



MISCELLANY.

For the CENTINEL.

Mr. PRINTER, IN the Centinel of the 5th inst. you favoured the publick with an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated December 27th, 1786—Among other things it is observed,

"But five States represented in Congress; the holidays keep them away, and their narrow points do not require their being very punctual."

It mult, Mr. Printer, be matter of lamentation, to every real friend of the American revolution, that their federal head, is not vested with those powers absolutely necessary to preserve the union in health and vigour, and that a political languor is every where apparent, and loudly calls for the assistance of the ablest state physicians.

And, if it not also matter of lamentation, that the Parliament of our Nation, should be continually sitting in time of peace.—The nations of Europe have generally, even in time of wars, sessions of their parliament only, with recessions, by adjournment, or prorogation.—And by the articles of confederation and perpetual union, and the provision therein made, for a committee of the states, it is evident, that adjournments were supposed eligible and necessary in ours, (no period of adjournments to be for a longer duration than the space of six months) And how much more would it have been for the honour and dignity of our nation, to have published to the world, that Congress had adjourned for the holidays, (at least) than that but five states were represented, and that the holidays, or any other circumstance whatever, keep them away, for "do not require their being very punctual."

As Parliament or Legislature, whether of a nation or State, which have a session and recessions, naturally come together, acquainted, and fully apprized with the state and circumstances of the Commonwealth, Mr. Nelson, the Council will be punctual, and full will immediately attend to, and dispatch business—while the publick view with admiration and respect, the assembling of the Sage of their country—much of which must inevitably be diminished, by their being at all times sitting. PROPRIETOR

HISTORICAL.

PAULLUS SEMIUS, one of the Roman Consuls and General, having the command in the Macedonian war, was very successful, conquered and subdued the country, captivated and carried to Rome King Perseus and his family, where together with vast sums of money and other valuable treasures which he had collected in the campaign, and a numerous train of prisoners, they were exposed in the triumph decreed to the consul.

In the order of the triumphal procession, there appeared two sons and a daughter of Perseus, who by reason of their tender age, were altogether insensible of the greatness of their misery; which insensibility of their condition, rendered it much more deplorable; inasmuch that, Perseus himself was scarce regarded as he went along, whilst pity had fixed the eyes of the Romans upon the infants, and many of them could not forbear weeping. All beheld the sight with a mixture of sorrow and joy until the children were past. After his children and their attendants, came Perseus himself, clad all in black, and wearingippers, after the fashion of his country; he looked like one altogether afflicted and deprived of reason through the greatness of his misfortunes. Next followed a great company of his friends, whose countenances were disfigured with grief, and who testified to all that beheld them, by their tears, and their continual looking upon Perseus, that it was his hard fortune they so much lamented, and that they were regretful of his own. To these succeeded in carrying exposed for an exhibition to the numerous Senators, the immense riches and spoils, which were the trophies of the war. In the close of the procession came Paullus himself, seated in a chariot, making every majestic appearance, as well on account of the graceful-ness of his person, as of his venerable age. The

Consul had had four sons, two of whom, according to a custom very frequent among the Romans, had been adopted into other families. Of the other two, the only heirs of his name, family and estate, the younger died five days before the triumph, and the elder three days after it.

A few days after, in an assembly of the people, he gave an account of his services, according to the usual custom of other Generals; and then made the following remarkable speech. "Though my triumph, Romans, and the generals of my children, which have alternately served as fights to you, cannot have left you ignorant, both how successfully I have conducted, the affairs of the Commonwealth, and how my family has been twice struck by heaven; yet pray permit me in a few words to make a comparison, betwixt the happiness of the publick, and my private misfortune." And here having recited the particulars of his conduct, in his important command, until the reduction of Macedonia into subjection to the Roman people, and having observed, that in sixteen days he had terminated a war, which the preceding consul had conducted in such a manner during four years, that the ill had always transmitted it to his successor in a worse state than he found it: He proceeds in the following words, "This was succeeded by a great train of other prosperous events; all the towns of Macedonia submitted; the king's treasures fell into my hands—the king himself with his children was taken prisoner in the temple of Samothrace, being, as it were delivered up by the gods themselves. My good fortune at this time seemed too great even to myself, and therefore I became suspicious of her insatiable. I began to apprehend the dangers of the sea, in transporting the king's immense treasures, and a victorious army to Italy. After all this, I had had a prosperous voyage, and every thing was landed, safe, healthy, and had nothing more to ask of the gods; I prayed that since in the course of human affairs, the greatest prosperities were usually followed by great adversities, that the calamities which were then threatened by such change might fall upon my house, rather than on the Commonwealth.—Therefore I hope the publick has nothing to apprehend, after such a signal calamity has befallen me; in that my triumph, as if to deride human prosperity, has been preceded by the funeral of one of my sons, and followed by that of another; Perseus and I have been exhibited as two illustrious examples of the fate of mortals. He, who himself a captive, hath seen his children led in captivity; nevertheless has them safe: I who have triumphed for him, went from the funeral of one of my sons, in my chariot to ascend the Capitol, and descended from thence almost to fee the other expire in my sight. Thus of a numerous race of King's issue remain to bear the name of L. Semilius Paullus. For as if I had had too many; I have the Cornelian and Fabian families two of them, one to each, by adoption; and none remaining in the family of Paullus, besides himself. But, your felicity and the good fortune of this publick, console me for this solitude to which my house is reduced."

POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

WHETHER the States, that withhold the necessary powers which Congress must be invested with, or their national capacity cease, do not act in certain ratio of opposition to what ought to be national law and government's; as the Shays and Shattucks of this Commonwealth have done to the government?

2d. If the above proposition is found true in the affirmative—What are the measures necessary to be taken, to remove the mischief already felt, and prevent the evils which must issue?

3d. If Congress was invested with the sovereignty of the continent, would it be so likely, that States or districts, in the Union, would have so many patry feuds, as now, and hereafter, are likely to exist?

4th. If a family of distinction should have, by the common events of matrimony, an heir, which, by the profusion of nature, had thirteen heirs on one body—would not the family, and all the well

affected neighbours with, that to prevent an everlasting jumble, it had but one?

5th. Would not the most skilful surgeon, advise, to get rid of the supernumerary heads; especially when the excision would administer to the health, strength and growth of the child?

6th. Would not he, who advised to the continuance of so many foreignties on one trunk, be deemed inimical to the well being of the family?

7th. Whether foreign policy would not (if they consulted their own interest) consist with such a government for America, as now exist—or wherein would be the difference.

From an ENGLISH PAPER. THE KNIGHT OF THE BLADE. A New Play for the Royal Children.

Mistress. HEY! this is! Children. What's that?

M. This is the knife that made the knight with the wooden leg!—Hey this!

M. This is the cutler that ground the knife, that made the knight with the wooden leg!—Hey this!

C. What's that?

M. This is the yeoman in his bonnet and coat, that snatched the knife the cutler ground, that made the knight with a wooden leg!—Hey, this!

C. What's that?

M. This is the woman as mad as the goat, that was seized by the yeoman in his bonnet and coat, that snatched the knife the cutler ground, that made the knight with the wooden leg!—Hey this!

C. What's that?

M. These are the doctors of madmen and fools, that pronounced in two days by medical rules, that she was a woman as mad as a goat, that was seized by the yeoman in his bonnet and coat, that snatched the knife the cutler ground, that made the knight with the wooden leg!—Hey this!

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M. These are the doctors of madmen and fools, that pronounced in two days by medical rules, that she was a woman as mad as a goat, that was seized by the yeoman in his bonnet and coat, that snatched the knife the cutler ground, that made the knight with the wooden leg!—Hey, this!

C. What's that?

M. This is the Doctor with his eyes all askew, that in caulk and gown from the treasury flew, to call forth the doctors of mad men fools, that pronounced in two days by medical rules, that she was a woman as mad as a goat, that was seized by the yeoman in his bonnet and coat, that snatched the knife the cutler ground, that made the knight with the wooden leg!—Hey, this!

C. What's that?

M. This is the sign of the bagpipes and cat, where the knights of the blade so often met, to see the doctor with his eyes all askew, that in caulk and gown from the treasury flew, to call forth the doctors of madmen and fools, who pronounced in two days by medical rules, that she was a woman as mad as a goat, that was seized by a yeoman in his bonnet and coat, that snatched the knife the cutler ground, that made the knight with a wooden leg!—Hey this!

C. What's that?

M. This is the Boy in breeches so chaffe, that never the lips of a woman did taste, that lives near the sign of the bagpipes and cat, where the knights of the blade so often met, at, to see the doctor with his eyes all askew, that in caulk and gown from the treasury flew, to call forth the doctors of madmen, and fools, who pronounced in two days by medical rules, that she was a woman as mad as a goat, that was seized by the yeoman in his bonnet and coat, that snatched the knife the cutler ground, that made the knight with the wooden leg!—Hey this!

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** Mr. Pitt, the English Prime Minister.

C. What's that?

M. This is the country in mourning and sorrow, that weepeth to-day, and will weep tomorrow, that the immaculate boy in breeches for chaste, that never the lips of a woman did taste, that lives near the sign of the bagpipes and cat, where the knights of the blade do often meet at, that the doctor with his eyes all askew, that in cackoff and gown from the treasury flew, to call forth the doctors of madmen and fools, who pronounced in two days by medical rules, that she was a woman as mad as a goat, that was seized by the yeoman in bonnet and coat, that snatched the knife the cutler ground, that snatched the knight with the wooden leg.

HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION.

From the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, of Jan. 10. An ADDRESS.

From the Convention at Hatfield, held by an adjournment from the late Convention of the County of Hampshire, began and held at Hatfield, 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 among 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; ye, 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 and confidence that is deposited in them, and in faithfulness to their constituents, and their country, do most earnestly desire all such of your 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 into 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 last 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.

This convention do adjourn their conference to the third Tuesday of March next, to be holden at Mr. Goodman's, inholder in Hatley.

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, ISAAC PEPPER, Clerk.

Hatfield, Jan. 4, 1787.

[On reading the above, we conjectured it to be no less than "The last words, and dying sayings," of the Hampshire Convention—and had some thoughts of prefixing to it the head usually put at the beginning of sayings of other dying criminals: For this, however, we had not room—Our conjecture]

ture on this head were soon confirmed, for a further perusing the Northampton paper, we found a particular account of its illness, with the funeral procession, which we readily communicate.

PROCESSION.

From the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform the publick, that the first club of the Robin Hood Society made its exit at Hatfield the 2d instant, after a lingering illness of four months. The Club received a mortal wound sometime since by a well directed arrow from the quiver of the Old Republican—and finding itself in danger, called to its aid and assistance, at Hatley, the magick influence of the great PHYSICIAN of a neighbouring Club—It seems Dr. WORCESTER, not discovering the true source of the disorder, most officiously prescribed too large a dose of the powder of Legation—its operation was severe, and the discharge so infectious, that prudence, as well as good policy, has ever since dictated to the peaceable inhabitants, most cautiously to avoid coming within its contaminating atmosphere—Those discharges of acrid and inflammatory matter, were followed with cold sweats, tremors, wakefulness, and the most dreadful apprehensions of impending danger!—The Worcester movement, at so inclement a season, is supposed to have confirmed the disorder, and hastened the fatal event. The Club had for some time been giving over, and by the best conventional physicians considered as past recovery—yet few, very few, of its members possessed fortitude sufficient to see spectators of the awful dissolution—Although it had been long declining, it is said the agonies of death were very severe; and when, as supposed wholly dead, and the LITTLE MAN in the EAST closing his eyes, it revived—for as to cry, in broken accents—FRACON—FOR GOD'S SAKE PEACE—NO SHEDDING OF BLOOD!—THE MATTER MUST BE SETTLED WITH GOVERNMENT—and then resigned, it gave into the hands of the RESTLESS PRY who follow it.

The friends of this renowned Club were inconceivable, and for two whole days their physicians made various experiments to examine the lifeless matter, and have even the affront to palp upon the world a possession of two days' later date, than its known existence! However, the fact is, the venerable remains of this enlightened and luminous body, were decently interred in the family vault, under the great sedition Synagogue, in Confusion Alley. None of the standing clergy belonging to the Club, (Parson Montague, who by force has been supposed to have a good talent at exhortation, and at occasional meetings having been called upon for that purpose) performed the service.

The PROCESSION was as follows, viz.

The Corps was preceded by the LITTLE MAN in the EAST, with a long white wand to clear the streets of little boys, who collected in great numbers, gazing at the wondrous novelty; at his right hand, the GREAT, and only remaining member of the Council of War, weeping over the petition of the Men at Arms, addressed to the Governour and Council, which he carried open in his left hand.

Fall-Holder,

Duke of Greenfield, Earl of Cheshmfield: Earl of Hamilton, Earl of Southwick.

It was argued, as their number was so very small, they must dispense with two of the usual number of fall-holders, as otherwise they should make a very contemptible figure in the rear.

The Club being composed of members attached to an ancient custom in this country, the Bier was therefore supported by four of their eldest sons, viz. General Pelham, Col. Luke Trumps, Col. Montague and Capt. Amherst.

The Chairman followed the Corps as chief mourner, with his hat under his arm, and his venerable locks covered with a white cap, signifying of what death he expected soon to die.—Parson Montague at his left hand, carrying before him a humble request to the inhabitants of the several towns in the county (said to be draughted by the deceased in its last moments) to lay aside their arms and petition the Legislature for a redress of their grievances, at the same time giving the Chairman goodly consolation and advising to a preparation for his own halting dissolution—the few remaining members closed the procession—it is said some few of the bye-stand-

ers, well wishers to the Club, although they did not move in the procession; dropt a tear on the mournful occasion.

THE SPECTATOR.

N. B. Some have supposed that the broken and scattered members of the former Club will, by their magick wand, attempt its resurrection upon the 3d Tuesday of March next—others, better skill'd in those matters, who saw the corpse at the time of interment, declare, that there was then such manifest signs of putrefaction (for behold it stinketh) that nothing short of the power of ancient miracles could bring it again into existence.

A NECDOTE.

OF all the various views peculiar to the Aborigines of this country, that of lying is not the least—Some years since, one Tom Hite, an Indian famous for his cunning, came into a tavern at Brookfield, and after a little talk, told the Landlord, he had been hunting—had killed a fine fat Deer, and that if he would give him a quart of rum, he would tell him where it was—The Landlord did not wish to let slip so good an opportunity to obtain his riches, and immediately measured the Indian his rum—Well, says Tom, do you know where the great Meadow is?—Yes—Well, do you know where the great mark'd maple tree, that stands in it, is?—Yes—well, there lies the Deer. Away posted, the taverner, with his team, in quest of his purchase—he found the meadow, and the tree, it is true; but his searchings after the Deer were in vain, and he returned poor & heavy; but in chagrin, that he went,—Some days after, he meets the Indian, and violently accuses him of the deception—Tom heard him out—and with the coolness of a Philosopher, replied—Did you not find the Meadow, as I said?—Yes—and the tree—Yes—and the Deer?—No—Very good, continues he, you found two things to one, which was very well for an Indian.

By Wednesday Night's Mail.

L. O. N. D. O. N. September 16. THE late King of Prussia's father's 77th Short time before his death, published an edict, in order to remove those disorders that proceed from licentiousness, whereby all persons of whatever rank or condition, who should for the future, seduce young girls, should be obliged to marry them, to repair their honour; which edict his Majesty enjoyed to be strictly executed. The remark at that time was, that young girls, instead of being seduced, will often become the seducers.

(2) Nicholas de Luckey, a learned ecclesiastic, who died the latter end of last month, in the diocese of Orleans in France, was, for the honour of the clergy, an ornament to the present age. He was one of those amiable characters who delighted to do good by stealth. Though his income was not great, he contrived to lay by the half of it for the use of the poor, and some years since, when a great scarcity prevailed in France, he enlisted a draft for two thousand livres, which he sent to the intendant of the province, in an anonymous letter, directing it to be laid out in bread for the distressed. He has also for a series of years devoted the interest of 30,000 livres to this same purpose, and left the principal to the poor of his diocese, by which his singular benevolence was discovered.

(3) Sept. 30. The wife of Charles Carone, formerly a grenadier, and now a labouring man at Dampiere, in the diocese of Auxerre, in France, was on the 21st and 22nd of June brought to bed of four children, all alive; they were each of them 14 inches long when born; the mother suckles two of them, and the two others are out at nurse. It was seven years since this woman had borne any children, and in a week after her delivery she attended the market of St. Amant.

(4) Oct. 15. Letters from Lisbon brought by the Expedition packet, dated August 20, say, that the Queen of Portugal has directed an impartial inquiry to be made into the conduct of some of the officers of the court of Inquisition: A circumstance which, it was hoped, would tend to abridge the most unlimited power of that dreadful tribunal.

(5) Saturday the man who had undertaken, for the sum of 20l. to bring to the ground the weather-cock upon the spire of the old Abbey Church of St. Alban's, succeeded in his enterprising and very hazardous attempt; he descended about

four o'clock in the afternoon, amidst the applause of a great concourse of people. This adventurer is a young man, by trade a basket maker; and he made his scaffold from the ground to the top of the spire entirely with osier twigs, forming a serpentine passage, with a kind of landing place (if the phrase may be allowed) every six or eight steps. The novelty and ingenuity of the contrivance, and dexterity of the author, afforded such general satisfaction, that a very liberal subscription has been made for his benefit.

UNITED STATES

N. E. W. - Y. O. R. K., Jan. 9.

(6) At a meeting of the society for promoting the manumission of slaves, and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated, held in the city of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1786.

The society, came to the following resolution: That a gold medal be given to the person who shall deliver the best oration at the next annual commencement of the college in New-York; exposing in the best manner, the injustice and cruelty of the slave trade, and the oppression and ill policy of holding negroes in slavery.

Published by order, JOHN KEESE, Secy.

N. O. R. T. H. A. M. P. T. O. N., January 10.

(7) A Sunderland correspondent informs us, that the Select-men of that town had received a letter from the Convention, which sat at Hadley in November last, requesting them to call a town-meeting to make choice of a man to sit in Convention, upon an adjournment, to be holden at Hatfield. According to their request, a warrant was issued, a meeting warned (which was attended) a moderator chosen, and a vote taken, and there appeared only one in favour of the request. The reason he leaves with the publick to determine. Some suppose, the stupidity of the meeting in not answering the request, was owing to their not having a proportionable share of the publick spirit.

N. O. R. T. H. M. O. U. T. H., January 12.

(8) The Legislature of this State came to a resolution during the last week, to allow his Excellency, President Sullivan, the sum of four thousand three hundred dollars, agreeably to a late resolve of Congress, as a gratuity for services done and performed by him during the late war.

(9) Extracts from the Journals of the House of Representatives, January 4, 1787.
The committee of paper-money returns, reported: That 400 persons voted for the plan—697 against it—337 for various alterations and amendments;—131 against the various alterations and amendments; and 1238 against paper-money on any plan.

M. THORNTON, for the committee.
On motion, whether paper-money be emitted on any plan that has been proposed, voted in the negative.

BOSTON, Saturday, January 20.

(10) Extract of a letter from an officer on the recruiting service, dated at Northampton, the 20th inst.

"I found, on my journey from Boston, in passing through Holden, Hardwick, Greenwich, and Pelham, great part of their inhabitants much exasperated against government—and so jealous are they of every person passing through them, that was twice taken up as a spy, and had to produce my existing orders, &c. before I could undecieve them.

"Yesterday morning I fell in company, with two men, who were on their way to visit their great leader, Shays;—after prying into my principles, they thought, to their great joy, I was friendly to their cause—and as I came from Boston, and could give some intelligence about the Court party, they gave me an invitation to ride through Pelham, and visit their General—in it was but a little out of my way, I accepted it, and about 10 o'clock arrived at his cottage, situated between two very high mountains, and half a mile either way from any house—he received me kindly, but was suspicious of me, and had not the two men strongly plead in my behalf, I am confident, I should have undergone a rude examination. In conversation, Shays informed me, he expected the Court party from below, to support the Court at Worcester, the week after next; and that he had dispatched express into the dif-

ferent parts of the country to rally the people.— But he thought the Court party would not dare to appear; if they knew of the strength of his party; which he assured me, consisted of the three western counties, except about 50 men, in Northampton and Hadley;—but I find, on enquiry, that all the inhabitants of those two towns, 12, excepted, are in favour of government.—He also said; he expected Gen. Lincoln, whom he dreaded, but was ready for him—that he wished to have him attack the ground first, in order that he (Shays) might cut off his retreat below, surround him, and make his whole party prisoners. That he was not afraid, as he was conscious he had done nothing to merit the frowns of government, or the resentment of individuals—but that he thought proper to keep guarded by a number of men every night.—He also expressed his highest disapprobation of the measures government had taken to secure Shattuck, &c. and that if they were condemned, there were plans laid to lay the town of Bolton in ashes, which he thought could be easily executed; and that it was entirely owing to his unrelenting exertions, that his men were prevented from doing it.—And concluded by saying, that times would soon be better, as he was endeavouring to put matters on a footing, whereby every man should enjoy his liberty, free from mercenary rulers, who study their own interest, in amassing large fortunes by extortion, rather than the good of their subjects, &c. Such was the drift of his conversation; as near as I can recollect—what the end will be I know not.—However, the friends to government are preparing to oppose these insurgents.

"I took particular observation of Shays' house and its situation, and am of opinion, that had I a warrant, with three men, I could make a prisoner of him, and convey him safe to Boston."

[The above letter is from a gentleman of very good intelligence—the information it contains may be relied on as authentic.]

(11) On Thursday afternoon, a writing, called a Petition, directed to his Excellency JAMES BOWDITCH, Esq. and the Hon. the Council, from a Committee of Insurgents assembled at Rutland, signed Samuel Stacy, moderator, said to be in behalf of the Insurgents of the counties of Worcester and Hampshire, was brought to town, and presented to his Excellency, by whom it was laid before the Council. In this petition, as it is called, they propose, that if government will not send a body of militia to Worcester, they will return peaceably to their respective homes, and not obstruct the sitting of the Court at that place. But this Committee of Insurgents, according to the report of their messenger, consisted only of persons belonging to the county of Worcester; and therefore could not engage for the orderly conduct of the Hampshire and Berkshire Insurgents; and it is hardly probable that even those of Worcester, when they see no body to oppose them, will regard the stipulations of their committee any more than they have the recommendations of their Conventions.—Considering the contents of the above paper in the most favourable light, as far as we can learn, they are informal and absurd, and can by no means justify Government in relaxing their efforts for restoring the due administration of law and justice.

(12) Yesterday afternoon, the company of artillery, and the two companies of militia, furnished by this town as its quota of the army, ordered to Worcester for the protection of the Courts of law, commenced their march.

(13) A correspondent says; he is happy to acquaint us, that there is no want of attachment to government, or disposition strenuously to support it, in the North Parish of Brantree, and that they readily furnished their quota of men lately called for—at the same time he laments the want of such a disposition in the two other parishes.

(14) Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Worcester, dated January 6, 1787.

"We have this day raised our quota of men for the expedition, about 60.—Reports are, that the Insurgents will not show themselves at our Court; and I am told, many of them cry out, 'What shall we do to be saved?'"

"The leaders of the Insurgents, I am told, met this day at Rutland, to consult what was best for them to do; but have not heard the result."

(15) We find by a late New-Hampshire paper, an instance of publick spirit in an individual in that State, rarely to be met with; but worthy of imitation—he proposes to give 470l in premiums, from 100l to 20l each, to any one raising

certain quantities of produce, &c. on lands within certain townships, in that State, such as Wheat, Hemp, Flax, Sheep, Wool, &c. to be paid in lands at cash value.—The quantities required appear not to be so great, but a little enterprise and exertion will produce. The proposer of these premiums, in his observations on the subject, says,—"It is well known from experiments made on many farms in the above district, that no land in America can produce better Wheat, or more in quantity per acre. Experiments have been made of Hemp, which has appeared to grow with a luxuriance beyond expectation. One farm within the above district has produced 2000 pounds of Flax in one year, though then newly settled, and subject to many inconveniences on that account."

(16) "Honour the Gods and respect Oaths," was the first precept of the ancients—How much respect we moderns pay to the latter part of this precept, let the declining state of our publick revenue, in several counties determine.

(17) Notwithstanding Mr. Shays' tremendous defeat, of defeating General Lincoln, burning Boston, &c. gentlemen of judgment and discernment in the county of Hampshire, are of opinion, he will not think it advisable to try an action with this General.

MARRIED]—Mr. William Frobisher, to Miss Nancy Corbet.—Mr. John Fontenoi, to Miss Peggy Flagg.—At Charlestown, by the Rev. Mr. Paine, Mr. Henry Sweetser, to Miss Phoebe Hatch, relict of the late Capt. Hatch of Malden.
DIED]—At Dover, (N. H.) the Hon. John Wentworth, Esq. aged 40.—At Portsmouth, Mr. Mark Nelson, aged 53.—At Bristol, Mr. Bellamy, Bosworth, aged 71.

ENTRIES since our last, from
Brig Dauphin, Lucie, Cape-Francoise,
Sloop Abigail, Hillman, Philadelphia.
CLEARANCES for
Brig Ranger, Rich, Ireland,
Marquet, Fayette, Comraix, Martinico
Joseph, Davis, Well-Indies,
Sloop Polly, Smith, do.
Schooner Enterprize, Smith, do.
Mary, Froll, Portsmouth.

A B A R G A I N.

To be SOLD,
THE whole Stock in Trade,
of the late Dr. JONATHAN MOUNT,
FORT, deceased, consisting of
Drugs and Medicines,

Fresh and good; together with all the apparatus for carrying on the Apothecary's Business.

The Shop, which has long been a noted and well accustomed one, will be let to the purchaser of the above. Inquire for particulars, of NATHANIEL GREENOUGH, No. 32, Cornhill.
N. B. All indebted to the above deceased, are notified, on account of their balance, as they would, avoid trouble.
Boston, January 20, 1787.

To be SOLD,
At No. 24, CORNHILL,
A general Assortment of
Yellow, White and Fancy
BUTTONS,

BLACK silk Vel. Cambletons,
Blue for gentlemen, Elegant assortment plain
Breeches, & Buckler,
Widow Cape, & Burnt China,
Ladies' black and white, Black and white Cap-
Silk Gloves, Wire.
A good assortment of Large assortment Chintz
Linen, or piece of yard and Calicoes very
Russia Diaper and Sheet- low
ing, Best pattern rib'd Hose,
A good assortment of plain and white do.
hair Shagg, very low, A small Invoice Hatter's
Black Lasting, Trimmings,
With a variety of SHOP GOODS, &c.
Jan. 17, 1787.

Wants a place,
A PERSON well acquainted with attendance in a house—understands horses—can drive a Coach, &c. Enquire of the Printer.

POETICKS.

HOW COLD IT IS.

NOW the blustering Boreas blows,
See all the waters round are froze
The trees that skirt the dreary plain,
All day a murm'ring cry maintain,
The trembling forest hears their moan,
And sadly mingles groan with groan;
How dismal all from east to west?
Heaven defend the poor distressed!
Such is the tale, on hill and vale;
Which low and high, are heard to cry,
Bless my heart, *How cold it is!*

Now slumb'ring sloth that cannot bear
The question of the searching air,
Lifts up her unkempt head, and cries,
But cannot for her bondage rise,
The whilst the house-wife briskly throws
Around her wheel, and sweetly shows
The healthful cheek industry brings,
Which is not in the gift of kings!
To her, long life, devoid of strife,
And justly too, unfolded is,
The while the sloth, to stir is loth,
And trembling cries, *How cold it is!*

Now lifts the topling, tender weed,
All shiv'ring like a shaken reed;
How keen the air attacks my back!
John, place some list against that crack;
Go, sand bag all the falset round,
And see there's not an air-hole found—
Ah! I bless me, now I feel the breath,
Good luck! 'tis like the chill of death.
Indulgence pale, tells this sad tale,
'Till he in furs infolded is,
Still, ill proclaiming, for all his pains,
Bless my heart, *How cold it is!*

Now the poor news-man from the town,
Explores his path along the down,
His frozen fingers sadly blow,
And still he seeks, and still it snows!
'Till cover'd all from head to feet,
Like pence in her whitest sheet:
Go, take this paper, Richard, go,
And give a dram to make him glow.
'Tis what thy cry, humanity,
More precious far than gold it is!
Such gifts to souls, when news-men feel,
All clad in down, *How cold it is!*

Humanity, delightful tale!
Whilst we feel the winter gale,
May the tit in ermin'd coat,
Incline the ear to sorrow's note,
And where with misery's woe oppress'd,
A fellow sits a silencing guest,
'Fall ample let his bounty flow,
To foath the bosom chill'd with woo,
In town or vale, where'er the tale
Of real grief unfolded is,
O may he give the means to live,
To those who know, *How cold it is!*

Perhaps some warrior, blind and lam'd,
Some brave tar for his country main'd;
Consider that, for that's thy bore,
The loss of limb, and suffer'd more;
O pat's them not, or if you do,
I'll fight to think they fought for you:
Go, pay all, but 'bove the rest,
The soldier, or the tar distress'd,
Through winter's reign, relieve their pain,
For what they've done, sure bold it is!
Their wants supply, when e'er they cry
Bless my heart, *How cold it is!*

And now ye duggards, sloths, and beaux,
Who dread the breath that winter blows,
Pursue the conduct of a friend,
Who never found it yet offend;
While winter deals its frost around,
Go face the air and beat the ground,
With cheerful spirits exercise,
'Tis there health's balmy blessing lies.
On hill or dale, though sharp the gale,
And frozen you behold it is,
The blood shall glow, and sweetly flow,
And you'll ne'er cry, *How cold it is!*

ON CARE.

HOW rude a visitor is Care!
Nor time nor place can bid him,
And gen'rally he meets us where
We least expect to find him.

OF SATAN AND HONESTUS.

THERE appears a striking similarity in the conduct, &c. of Satan, prior to his revolt, and Honestus:—The former, a sly, deceiving, insinuating fellow, under pretence of reforming the economy of Heaven, excited one third part of the celestial hosts to rise in rebellion against the Almighty—involving those blissful regions in scenes of confusion, and those who followed him in misery undefinable.—The latter, as sly, and as artful, with a like pretence, has occasioned the rebellion of large numbers of people ('I hope not a third) in several of our counties, against the sacred constitution of the State—introduced scenes of disorder—and entailed on those who have been poor-hardy enough to adopt his advice the most direful calamities. As alike their conduct, and alike the consequences thereof, alike is their fate. Milton represents the reception Satan met with, after his return from the Garden of Eden, thus—
"And Honestus is similar,

"So having spoke, a while he stood, expecting
Their universal shout and high applause.
To fill his ear; when, contrary, he hears,
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal, universal hiss, the sound
Of public scorn; &c."

EPIGRAM.

ONE day behind my lady's back,
My lord attack'd her maid,
And stoop'd a kiss, which she repaid,
And gave him smack for smack.
Part with such freedom, pray said she,
Who kills with the greatest glee;
Is it my lady? Or is it I?
'Tis you, no doubt, he made reply,
Why in good faith it must be true,
Return'd the wanton dame;
For Tom and John, and Chapman too,
All lay the very same.

The Weekly Monitor.

PHILOSOPHICAL REASONS for observing the SABBATH or LORD'S DAY.

Infinitely wise is the Law of Heaven,
'Man and Beast shall rest one Day in seven.'

THE commands of God, being the dictates of eternal wisdom, we are bound to observe them, whether we can comprehend their design or not, or foresee the happy consequences which will result from the observance of them; but it always gives pleasure to rational beings, to see the natural connection between obedience and reward. Such a connection there always was, and is, and will be, between the duty, and happiness of all intelligent creatures, although it should not be seen by men. The advantages which attend the due observance of the Sabbath are obvious and great, and the only reason why mankind are not struck with its vast importance, is, a want of proper attention to the true source of interest and pleasure. The institution of the Sabbath, was with a view principally to man's spiritual improvement, that he might call off his mind from things temporal, and fix them on those which are eternal; and prepare for the future world; but God, in one command comprehends many important purposes, and in this institution man's system as well as future happiness is included. By resting one day, in seven from labour and worldly concerns, the mind is relieved from that fatigue and languor which unremitted exertions in one pursuit, bring upon it, and thereby recovers its former vigour for action, and relish for the scenes of time. On this sacred day, we are led to the most sublime contemplations, which naturally tend to exalt and enlarge the mind, with noble views and grand ideas, by which the genius grows and brightens, and men are fitted for extensive usefulness and happiness in life. So natural and strong is the passion in human minds for wealth and earthly things, were it not for the appointment of this day, a great part of mankind never would raise their minds above the earth; they would allow no rest to man or beast, until death come to their relief, and after a life of misery both would lie down alike in dust.
Sir MATTHEW HADEN (and many other of the brightest souls of men) has observed, that a singular blessing has ever attended good men who have religiously observed the Lord's-day; and every thinking man must see that "godliness," in this branch of duty, "is profitable unto all things;" and has a direct tendency to ennoble his mind, enrich it with knowledge most useful for time, and advance

his honour and felicity in every view. But when we consider man as heir of eternity, and that this day was appointed for his special improvement in the divine life, its importance rises beyond all imagination, and our boldest flights of thought are lost in the boundless of them!

Eternity! arch-angels cannot number thy years, fathom its meaning, or calculate its duration!—The brightest seraph when he looks into this ocean, his thoughts are swallowed up—and he is lost in the amazing profound!—How then must the human mind lose all its vigour, and faint at the thoughts of eternal misery?—Surely every power of the soul should forever be studious and active to shun that inveterate evil, which in distant prospect overwhelms all created minds!—Is it barely possible for man to obtain eternal felicity? How then should his mind kindle at the thoughts! and with more than seraphic ardour, collect the rays which came down from Heaven, to light him up—and press on for the prize of glory!

Manufacture.

COCOA manufactured at the North Mills, in Boston, near Charles-River Bridge, by JONAS WELSH, who has now for sale, Chocolate of the best quality made, either of Surinam, or Cayenne, or of Common Island Cocoa.—N.B. CHOCOLATE, for transportation, in well-seasoned Boxes. Jan. 7.

Naraganset Cheeses.

By the Quantity, or single Cheese—Port WINE in bottles. Also, All sorts of West-India Goods, Hyfost and Bohea Tea, Spices of different kinds, Russia Flax, soap and dressed, &c. &c. may be had, at moderate prices, by Wholesale and Retail, at N. Roufflet's Grocery Store, South-side the Market. Jan. 7, 1787. (137)

Franklin Stoves.

For sale at JOSEPH CALLENDER'S SHIP CHANDLER'S Store. WHO has received a few small size, and two close ones, which will be sold at a moderate price—There needs no better recommendation than the frequent use of them, though he could mention several advantages from experience. Sheet-Lead, Twine, and a variety of Ship Chandlery, to be sold at the above Store, as cheap as can be bought with the money. Jan. 9, 1787.

To be LET, A TENEMENT, in Wing's-Lane, adjoining the Store of NATHAN FRAZIER; of whom for further particulars; please to inquire. N. B. Said Tenement has lately been put into complete repair, and may be entered upon immediately. January 21 1787.

Low price'd Irish Linens.

A FEW Boxes for sale, at a low advance, of an excellent quality—cost from 12.10 to 15d. Inquire of the Printer. Jan. 10, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to, or having demands on the estate of DAVIS HATCH, late of Boston, Mariner, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts to SUSANNAH HATCH, Administratrix on said estate, in order for a speedy settlement. Boston, Jan. 10, 1787.

High-Water, RISING and SETTING OF the SUN, &c. IN BOSTON; Lat. 42° 21' N. January.

	H. W.	S. & S.	Remarks.
20 Sat.	12 16	7 18 5	
21 Sun.	1 5	2 17 5	2d Sun. of the Month.
22 Mon.	1 54	7 16 5	
23 Tues.	2 43	7 15 5	

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