The Dying Prostitute: Ah E L E G 7.

REP o'er the mis'ries of a wretched maid,
Who facrific'd to man her health and Whole love and truth, and truft were all repaid

By want and yoe, difeafe, and endlels thame. Curle not the poor loft wretch, who, ev'ry ill, That proud unfeeling man can heap, furlais Sure the enough is curit, o'ce whom his will, Endlan'd by brutal pallion, boundlefs reigns.

Sparn not my fainting body from your door, Here let me reft my weary weeping head;
No areater mercy would my wants implore,
My forrows foon shall lay me with the dead.

AV ho now beholds, but loaths my faced face, So wan and fallow, chang'd with fin and care Or who can any former beauty trace, In eyes to funk with famine and despair.

That I was virtuous once and beauteous too, And free from envious tongues my spotless

These but torment, these but my tears renew,
These aggravate my present guilt and shame. Expell'd by all, enforc'd by pining want,
I've wepr and wander'd many a midnight

hour ; Implored a pittance Luft would feldom grant, Or fought a thelter from the driving flow'r

Ofr as I rov'd, while beat the wintry florm, Unknowing what to leek, or where to itray,
To gain relief, en ie'd each hideous form,
Each hideous form contemptuous turn'd away.

Where were my virgin honors, virgin charms? Oh! whether fled the pride I once maintain'd Or where the youth (that woo'd me to their arms? Or where the triumph' which my beauty gain'd? Ah ! fay, infiduous Damon! Monfter ! Where ? What glory half thou gain'd by my defeat!
Art thou mure happy now I am'lefs fair?
Or bloom thy laurels o'er my winding theet?

POUGHREEPSIE, Oc. 4. A correspondent has favoured us with the following affiling parrative, which he had from a credible eye witness of the whole transaction .-

REDERICK Manhlem, was an in-ld duthrous German, who with his fa-mily conflitting of himfelf, his wife, a daughter 18 years of age, and Maria and Christina this youngest children and twins, about 16 years, and, testided near the river Mohank, eight, miles welt of stohnston.... It was on the 19th day of October 1779, the father being at work at fome diffance from his cottage, and the mother and oldest daughter on a vifir at a neighbour's when two hoftile Canaladaga Indians rufhed into the

house and captused the twis fifters.

The party to which these favages belonged, confissed of fifty warriors, who after fecuring 23 of the inhabitants and firing their houses, retired for four days with the ntmost precipirancy, till they were quite fafe from pursuit. The place where they halted the evening of that day was a thick pine iwamp, which rendered the darkness of an uncommon glowing night still more dreadful. They kindled a fire, which they had not done before and directed their puloners, whom they kept together to refresh themselves with such provisions as they had; and the indians eat also by themselves. Instead of setting to rest after fupping, as usual, the appalled captives observed their enemies bufied in operations which boded nothing good. Two faplings were pruned clear of branches up to the very top, and all the brush cleared away for feveral rods around them. While this was doing, others were splitting pitch pine billets into finall fplinters about five inches in length and as 'small as ones little finger, sharpening one end and dipping the other in melted turpentine

At length, with countenances distorted with fury, and with hideous yells, the two favages who had captur'd the unfortunate Maria and Christiana, leaped into the midft of their circle, and dragged those ill fated maidens shricking from theembraces of their companions, among whom were

their parents and filter. These warriors alize it that after death you must undergo had difagreed about whose property the another trial infinitely more folemn and girls should be, as they jointly had seized awful than what you have here passed them; and to termimate the dispute, at through, before that God against whom greable to the abominable ulage of the favages, it was determined by the chiefs of the party, that the prisoners who gave you 5 ... and you will be condemned and rife to the contention should be destroyed; configued to an everlasting punishment. and that their captors should be the prin- unless you now obtain a pardon by concipal agents in the execrable business. These festing and sincerely repenting of your fine furies; affilted by their comrades, stripped and applying to his fovereign gracethrough the forlorn girls, already convulted with the merits of his Son Jesos Chaut for apprehension, and tied each to a saplin, with their hands as high extended above their heads as politile; and then pitched lieve in him.—It is of infinite moment, them from their knees to their floudders, to you therefore, that you diligently in. with upwards of fix hundred of the fharp. prove the little space of time that may be ned splinters above described, which at allowed you, before your execution to every puncture was attended with a scream prepare for the awful and important scens of diffress, which echo'd and re-echoed that await you i and though you now through the wilderness. And then to complete the infernal tragedy, the folinters all grant you may fo attend to fuch good in francing erect on the bleeding victims, fruction, advice and direction as may be were every one fet on fire, and exhibited a offered you from time to time betwixtibia scene of monthrous milety, beyond the and your execution, that by his grace and power of speech to describe, or even the mercy you may be prepared for the inimagination to conceive. It was not, un- portant events that await-you. til near three hours had elapfed from the And here I beg leave to remark, that commencing of their torments, and that the striking instance before us, must contribute they had lost almost every resemblance of vince us, of what necessity, of how men the human farm, that these helpless virgins funk down in the arms of their deliverer death.

N E W.L.O N D O N, OH. 20. We mentioned in our lost that the Superiour Cours then fisting here, had possed sentence of Death on the prisoner Hannah Occuish, for the murder of Equice Bolles,following is the Sentence, as it was delivered by bis Honour Judge LAW; viz.

Hannab, prisoner at the bar-agreeable are early made, that the common maxim to the laws of the land, you have been arraigned, tried and convicted of the Crime comflances of peculiar aggravation .-- You have killed, and that in a barbarous and cruel manner, an innocent, helplels and harmless child - a child that could not posfibly, from its tender years, have injured or done you any harm, or given you any highest crimes fo on the other had just cause of resentment. And in the perpetration of this thocking deed, you have cultivated improved and firet.gthened, by discovered such evidence of premeditated a course of virtuous habits, they lead to malice, and marks of fush a mischievous to the highest pitch of moral excellency a and guileful discretion, in your attempts perfectionof concealment and endeavours to make have the appearance as though it was the effects of accident, and not of violence; all these circumitances have supplied the want of age, and clearly evinced that you must have been conscious or guilt at the innocent child of life, involved its parent time of doing the facts, and renders you a proper subject of punishment.punishment annexed to your crime is Death both by the laws of God and man .-- The law of this state by which you have been tried, fays, that if any person commits any wilful murder, upon malice hatred or cruelty he shall be put to death. The good and fafety of fociery requires that no one of fuch a malignant character shall be suffered to live, and the punishment of death is but the just demerit of your crime ; ... and the fparing you on account of your age, would, as the law fays, be of dangerous consequence to the public, by holding up an idea, that children might commit fuch attrocious crimes with impunity-You have not only offended against the laws of man, but the laws of that God that made you that made the child whom you have killed, and that made the whole

you offended, --- at whole bar the decealed child will appear as a fwift witness against mercy, who is able and willing to lave the greatest offenders that repent and be-

importance it is to fociety, that we call impress upon the minds of our youth, our children; a due fenfe of right and wrong, good and evil--that we early inculcate and inftil into their minds the great principle of humanity, morality and religion; -- for thefe are the ordinary means by which tefiraining grace operates upon the huma mind, and keeps it back from prefumption fins and high-handed offences. And it upon this ground, where good impreffice will apply, of Nemo repente eft turpifimu, that is, no one fuddenly arrives at the Murder ... a murder attended with cir- height of wickedness; vice as well as vitue being of a progressive nature, it gene rally requires an habitual course of fmfd indulgences, before those good impression are so defaced and obliterated as that the subject of them becomes abandoned to the Had the unhappy prison now before us, been favoured with the early good impressions, it is not probable fhe would have been, at fo early period her life, so abandoned as to have commited the fatal deed, that has deprived a in grief and forrow -- a deed that has would ed the feelings of human nature, diffured and injured the peace of fociety by fo figrant a violation of its laws, and which brings the perpetrator to an untimely ad ignominious death.

Nothing now remains but to pass the painful fentence of this court --- which it That you be returned from hence to gaol from whence you came, and for thence to be carried to the place of exert tion --- and there be hanged by a rope by the neck, between the heavens and early until you are dead, dead, dead, and 151 the Lord, of his infinite goodness and for ereign grace, have mercy on your Soul-During the time that the Judge was girt

ber Sentence, the appeared lejs offelled ibant ny of the By flanders - She is to be existed on the 201b of December.

you have killed, and that made the whole world:... that God has commanded, "Thou fall not kill, ... and whofoever fleddeth innotent blood, by man shall his blood be fled."—And you must consider and refled."—And you must consider and reand old Fish-Net.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1786.

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

crives a kindnels from a firanger, and does not feel himfelf under particular obligations to re-ward him. And if a firanger had lent my of us money when we were in diffrels, and now de-manded his pay, we should feel ourselves under

more particular obligations to attend to him, that we should to attend to aneighbour of ours.

who had lent us money in the like fituation.
And I believe in this cafe there is no one (except

A Member of the Hatfield Convention, in any fewer to the Old Republican upon fome of his observations.

Number III.

Thall now fay fomething upon the Old Republican's observations upon the total article of girerance complained of by the Hatfield convention; which is, "the prefent mode of paying the governmental focurities." He says, "they are called in by taxes. The people hay them are to it 8s on the pound, and they continue to depreciate while the tax is collecting." No mass III.

Shall now fay fomething upon the Old Repoblican's observations upon the 14th article of
grirance complained of-by the Haticled a
contention; which is, "the prefent mode of
paying the governmental fecurities." He
tips, "they are called in by taxes. The people
that them at 6 on 8s on the pound, and they conhys, "they are called in by taxes. The people hay them at 6 or 8s on the pound, and they command to depreciate while the tax is collecting," directly after he fays, "To pay them to their fall amount would perhaps be first justice in the public but the public can be equally honest if they are called in by taxes, for that is the way in which government are commonly supposed to pay its paper securities." Surprising I bothet a manutar tent the government hard money, supplied the army with beef, &c. &c took their notes to be paid in sitter and gold, and cannot set. In the be paid in filver and gold, and cannot get, by the prefent mode of redemption, but fix fullings on the pound, is cheated mighty honeftly. It makes no difference with the creditor, whether the pono difference with the creditor; whether the go-erament fay he thall not have but fix fiblings on the pound, or their never providing a way shereby he thall get any more. And redeem-ing the fecurities at fix thitlings on the pound, is no more furporting the public faith than re-deeming them at one fulling on the pound is and neither of them is no more doing it, than a declaration that they full up the redeemed and declaration that they fall not be redeemed stall. take it that fupporting the public faith is, that when the government his promified a fum of money to a person, and the time of payment article, is for them to pay them, in the way they

pret, is for them to pay them in the way they engaged to upon the notes; if this is not done, ther laith is violated. But that the government are causly honeft, by calling them in by a tax, it was the expectation of the lenders 'y would be redeemed this way, is 2 patable mittake: For he acknowledges they depreciate all the while the tax is collecting, and that rery one fells or not, as he judges for his interest; and there is nothing in this way to hader its being for his interest; to fell for one, falling on the pound. Be thus fumories, that honor its being for his interest, to ten for one failing on the pound. He thus supposes, that the creditors of the government are perfectly father than the product of the standard out of their just dues; for it was nothing more than they expected, for the government was always supposed to the standard expetted, for the government was always sup-poied to cheat out their debts this way; or in his own words, "to pay them this way," which would be the fame thing. Befides what he founds this affertion spon, is out of my power to different for I believe our attempt to redeem founds this way, is without a precedent. I, will now arend meanather evil that flows from will now attend to another evil that flows from the prefent honest way, of redeeming oursecuri-fits. But before I enter upon this, I will premile, that whenever a tar is levied upon any community, itis the indiffernable duty of the to levy it in fuch a manner, that it operate in as equal a manner as pollible among the feveral members of the community. I would not have it thought that I blame the lesidarite for adopting the prefent mode, for it could not have been forefeen, that a tax to call in our fecurities this way would have operated to memorial the country of t and an exercises was would nave operated for including as it has done; and a very great part of the legislature are fatisfied of their evil, and are in favour of altering the mode; fo the Odd Republican's zeal for the government is ill-limed, in attempting to the government is Odd Republican's zeal for the government is who had rent us money in use the nutsurous problem. The proposed is necessary to be no pullificable. But to return to the thing proposed. I need do nothing further to point out the evil, than to take a view of the operation to the made, I believe the species of mores that more than the way of the operation be made, I believe the species of mores that we payable. It were fold for about 8 or 0.5 on the pound. But the idea that the government and pound is not well as the species of mores that he was possible to the species of mores that he was possible to the species of more state of the species of more that he was possible of the common feelings of homanity. Besides, our existing a single time, and as they found that the tax might be ten years applicating, and as they were cut off of their wrets, that it was for their interest to fell the property of the species of t

of an hanest man, and for the treation I cause fit and fee the injulice that is done under colour of supporting the public faith, without giving my feeble voice against it.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Painvier.
Mr. Painvier.
A l'a time like this, whenevery one has interefted himself on the one fide or the other, in respect to public concerns, I shall not
hestate to give my sentiments upon our alarm-

to the Old Republican. Another thing I would mention is, that the helples members of the community which ought to be protected by the government, are, in a peculiar manner expoled this way; for it cannot be supposed, that every member of the community are any ally calculations of the community are any and advantages for it, if they were. I will now protect to the villing to bear that rank in the community for I do not enjoy any kind of office) and submit my central matter of the community for I do not enjoy any kind of office) and submit my central matter of the community for I do not enjoy any kind of office) and submit my central matter of the community for I do not enjoy any kind of office) and submit my central matter of the community for I do not enjoy any kind of office) and submit my central matter of the community for I do not enjoy any kind of office) and submit my central matter of every matter than the capture of the public faith is not supported, for that is a supported to the full flatisfaction of the Old Republican at prefent; for all that he free about is as the proposal for an alteration of the prefent made of supported to the full flatisfaction of the Old Republican at prefent; for all that he free about is as the proposal for an alteration of the prefent made of supporting it. He asks whether the fecurities will not rife in value by and by, and then unders, "probably they will not, esperiment of the prefent period; yet notwith the feet of the support of a people for vicious sew are at the prefent government are altogethed to the full of the rules and regulation.

And the individual of the prefent government are altogethed to the rule and republic fairly that we can very right not entered the proposal of the prefent government are altogethed to the rules and regulation.

There ever been that for it is willing to bear that rank in the community for I do not enjoy any kind of office) and submit my side of the public of such situation. I have ever been that for it willing to bear that rank in the

And he is intirely right in improfing, that in the preference way, the "appreciation of our public fecunities is the child of fancy." But however just the in this observation, it is perfect non-fense in the way he makes use of it, to justify the prefert fraudulent mode. I am wearied eith attending to the Old Republican's absurdance, they croud so fast upon me; but I must go to gether and oppose our opposition. tle. did) body of fin, but from this band of tyrant. The decivers tell you, come let us join
together and oppofe our oppoietr, and convince
the government that we are in earnefl, and will
not bear this curied budget that our great men
have faddled us with, and if they oppofe our refolutions, we will be a match for them; and if
they attempt to fight us, we will drive them to
the devil. This is their language my friends,
and this their folly. But let me aft you, what
will be the configuence, thould this abandoned
trace accomplish their whole defires, and effrey
our prefent government? A government of es, they croud to fast upon me; but I must go he He says, "the attack made upon our pub-c securities and the appropriation of impost and excise, is a demonstration of human depravity and the accumulated wickedness of many people in this country." I think I have made it appear (by my above observations) to a demonstration that supporting our public faith with respect to our fecurities (except in exempt cafes) would be as wicked on account of the peculiar fituation beas wicked on account of the peculiar function of them, as it would be in common cafes to violate our faith. But to go on, the Old Republican fays, "the pretence that we must pay the lican fays, "the pretence that we must pay the riousing debt inti- and neglect the domettic debt, is a direct confession of the fraud and wickeding a direct confession of the fraud and wickeding which lies at the bottom." He appears to the world be the prefer to be divided of common feelings, as well as "fassinated a majority of the most feeling and detection of the part that are left, important; and the other part that are left, and complettion of it? Why we have included the importers of the prefeat government—we have killed perhaps 20 or 30 thouland—we have stiffingated a majority of the most feathble and important; and the other part that are left, though they may be perhaps not more than one third part of the prefeat inhabitants of the commonwealth, we must awe into submission to our benevolent government by an armed force. our benevolent government by an armed force. This is your pickure my Jewest. Well, and what then? Why we have effablished our empire—a free, eafy, constorable, inomensive empire. My friends, I have but little knowledge in paining. I will leave you a moment for contemplation.—Heavens! is it possible that all this should be in man? and that God in his righteous government should future the passion of man to burth forth, and featter these evils upon the concernion? Forbid it Heaven! But of man to burth forth, and featter these evils upon this generation? Forbid it Heaven! Bur
admit it my friends, that were it possible all this
might take-place, and that yee fill remained
the blind adherents to these tyrants, and that
your government was established; all of you
would not be mightly men-men of renown.
There is but a few at the head of an usurped government. You may lay however, that we have
been aiding and supporting the revolution, and
mean not to have a very sever regulation continue long; yet a pretty sever government is leaser; whe notes begun to fall and have coninged it must the prefent time, and are now fold
for for our the pound; and there is nothing to
must pound; and there is nothing to
more found; and there is nothing to
one; for the many members of the community
one; for that many members of the community
or greatest ambition to support the character

as duch intercetted, in having the government
time long; yet a pretty severe government
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