a few. When theſe are attended with honour and emolument, as they always will be in large ſtates, ſo as greatly to intereſt men to purſue them, and to be proper objects for ambitious and deſigning men, ſuch men will be ever reſtleſs in their purſuit after them. They will uſe the power, when they have acquired it, to the purpoſes of perpetuating their own intereſt and ambition, and it is ſcarcely poſſible, in a very large republic, to call them to account for their miſconduct, or to prevent their abuſe of power.

Theſe are ſome of the reaſons by which it appears, that a free republic cannot long ſubſiſt over a country of the great extent of theſe ſtates. If then this new conſtitution is calculated to conſolidate the thirteen ſtates into one, as it evidently is, it ought not to be adopted.

If I did not in my conſcience believe that this ſcheme was defective in the fundamental principles—in the foundation upon which a free and equal government muſt reſt—I ſhould have held my peace.

BRUTUS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

In my late excurſions I happened to ſee the following piece, and as ſomething appeared to me to be new in the ſentiments, &c. I thought not if you give it a place in your inſtructive vehicle, it will be entertaining to many of your readers, and oblige, Z.

December 3, 1787.

THE judgment of a Church in Hampſhire county, in the caſe of two perſons, who have heretofore profeſſed the chriſtian faith, and ſubmitted to the government watch and care of ſaid church, and ſo became divinely bound to keep the unity of the ſpirit in the bond of peace with it.

And yet paying no regard to those sacred bonds, have of late, in a disorderly manner, withdrawn themselves from all connection with said church, not only without its council and concurrence, but contrary to its painful labours and faithful remonstrances, and united themselves to what is called a Baptist Church.

And now said church, still meaning to practice fidelity to Jesus Christ and them; in consideration of the premises; in consideration also, of the noted habit of the people called *Baptists*, to criminate all opposition to their bias, with the stile of persecution; and lastly, in consideration of the utter inconsistency of their scheme, with that of the bible; the said church holds itself called to exhibit scriptural light to the said two persons, and to whomsoever else it may concern; in confidence, that when their minds are disentangled from the bondage of error, as they certainly will be in this case, they will then know we have treated them in consistency with our stable profession: and then we shall leave the said two persons entirely to the judge of right.

Now as the people called *Baptists*, hold it a necessary part of obedience and following Christ, to be buried in water, as they say he was in baptism: We therefore are bound to testify and prove,

I. That Jesus Christ's baptism, was not christian baptism.

1. Because christian baptism is a seal of christianity; but the christian dispensation was not in being when Jesus Christ was baptized, and so there was no such thing to be sealed at that time; and then it must be a seal to nothing, which is no seal at all. Therefore the baptism of Jesus Christ was not christian baptism

2. Because Jesus Christ's baptism was under the law; but no ordinance under the law, could at the same time be under the gospel; and if not under the gospel, it could not be a christian ordinance: therefore Christ's baptism was not christian baptism.

3. Because Christ's baptism was part of that law, righteousness, which he came to fulfil, and which must be finished before the gospel dispensation could begin; as justification must be finished before sactification can begin: therefore Christ's baptism could not be christian baptism.

4. Because as every thing done to fulfil the law was legal, and as Christ's baptism was confessedly done to fulfil the law; Matt. iii. 15, therefore Christ's baptism was legal, not christian baptism.

5 Because to be baptized in obedience to the legal dispensation, must be legal obedience; but Christ was so baptized: therefore his baptism was legal, not gospel obedience.

6. Because what Christ came to do was to fulfil the righteousness of the law; Matt. v. 17. But that was law-work, not gospel-work: therefore Christ's baptism was legal, not evangelical.

7. Ordinances of the law, and of the gospel, are different; but Christ's baptism was an ordinance of the law, as the next argument will shew: therefore Christ's baptism was not a gospel or christian ordinance.

Objection. But the Lord's supper was instituted under the law also.

Anf. True, but it was the very night in which he was betrayed, so it must be then or never. 1 Cor. ii. 23. Whereas Christ was baptized several years before. Beside, he commanded the future constant use of the Lord's supper; but no such command about his baptism, because that was part of his perfect law, righteousness, which none ever could do but himself.

Nay further, Jesus Christ knew that he was appointed by the father to be faithful in all God's house, the church, as Moses was. Heb. iii. 2. But Moses appointed the paschal feast, as a constant token of divine presence and favour, and a mean of communion with him, which paschal feast was to cease, the moment Christ died. Therefore he must appoint the gospel feast, the Lord's supper, before he died, or else he would not be as faithful in God's house, as Moses was; but would leave it quite destitute of this chief mean of visible connection and communion with God; which would show he had not finished his work, and be a blot on him and his kingdom forever.

II. The baptism of Jesus Christ, was the appointed mean of entering on his public legal ministry, which he must fulfil, both as it was a part of the law, which he was to obey perfectly, and also, because otherwise he could not claim that priesthood all to himself.

1 Legal priests were always induced to their public ministry, by washing or being baptized with water; therefore it was commanded for *Aaron*, his sons, and all his successors, to be washed or baptized with water when they went into their public ministry. Exod. xxix. 4. xl. 12. 2 Cor. iv. 6. So Christ, who knew the whole law, when he was going into his public discharge of the legal priesthood, knew he must be washed or baptized with water; and as no legal priest could enter that public ministry, till thirty years of age, Num. iv. 3, 47, so Jesus Christ, when he arrived to that age, Luke iii. 23, knowing it was the appointed mean of entering the ministry of the law, was obedient in that, as in every thing: therefore Christ's baptism was wholly legal, not christian.

2. This is exactly the reason which Jesus Christ gives to *John*, when he came to be washed or baptized by him; "*thus it becomes us to fulfil all righteousness.*" Importing I cant fulfil all righteousness, viz. of the law, unless I submit to it; nor you do your duty unless you administer it; for this was the reason why John was sent to baptize—And as this was a noted part of obedience to the law, so all righteousness could not be fulfilled without it: therefore Christ's baptism was not christian baptism.

3. It is declared, John i. 31, &c. that the very reason why John was sent to baptize, was that he might by that ordinance, make Christ manifest to Israel, viz. to be their promised high-priest; and he was made manifest, by public baptism, according to law, by the heaven's visibly opening at the same time; by the descent of the holy spirit on Christ, and by the voice from heaven approving him. Therefore as soon as the necessary trials of forty days in the wilderness were out, he began to preach. Matt. iv. 17. Therefore Christ's baptism was altogether legal, not christian.

III. The baptism of Jesus Christ was no part of christian obedience. For,

1. Then it must be obedience to himself; for Jesus Christ is the head of all christian-matters. He came to do the will of God, Psal. xl. 8, not to do his own will, John vi. 38. But the will of God by Jesus Christ, primarily, was his fulfilling the law, and his baptism was part of that work, as he told John at the time: therefore Christ's baptism was obedience to the law, not to christianity.

2. To be christian obedience, it must be under christianity, not under the law; but it was under the law, not under the gospel: therefore the baptism of Jesus Christ was wholly legal obedience, not christian.

3. Not only the fact was under the law, but the view and design of it was to fulfil what the law already required, and to be a lawful qualification for his public ministry while under the law; the last act of which ministry and priesthood, was his offering up himself in death. Heb viii. 3, 7, 27. Therefore the design of Christ's baptism was altogether legal, and peculiar to himself—which was implied, when he said, "*suffer it to be so now.*" Matt. iii. 15, as the only instance of it in the world.

IV. Christ's baptism could not be a pattern for his people's obedience. For,

1. Obedience to the law for justification, never can be a part of his people's obedience: But Christ's baptism was a part of his obedience to the law, for the justification of sinners. Therefore no pattern for his people's obedience.

2. If Christ's baptism was pattern for his people to copy, then there must be a law in christianity for his people to be baptised as he was; but there is no such law: therefore Christ's baptism was not a pattern for them to follow.

3. Therefore there is no more reason to follow Christ in this action, than in all the actions of his obedience to the holy law.

Question. What was *John's* baptism?

Answer. John's baptism was a rite which divine wisdom designed and proclaimed by Malachy of old—Mat. iii. 1. which was to serve three purposes.

1. *John* was a pioneer and herald, sent before his General, and the following christian army, to remove impediments; and as sin was the chief impediment, so *John's* work was to witness against it, and require repentance of it; and then to baptize, or wash with water, all who complied, as a badge of their clearness from it; just as Jews always did to proselites and priests, under the law, as token of their purity. But now *John* did this to all penitents, both because God ordered him so, and because the holy christian kingdom was then coming, in three or four years. So it was called the baptism of repentance.

2. As *John's* ministry was all under the law, so it was a type, like other religious actions under the law; to be a picture of that holiness, which was to be characteristic of approaching christianity: that every body might see in that symbol, what they must be, and what Christ could make them, viz, all over holy. But no use for types when the substance is come, except among Jews.

3. As Christ could not enter on his public ministry without baptism, and it could not be administered without a qualified officer: So, John i. 31. tells us the very reason why *John* was qualified, was that he might introduce Jesus Christ to his public ministry under the law, by the baptism of that dispensation.

And with this testimony we refer the said two persons to God the righteous Judge. Only adding, that we shall as clearly delineate what is true christian baptism, with its nature and evidence, when you or any in your behalf shall desire it.

☞ All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for Papers the last year—and those also who are indebted for Advertisements, are requested to make payment.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

To the LAND HOLDERS *and* FARMERS.

NUMBER V.

Continuation of remarks on the Hon. ELBRIDGE GERRY's *objections to the new Constitution*

IT is unhappy both for Mr. Gerry and the public, that he was not more explicit in publishing his doubts. Certainly this must have been from inattention, and not through any want of ability—all his honourable friends acknowledge him to be a politician even to metaphysical nicety.

In a question of such magnitude, every candid man will consent to discuss objections, which are stated with perspicuity; but to follow the honourable writer into the field of conjecture, and combat phantoms, uncertain whether or not they are the same which terrified him, is a task too laborious for patience itself. Such must be the writer's situation in replying to the next objection, "*that some of the powers of the legislature are ambiguous, and others indefinite and dangerous.*" There are many powers given to the legislature, if any of them are dangerous, the people have a right to know which they are, and how they will operate, that we may guard against the evil. The charge of being ambiguous and indefinite may be brought against every human composition, and necessarily arises from the imperfection of language. Perhaps no two men will express the same sentiment in the same manner, and by the same words; neither do they connect precisely the same ideas with the same words. From hence arises an ambiguity in all languages, with which the most perspicuous and precise writers are in a degree chargeable. Some person never attain to the happy art of perspicuous expression, and it is equally true that some persons through a mental defect of their own, will judge the most correct and certain language of others to be indefinite and ambiguous. As Mr. Gerry is the first and only man who has charged the new Constitution with ambiguousness, is there not room to suspect that his understanding is different from other men's, and whether it be better or worse, the Landholder presumes not to decide.

It is an excellency of this constitution, that it is expressed with brevity, and in the plain common language of mankind.

Had it swelled into the magnitude of a volume, there would have been more room to entrap the unwary, and the people who are to be its judges, would have had neither patience nor opportunity to understand it. Had it been expressed in the scientific language of law, or those terms of art which we often find in political compositions, to the honourable gentleman it might have appeared more defined and less ambiguous; but to the great body of the people altogether obscure, and to accept it they must leap in the dark.

The people to whom in this case the great appeal is made, best understand those compositions which are concise and in their own language.—Had the powers given to the legislature, been loaded with provisos, and such qualifications, as a lawyer who is so cunning as even to suspect himself, would probably have intermingled; there would have been much more danger of a deception in the case. It would not be difficult to shew that every power given to the legislature is necessary for national defence and justice, and to protect the rights of the people who create this authority for their own advantage; but to consider each one particularly would exceed the limits of my design.

I shall therefore select two powers given them, which have been more abused to oppress and enslave mankind, than all the others with which this or any legislature on earth is cloathed. The right of taxation or of collecting money from the people; and of raising and supporting armies.

These are the powers which enable tyrants to scourge their subjects; and they are also the very powers by which good rulers protect the people, against the violence of wicked and overgrown citizens, and invasion by the rest of mankind. Judge candidly what a wretched figure the American empire will exhibit in the eye of other nations, without a power to array and support a military force for its own protection. Half a dozen Regiments from Canada or New-Spain, might lay whole provinces under contribution, while we were disputing who has power to pay and raise an army. This power is also necessary to restrain the violence of seditious citizens. A concurrence of circumstances, frequently enables a few disaffected persons to make great revolutions, unless government is vested with the most extensive powers of self-defence. Had Shays, the malcontent of Massachusetts, been a man of genius, fortune and address, he might have conquered that state, and by the aid of a little sedition in the other states, and an army proud by victory, become the monarch and tyrant of America. Fortunately he was checked, but should jealousy prevent vesting these powers in the hands of men chosen by yourselves, and who are under every constitutional restraint, accident or design will in all probability raise up some future Shays to be the tyrant of your children.

A people cannot long retain their freedom, whose government is incapable of protecting them.

The power of collecting money from the people, is not to be rejected because it has sometimes been oppressive.

Public credit is as necessary for the prosperity of a nation, as private credit is for the support and wealth of a family.

We are this day many millions poorer, than we should have been had a well arranged government taken place at the conclusion of the war. All have shared in this loss, but none in so great a proportion as the landholders and farmers.

The public must be served in various departments. Who will serve them without a sweet recompence? Who will go to war and pay the charges of his own warfare? What man will any longer take empty promises of reward from those who have no constitutional power to reward, or means of fulfilling them? Promises have done their utmost, more than they ever did, in any other age or country. The delusive bubble has broke, and in breaking it has beggared thousands, and left you an unprotected people; numerous without force, and full of resources, but unable to command one of them. For these purposes there must be a general treasury, with power to replenish it as often as necessity requires. And where can this power be more safely vested, than in the common legislature, men chosen by yourselves from every part of the union, and who have the confidence of their several states; men who must share in the burdens they impose on others; men who by a seat in congress are incapable of holding any office under the states, which might prove a temptation to spoil the people for increasing their own income.

We find another objection to be "that the executive is blended with and will have an undue influence over the legislative." On examination you find this objection unfounded. The supreme executive is vested in a President of the United States; every bill that hath passed the senate and representatives, must be presented to the President, and if he approve it becomes law. If he disapproves, but makes no return within ten days it still becomes a law. If he returns the bill with his objections, the senate and representatives consider it a second time, and if two thirds of them adhere to the first resolution, it becomes law notwithstanding the President's dissent. While the President hath an influence, though strictly speaking he hath not a legislative voice; and think such an influence must be salutary. In the President, all the executive departments meet, and he will be a channel of communication between those who make and those who execute the laws. Many things look fair in theory which in practice are impossible. If lawmakers in every instance, before their final decree, had the opinion of those who are to execute them; it would prevent a thousand absurd ordinances, which are solemnly made, only to be repealed and lessen the dignity of legislation in the eyes of mankind.

The vice-president is not an executive officer, while the president is in the discharge of his duty; and when he is called to preside his legislative voice ceases. In no other instance is there even the shadow of blending or influence between the two departments. We are further told "that the judicial department, or those courts of law, to be instituted by congress, will be oppressive." We allow it to be possible, but from whence arises the probability of this event. Are judges may be corrupt, and juries may be prejudiced and ignorant, but these instances are not common; and why shall we suppose they will be more frequent under a national appointment and influence, when the eyes of a whole empire are watching for their detection.

Their courts are not to intermeddle with your internal policy, and will have cognizance only of those subjects which are placed under the control of a national legislature. It is as necessary there should be courts of law and executive officers, to carry into effect the laws of the nation, as that there be courts and officers to execute the laws made by your state assemblies.

There are many reasons why their decisions ought not to be left to courts instituted by particular states.

A perfect uniformity must be observed thro' the whole union, or jealousy and unrighteousness will take place; and for a uniformity one judiciary must pervade the whole. The inhabitants of one state will not have confidence in judges appointed by the legislature of another state, in which they have no voice. Judges who owe their appointment and support to one state, will be unduely influenced, and not reverence the laws of the union. It will at any time be in the power of the smallest state, by interdicting their judiciary, to defeat the measures, defraud the revenue, and annul the most sacred laws of the whole empire. A legislative power, without a judicial and executive under their own controul, is in the nature of things a nullity. Congress under the old confederation had power to ordain and resolve, but having no judicial or executive of their own, their most solemn resolves were totally disregarded. The little state of Rhode-Island was purposely left by Heaven to its present madness, for a general conviction in the other states, that such a system as is now proposed is our only preservation from ruin. What respect can any one think would be paid to national law, by judicial and executive officers who are amenable only to the present assembly of Rhode-Island. The rebellion of Shays and the present measures of Rhode-Island ought to convince us that a national legislature, judiciary and executive must be united, or the whole is but a name; and that we must have these or soon be hewers of wood and drawers of water for all other people.

In all these matters and powers given to congress, their ordinances must be the supreme law of the land or they are nothing. They must have authority to enact any laws for executing their own powers, or those powers will be evaded by the artful and unjust, and the dishonest trader will defraud the public of its revenue. As we have every reason to think this system was honestly planned, we ought to hope it may be honestly and justly executed. I am sensible that speculation is always liable to error. If there be any capital defects in this constitution, it is most probable that experience alone will discover them. Provision is made for an alteration if on trial it be found necessary.

When your children see the candour and greatness of mind, with which you lay the foundation, they will be inspired with equity to finish and adorn the superstructure.

A LANDHOLDER.

ST. JOHN'S (*Antigua*) Oct. 23.

We are given to understand, that there is a probability of a commercial intercourse being shortly opened with America. It is said the Americans will be suffered to export to the British islands, corn, flour, staves and cattle, in their own bottoms, of a certain tonnage, paying duties on those articles; and that at the next meeting of parliament it was to be among the first business brought forward.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.

The first Monday in April next is appointed by the Hon House of Delegates, of this state, to hold the election of delegates, to the proposed convention, for taking into consideration the federal constitution. It hath been also resolved by the same branch of the legislature, that the persons elected to serve in convention, do assemble on Monday the 21st of April next, at the city of Annapolis, and may adjourn from day to day, as occasion may require; and the said delegates, do then and there take into consideration the aforesaid constitution, and if approved of by them, or a majority of them, finally to ratify the same in behalf and on the part of this state, and make report thereof to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jay, *dated New-York, 1st December 1787.*

"I thank you for your obliging letter of the 24th ult. enclosing a paragraph respecting me in Mr. Oswald's paper of the same date. You have my authority to deny the change of sentiments it imputes to me, and to declare, that in my opinion, *it is advisable for the people of America to adopt the constitution proposed by the late convention.* If you should think it expedient to publish this letter, I have no objections to its being done. JOHN JAY."

On Friday the 23d ult. Thomas F. Bachelor, put an end to his existence by hanging himself, in Third-street near South-street.

And about a week before the above, a man near the same place, stabbed himself in the breast with a knife, of which he soon after died.

DECEMBER 12.

By a gentleman who arrived last evening from Delaware, we have received the following important intelligence:—

The deputies of the state convention of Delaware met at Dover, on Monday the third inst. and a house being formed, they elected James Latimer, Esq President.—On Thursday they ratified the new federal constitution by an *unanimous* vote, and on Friday *every member* signed the ratification as follows:

"We the Deputies of the people of the Delaware state in convention met, having taken into our serious consideration, the federal constitution, proposed and agreed upon by the deputies of the United States in general convention, held at the city of Philadelphia, on the seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, have approved of, assented to, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents, DO, in virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, for, and in behalf of ourselves and our constituents, *fully, freely, and entirely approve of, assent to, ratify and confirm* the said CONSTITUTION."

BOSTON, Dec. 20.

Saturday evening last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, four armed foot pads, made an attack on Mr. Caleb Coolidge, as he was on his way from Cambridge to this town. The circumstances of this piece of villainy are nearly as follow: Mr. Coolidge having come from Providence that day, quitted the stage at Roxbury, where he took a horse to carry him to Cambridge, he having business there, which occasioned his departure from the direct road to Boston. Soon after he left Cambridge, he quitted the horse, and dismissed the boy who came thus far with him to carry the horse back. Thinking himself out of danger, he came along down the road, singly, and on foot, without any interruption, till within about a mile and an half of Charles-river-bridge, where he was stopped by a man, whom Mr. Coolidge took to be an Irishman. The fellow bid Mr. Coolidge stand, which he did; and on being ordered to deliver his money he hesitated a moment, and the fellow persisting in his demands, Mr. Coolidge, with a stout stick, struck him over the head, which laid the miscreant to the ground. Immediately, as Mr. Coolidge was going away, three other scoundrels, whom he did not suspect were to near, came up and forced from him his watch, pocket-book and cash, to the amount of 253l. with which they made off.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 26.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. the General Court of New-Hampshire convened together in the State-house in Portsmouth; there being a quorum they proceeded to business,—the first matter submitted to their deliberations was the proceedings of the Federal Convention, when they voted unanimously for a Convention.

A fresh and large Supply of

Hat-Trimmings,

For Sale, consisting of

BEAVER, Castor and Felt Lining, of different colours.
Beaver, Castor and Felt Buttons.
Round Loopings—Silk Braid.
Shapings of all kinds—Chain Button Loops of Do.
Velvet, Silk and Worsted Hat-Bindings.
Hat-Bands—Looping Needles.
Hard and soft Hatters Brushes.
Coarse and fine Bow-strings—Jack Cards.
Blocking Line—Red Leather and Nurse Skin.
Logwood, Copperas, &c. &c.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of good Shipping Furrs, and all kinds of other Furrs, by

GEO. CALDWELL, and Co.

Hartford, Nov. 19, 1787.

THE subscriber, hereby notifies his customers, in Belchertown, to meet him at Col. Dwight's on Thursday the third of January next,—and those in Greenwich at Lieut. Field's on Friday following.

CALEB HANNUM.

Belchertown, Dec. 26, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership of *Noah Sexton* and *David Hannum*, is, by mutual consent, dissolved.

NOAH SEXTON.

Worthington, Dec. 22, 1787.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 26th of November last, a light forrel horse COLT, three years old coming, large of his age, has a white streak in his face, a large mane, not docked, a white spot on his hind off hoof, a natural crouper. Whoever will take up said horse and inform the subscriber, shall be well rewarded, by

TIMOTHY ROOT.

Northampton, December 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

ALSO,

STRONGS's and BICKERSTAFF's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1788.

Just Published, and a few Copies for Sale, by the Printer hereof.

Mr. ATWATER's SERMON, at the Ordination of the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, to the Pastoral Care of the Church in Deerfield.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and eighty-seven.

An Act for the Relief of Poor Prisoners, who are committed by Execution for Debt.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That when any person, standing committed by force of any execution issuing from any Court in this Commonwealth, on a judgment recovered by any person, shall complain that he, or she, hath not estate sufficient to support him, or her, in prison, the gaoler or keeper of such prison, shall on such complaint, apply to one of the justices of the Peace, within and for the county in which such prison is, who shall thereupon make out a notification in writing under his hand and seal, thereby signifing to the creditor, or creditors, such prisoner's desire of taking the privilege and benefit allowed in and by this act, and of the time and place appointed for the intended caption of the oath or affirmation allowed in and by this act, and which being served on the creditor or creditors of the said prisoners, if he, she or they live within the Commonwealth, his or her executor, or administrator; and if such creditor or creditors live out of the Commonwealth, upon his or their agent or attorney, who brought forward the suit on which the judgment whereon the execution, by which the prisoner stands committed, was rendered by the Sheriff, or his deputy, of the county in which the said service shall be made, either by reading the same to him or her, or by leaving an attested copy thereof at the usual place of abode of such creditor or creditors, agent or attorney as aforesaid, at least thirty days before the time appointed for taking the said oath or affirmation, that he, she or they may be present if they see cause. *Provided,* That if any creditor or creditors live out of this Commonwealth, and have no agent or attorney as aforesaid living in the same, an attested copy of such notification shall be left with the Clerk of the Court, or the Justice by whom the said execution was signed, at least thirty days before the intended caption.

And be it further enacted, That any two Justices of the Peace, within and for the county where such caption is to be taken, each of whom shall be of the quorum, and disinterested and not related either to the creditor or debtor, are hereby authorised and empowered, at the time and place appointed for the taking such caption, to examine the return of the said notification; and if it shall appear to be duly made, to administer the said oath or affirmation, after fully examining and hearing the parties, if they the said Justices shall think proper so to do, to such debtor; which oath or affirmation shall be in the form following, to wit.

I

do solemnly swear before Almighty God, (or affirm as the case may be) that I have not any estate, real or personal, in possession, reversion or remainder, sufficient to support myself in prison, or to pay prison charges; and that I have not since the commencement of this suit against me, or at any other time, directly or indirectly, sold, released or otherwise conveyed or disposed of, to, or intrusted any person or persons whomsoever, with all or any part the estate, real or personal, whereof I have been the lawful owner or possessor, with any intent or design to secure the same, or to receive or to expect any profit or advantage therefor; or have caused or suffered to be done, any thing else whatsoever, whereby any of my creditors may be defrauded——*So help me God*——(or this I do under the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be).

Which oath or affirmation being administered by the said Justices to, and taken by such prisoner, and a certificate thereof made under the hands and seals of the said Justices administering the same, to such gaoler or prison keeper, he shall thereupon set such prisoner at liberty, if he or she is committed for no other cause, and the body of such prisoner shall not be held in prison any longer upon such execution; which certificate to be made by the Justices as aforesaid, shall be in the form following, to wit.

S. S.

To keeper of the gaol at

We the subscribers, two of the Justices of the Peace for the said county of S.

and each of us of the quorum, hereby certify, that A. B. a poor prisoner, confined upon execution for debt, in the gaol at C. aforesaid, hath caused D. E. the creditor, at whose suit he was so confined, to be notified according to law, of his the said A. B's desire, of taking the benefit of an act, intitled, "An act for the relief of poor prisoners, who are committed by execution for debt; that in our opinion the said A. B. hath not any estate, either real or personal, sufficient to support himself in prison, and that he hath not conveyed or concealed his estate with design to secure the same to his own use, or to defraud his creditors, and that we have after due caution to the said A. B. administered to him the oath (or affirmation) prescribed in the act aforesaid. Witness our hands and seals, this day of Anno Domini,

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any such prisoner as aforesaid, shall be convicted of having sold, leased or otherwise conveyed, concealed or disposed of, or intrusted his or her estate, or any part thereof, directly or indirectly, contrary to his or her foregoing oath, or affirmation, he or she shall not only be liable to the pains and penalties of wilful perjury, but shall receive no benefit from the said oath or affirmation, and in case such prisoner at the time of the intended caption, shall not take the said oath or affirmation, or be not admitted thereto by the said Justices, he shall be remanded back to prison, and shall not be intitled to the benefit of this act, unless a new notification be made out, and served in the manner as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That all and every judgment obtained against such prisoners, shall notwithstanding such discharge as aforesaid, be and remain good and effectual in law, to all intents and purposes, against any estate whatsoever, which may then or at any time afterwards belong to him or her; and the creditor or creditors, agent or attorney, their executors or administrators, may take out a new execution against the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, and chattles of such prisoner, (his wearing apparel, and household furniture, necessary for himself, his wife and children, and tools necessary for his trade or occupation, only excepted) for the satisfaction of the debt, in such sort and manner as might have been done, in case the said prisoner had never been taken in execution.

And be it further enacted, That all and every person or persons, now in execution, and confined in any of the gaols in this Commonwealth, who have been duly admitted to the oath prescribed in an act made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, intitled "An act for the relief of poor prisoners for debt," and who are notwithstanding still held in custody on the said execution, by his, her, or their creditor, paying such weekly allowance for their support in prison, as in the said act is provided, shall be, and they hereby are discharged from such executions whereon such oath hath been administered; and the several gaolers in whose custody such persons may be, shall upon due notice given them of this act, discharge them, if they are confined for no other cause.

In the *House* of *Representatives*, Nov. 19, 1787.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker

In *Senate*, November 19, 1787.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy.—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, lying in

Whately, within a few rods of the meeting-house, well situated for a tavern, tradesman or trader, with a good and commodious Dwelling-House and Barn, standing thereon, and an excellent Orchard and two good Wells of water. Said Farm contains between thirty and forty acres, and will be sold cheap and payment made easy.

PEREZ CHAPIN.

Said Chapin requests all persons indebted to him, to make speedy payment, without further notice.

Whately, Dec. 19, 1787.

Hudson and Goodwin,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, HARTFORD,

CLOTHIER's Press-Papers of the best kind, by the gross or dozen.

Bonnet Papers, by the gross, dozen or single.

Writing Paper, by the ream or quire.

Common and small Wrapping Paper.

Law's Collection of Music, by the dozen or single.

Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand, gross, dozen or single.

Dilworth's Spelling Books, by the dozen or single.

Watts's Psalms, at 22s. per dozen.

Accompt Books, of various sizes.

A few Books on Divinity, History, Physic, &c.

Neat Pocket Globes, &c. &c.

☞ Grain of any kind, Rags, Tann'd Sheep-Skins, Bees-Wax, Flax or Certificates for Interest, will be received in payment.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about the 1st of November last, a pale red Steer, two years old past, some white spots about him, marked with a crop on the left ear, and a half-penny the under side of the same. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

Ebenezer Clarke.

Westampton, December 12, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Leverett, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a minister and town tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz:

	Minister Tax.			Town Tax.		
	£	d.	q.	£	d.	q.
Major Keys,	2	2	2	0	7	1
Thomas Thomas,	4	1	0	1	0	0
John Cutler,	0	10	2	0	5	2
Capt. Moses Ayres,	3	4	0	1	7	0
Elijah Deadman,	1	4	3	0	3	0
William Dean,	0	9	2	0	5	0
Samuel Hinkley,	2	2	0	1	1	2
Land lately owned by Lewis Gilbert,	0	5	1	0	2	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 14th of February next, so much of said land will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of the subscriber in Leverett, at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

WILLIAM HUBBARD, Collector.

Leverett, December 6, 1787.

RUN away from the subscriber the 29th instant, an apprentice Boy, named HENRY THOMAS, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, short black hair, dark coloured eyes, wore away a butternut coloured coat, black lasting breeches, checked linen shirt, took with him a butternut coloured great coat; and a small bundle of other clothes. Whoever will take the said Boy and return him to the subscriber, shall have Four Pence reward, and no charges paid, by me

AMOS STRONG.

Middlefield, Nov. 28, 1787.