that we cannot emerge, but by the help of in-justice and downright fraudulence—fay with the honeit gentleman above refered to, that some-thing of this kind must be done, or the govern-ment will drive more than one half of the inhabitants of many country towns into other flates, for a relief from the intolerable weight of taxes, and not any longer daub with untempered morter. Or elle honeftly fay, though we are greatly in debt, yet we are willing to pay as faft 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 pub-lic creditors eventually, without any discrimina-tion. This is to talk as like bonest men as the contrary is like to knaves and tharpers. But then the great question is, how shall we pay our enor-mous debt? Pay it as honest men do theirs; men who have received an equivalent therefor, and know that as they have to received, therefore are under the facred obligations of natural reason and valour, and in an unshaken confidence of the fereligion, to to discharge them—pay them according to contract—pay the possessor whether be gave five shillings on the pound or stole them, gave five fittings on the pound or ftole them, been notified by the Little Man in the eaft beeither of which is nothing to government, as to ing now convened, the meeting opened with
the justice of paying fomebody the nominal fun
fpecified in each obligation. If government is
refpectable physician mentioned before — A wornot able at prefent, then let them pay the interest
ors until they are; that can be done, and 'tis the
concerned the Club. He faid, "Mr. Chairman,
least that can be defired, by any who have the
no one can be ignorant how our whole craft is
least fpark of hopefty or gratitude left remaining. But fill the question resume, is there no Old Resublicant if we can't dea his quilt
is quilt. ing. But flill the queflion returns, is there no way honeftly and justly to get out of debt, for paying the nominal fum? probably now is for paying the nominal lum? probably now is My motion is, that the attention of the house the time. Let government buy its fecurities in be turned immediately to the writings of the O.d open market at the going price, those who are Republican, and a committee from this honourability to fell them at all, will fell them to go and the want of ready money, let them be received by the collectors of impost and excise in the want of ready money, let them be received by the collectors of impost and excise in the motion of Demetrius obtained, and a of cath at a price. If government fet the price at committee was raised accordingly. The commitments the proposition of the notion of the excusion the great design, to the holdens are then at their option either being feazed, after some interval of silence and to part with them on not sif any can be noted by the proposition of the house of the price and the felf-deliveration. Faster Camplifers and the price and the proposition of the price and the price are th to part with them on not ; if any can be purchasted at the price to much is faved, if not, nothing det at the price to much is faved, if not, nothing the lift-deliberation, Father Gamaliel arole and raided at the price to much is faved, if not, nothing the lift Government has as good right to buy its own fecurities, as individuals in the community;

"IT concerns us to look well to what we are 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 power, without their content. The import and a fixed, long-winded old gentleman. He has excife is computed to product yearly, about fixty been a flickler for a people's government ever thousand pounds in easily, which will purchase fince I knew him. You may as well hope to nearly two hundred thousand pounds of governmental focurities at their going price, without fent to any alterations which shall weak-infringing upon the liberty of the subject in the entry defined on any alterations which shall weak-infringing upon the liberty of the subject in the entry attempt of the first with a fulfpicious jea-government. His eyes are about him watching to, and no individual in the community can determine the subject of the sub to, and no individual in the community can de-fire to pay the public debi refuer, who defires to any do defire to pay it caster, they wish to quar-rel for the case of raining the public; hoping to yain something in the general secumble, as they have been been best of a supervisor to most of the case of the po-ple. Should we undertake to write against him, yain something in the general secumble, as they pay it at all. And a team, they wish to quarany do defire to pay it caster, they wish to quarany do defire to pay it caster, they wish to quarany do defire to pay it caster, they wish to gain something in the general scamble, as they
gain something in the general scamble, as they
most probably have nothing to loose. For it is
the nature of man the more he has to loose the
sels willing to venture, and the less be has to
loose the more willing to venture. Thus, or in
some such way, in a very sew years, our domestic debt at least, might be so far lessend signed
to debt at least, might be so far lessend signed
to debt at least, might be so far lessend signed
to debt at least, might be so far lessend signed
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to debt at least, might be so far lessend signed
to debt at least, might be so far lessend signed
to debt at least to debt at least to the source of the signed sin signed signed signed signed signed signed signed signed signed inhilated) that it would be no great burnhen on the neeple at large: And their fears confequents the neeple at large: And their fears confequents right knavery and fraud need be used to convince them, of the justice of not paying the remainder thereof, otherwise that by mere simple honesty, birthered to have brought him and made a chairman of him, for I fee the old fellow is fond of it; them, of the justice of not paying the transmitted by the order of the positive of the p vidii rectius istis candidus imperti finon his utere

Hor. MASSACHUSETTENSIS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. At a meeting of the first Club of the Rossa

HOOD SOCIETY, in the Cook's Room,-Lord AMBERST in the Chair.

HE . lub was to have opened on Tuefday, hut through fome untoward delays, there was not a quorum until Wednefday. Matters dragged heavily at the beginning, until the Club was reinforced by the prefence of an eminent Phylician, member of a neighbouring Club, who important, member of a neighbouring Club, who made a fpirited reprefenation of the doings of his Club, and afforded fome beinful directions to the meeting how to proceed; which diffused life and vigour through the whole affembly. And what added greatly to the assimation of the members, Col. Montague, by the General's directions (as he faid) favoured the Club with his second. rections (as he laid) tayoured the Club with his company, and gave them a very brilliant account of his fueceffes againft the white paper gentry in a law expedition to Springfield; how he had totally routed their whole party, and driven them with thame to gallows-hill; how he was not afraid of the gallows-hill fellows; how he not atrain of the gallows in tenows; now he could take care of a thouland of them; How God Almighty had made him of fuch a Maka that he was not afraid of the face of a ay; how he was not afraid to go up to the muzzles of

NA TO

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 athem: how he had trepanned them once by a-greeing to advise his men to take the boughs out of their hats, which they had worn ever funce 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 finall honour of his down their arms, te the no intall 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 Sixy rounds a man. The Colonel left his compliments for the General, colone: left his compliments for the veneral, and his affirances to execute all his commands. He directed the Club to inform the propie that they need not rife to break up the next court, as he was certain the court would do no bufineful to the service of the service which may be fined give the word they must rice, until which time it was enough to hold themplass to be serviced in the service of the service felves in readincis. Then the Colonel made his bow and left the Club enraptured with his

Curity and prosperity of their cause.

Half, or nearly half of the members who had been notified by the Little Man in the eaft bethat can be defied, by any who have the no one can be ignorant how our whole craft is fark of honefly or gratitude left remain—
But fill the question returns, is there no Old Republican: if we can't flop his phonefly and justify to get out of debt, will blow up all our train and rein all our profissioning the nomainal sum? probably now is My motion is, that the attention of the house

> "IT concerns us to look well to what we are about: for the eyes of many nations, if I may fo fay, are upon us. I have been acquainted with the Old Republican thefe twenty years. He is a fixed, long-winded old gentleman. He has been a flickler for a people's government ever fince I knew him. You may as well hope to make the Pope a Proteflant as to make him confert to any alterations, which shall weektempted to have brought him and made a chairman of him, for I fee the old fellow is fond of it; but our fap-headed Elihu has forung the trap by hinting the matter in the papers, and now he will be apon his guards—Gentlemen if the powers above have ordained, that the flate of M. flatchufetts should continue a comprowealth, a people's government, the Old Republican's writings will fland and we can prevail nothing gainft them. To hinder this event, our best way is to employ perfons to give him a dab now and gainst them. To hinder this event, our oet 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 efficiently. My advice is, that the committee report to the Club, that the business of writing against the Old Republican is a long redious business, and

Old Republican is a long remous butnets, and therefore your committee bogs to be recursed.

To Father Gamaliel the fall agreed. The report was made to the Club, and the reafons being while red about the room, the report was accepted and the committee reliefed. This great affair being thus happily got ore; Dr. Demertius made a fecond motion, "That the Club, Each has confern which it building the metrius made a second motion, "That the Club find the present method of holding the Probate Courts, and keeping the Register's Of-sice, are grievances: And that a petition signed the, are grievances: And that a petition figured by the chairman refpecting the matter be fent forward to the Great Folks in the town-house. This brough up the right honorable Chairman, who very modelly informed the Club, that if they could not make out but was piecance to fend to the Great Folks in the town-house, the word one figs the section. This produced a dy-matter of the country of the country of the country of the chairman and face the Club from infing its very aften-tial fervices, it was taskly remembered, there a former Club had interested ferences grievances, and in their main

siplicity of bafines bad forgonen to send them forwards the great bolks in the cown-house; and now, it was the great bolks in the cown-house; and now, it was the class to be compared to the control of the compared to the c

To the Printer of the Hampshire Gazette, 61 R, 1 N, your last paper, I observed a piece of an extraordinary nature, that was dated at Worterfert, and fig. 1 Thomas Grover. At the re never better was an inflance in America of a magnificate, who dated to diclate in 6 haughy and imperious a titye. I was furpiried to bear that the author is Lieut. Thomas Grover, of Montague, whose name, until very lately, wa known to but few in this county: I is im-possible that in a free country any man can have a right to adopt such a flyle; it is finited for an a right to adopt luch a tiyle; it is inited for an eathern defpor, to the poor (princed fleres of his tyranny; but very unbecoming, as Looncing, in a citizen of a free republic.—He lays, "Upon the drifter of the people now at arms, little this method to publish to the world of marking the contract of in general, particularly the people of this com-monwealth, form of the principal grievances' we complain of, and of which we are now feek-ing rearcfs, and mean to contend for until are-deter can be obtained." Thus it appears that Grover has taken arms and will never lay them down until his views are accomplified. The flate ought to be very thankful that he has condefeended to mention fome of those viewshe informs us that the General Court, forcest he informs us that the General Court, forcer-tain obvious reasons, must be removed out of its town of Boston. If he had been pleased to mea-tion the reasons, we should have been more o-bliged: perhaps the principal would have been, that if the General Court should set in Hamp-shire 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 of the reasons which the inhabitants of the more castern counties can give, for holding the Coris at Boston, and which always will be given what they are permitted to have a volce. Ever fine the first stetlement 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 the property of the country in the suitable place. wrong is not now the queltion, for we are told it

We are further informed that a revision of We are further informed that a revinous the conflitution is absolutely necessary; the people at arms will contend until they obtain it but we are in a pretty fituation to form a conflitution, when we are driven to it by mittery force. If we should attempt to form one, and Mr. Grover should dislike it, our labour would be the most account and the state of the product a straight of the product and defense a revision. be loft, for he would again declare a revision

sholutely needfary, and we must make another trial. But I would humbly request Mr. Grover trial. But I would humbly request Mr. Grover to make a conditution himself, and fave the feer neare.—If a man pays, five pounds in the poor people the immented trouble and expense. But as Mr. Grover approves the address agneed Daniel Gray, which expresses a with that the most freedy measures may be taken to dicharge both our loreign and domellic debt; I am at a lofs to conceive where the grievage lies, and much have it is to be redressed. Perhaps he left of microse the immense trouble and expense of string to please him.
Governmental securities are a grievance. But as Mr. Grover approved the address figured 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 most bow it is to be redressed. Perhaps he left is in the dark, that if we hould comply with all his other mandares he might explain this article in such manner, that a compliance would be impelifible, and he might therefore have a plansible reason for refusing to lay down his arms.

The next article he directs that the lands at

file realon for retuning to lay down his arms. In the next article he directs that the lands at the callward he fold at the best advantage; to pay the remainder of our domestic debt; but I would observe with great deference, that if he lever any thing of the matter, he would know that mediutes had long since been taken for that

He then orders that the monies ariling from impost and excise he appropriated to discharge the foreign debt. I think he must be ignorant of the fate of that debt; but novelthitanding, if he desires any alterations, he will be kind mongh to mention the particulars, and no one

will dare to gainfay 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 vill provide, that diffpures thall be fettled and comes punished either by himfelf or forme of his men at arms, and in that cafe the Supreme Court

men at arms, and in mat cate the Supreme Court may also be abolished.

Deputy Sheriffs must be totally fet aside, and Confiables impowered to do the duty-but with fibmifion, I would all what benefit would arife from this? Conftables can now ferre write no. their fees are the fame as the fheriffe, and yet few conftables are willing to do the buincis.—The High Sheriff is obliged to give bond with furcties to a large amount, to perform his the faithfully and answer for his deputies:

and then we must all cry, God fave ing IOM.

A Lover of PRACE.

Porthe Hampshine Gazette.

For the Hampshire Gazette.

Mr. Printes,
I appears by the address from the General
Count, that the whole of the notes of this state
which have not been provided for by taxes, atoun to 1,326,4461 the amount of the last state
is 31,4411. a Polifin that rate pays twenty
is millings, the proposition therefore which
all poll mult pay of the State notes, if all the
cost are redeemed by taxes, is five pounds for
cost are redeemed by taxes, is five pounds for
cost are redeemed by taxes, is five pounds. mings and five pence. But as the notes have process and at the cate of four thillings and process the pound, the proportion which a mult pay of those notes, may now be purchasing filter, for twenty three thillings and eleven accels will be easy for any one to know what its reportion. satter, for twenty three thillings and eleven

Cent will be tarfy for any one to know what
is preportion of the notes, and how much filmany will purchafe them i, if for inflance the
for pounds in the laft flate rate, he pays as
the story polls, and his whole proportion of
notes will be zat, za. 8d. which may now be
taffed in filter for four pounds fifteen thiland eight-pence.

The abovementioned addrefs, it appears,
the continental is most thould take place.

Jacob in inversor tous pounds, it appears, if and eight-pence.

The abovementioned addrefs, it appears, if the continental import thould take place, it the General Court expect will be the cafe, build immediately discharge us from the interface in few years, from the principal of the viral debt.

is flate's proportion of the continental dedefacts proportion on the continents of debtis, 1,161,2001.—The fixee is endeaing to bring into the treafury our proportion
continental fecutives; bur appose nothing the tind thould be done, the proportion the cath poll must pay of that debt, if the

debt: it was a grant made at the carneft and re-peated requefts of congrefs of 224,227 dollars, which is equal in lawful money to £. 67,328, by the year, for 25 years, if the principal and inte-reft is not discharged before that term\_expires— The tax is made payable in certificates for thein-terest of the domestic debt; butthe act is not to take effect, until all the other states will adopt the measure or not is altogether uncertain; but if they should, the tax upon a noll according 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 sive pence a year; and that sum may be paid yearly by the interest of the aforementioned sum of sour pounds thirteen shillings and three pence, which is the proportion that a poll must pay of the domestic debt; so that if any one may only a poll tax, will now lay. poll must pay of the domestic debt; so that if any one pays only a poll tax, will mow lay out eleven fullings and seven pence in filter, in purchasing sinal settlement securicies, he may purchase sour pounds three others as the even select 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 redeening the continental domestic debt; and the man who pays sive pounds in the last state rate, will be able with the above sum of fortry, so his single and eight pence, in silver, to purchase sinal settlement securities sometime to indemnify him from the supplementary fund.

From the foregoing observations it will follow, that excepting the foreign debt, which it is supposed will be paid by the continental imincis.—The H gh Sheriff is obliged to give bond with fureties to a large amount, to perform his rabe faithfully and an fiver for his deputies: and who pays only a poll tax, may now redeem his conflable who was not worth gool, tand may furbable read though the creditor be fafe? but how fixed, there are) should have an execution established the creditor be fafe? but how fixed, where the there is not been sooned under a second the form their wouted hanns, I am unable to different. It is of no confequence, as I can fee, to the layers, whether the there is or the conflable fare the write.—By their wonted haunts, I for the conflable fare the write.—By their wonted haunts, I for the conflable fare the write.—By their wonted haunts, I for the conflable fare the write.—By their wonted haunts, I for the conflable fare the write.—By their wonted haunts, I for the conflable fare the write.—By their wonted haunts, I for the conflable fare the write.—By their wonted haunts, I for the conflable fare the write.—By their wonted haunts, I for the conflation of the write and the fare the write and the fare the write of the conflation of the write and the fare the write of the conflation of the write of the conflation of the write of the conflation of the write of the write of the conflation of the write of the conflation of the write of the

to indemnify him from the supplementary fund or any other tax for redeeming the faid domef-

very town has or ought to have it; if any one supposes I have given a wrong account of it, I / is, with him to examine the act, and he will be con by winced of his error or be able to confue mine. A CITIZEN.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10 A letter from paris dated August 30, to a gen-tleman in Norfolk, Virginia, fays, "I have the pleafure to inform you that our friend Mr. Barclay, has returned from Morocco, after having concluded an honograble treaty of peace with the

concluded an honourable treaty of peace with the Emperor."

William Tyter, a feaman, who belonged to the flip Apollo, 'Abdom Young, matter, bound from Brelt to New-York, informs, that blowing a fewere gale on Monday evening lefnnight, the faid flip run on the shoals, near the Light-House bilged, and immediately shuk. There were its passengers on board, beliedes the crew, who are supposed to have perished, except one feaman & the titoformant, who by getting on some sparse.

Paris.

The inhabitants of the province of Virginia, as an acknowledgement of the important fervices rendered to America by Major-General the Marquis de la Fayette, have come to a refolution to erect a flutue to him in their capital town. They hape that the Hon. Prevot, and Sheriffs of the city of Paris, which gave both to fogreat a man, will confent to receive a count token of their gratitude and effects, by accepting the buttof fo meach poll must pay of that debt, if the defined be real remed by taxes, would be flood be real remed by taxes, would be flood be freedomed by taxes, would be the flood bettlements are fold as low as an action, the proportion which a poll allies of the month of the flood at the pound, the proportion which a poll allies of the month of the flood at the flood at the pound, the proportion which a poll allies of the month of the flood at the flood

who had been appriled of Mr. Jefferion's request, graciously permitted the town to receive the bust, and it was accordingly placed, at the found of military music, in one of the halls of the man-flom-boufe.

ion-boufe.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 27.

We hear from Brandford, that on Thursday last, as abour 13 years of age hanged himself in the chamber of his father's house, with a stein 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

ly to divert himself with frightening some other children who were then in the house, as he had not exhibited any appearance of distails action; the verdick of the Jury was accidental death.

BOSTON, December ay.

Shattack, Page and Parker, the state prisoners now consinced 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 secteral regiment raising in this State, we are happy in hearing, fills up saft—upwards of seventy men are already entitled, 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 speciabic-bodied men be enlifted—and from the speci-men of thoir of them now quartered at the Caf-tle, we have every encouragement to suppose, that when the corps is compleated, in conjunc-tion with the other regular troops, they will be sound adequate to the protection of our frontiers, and the chaftisement of the copper-coloured al-lies of Britain, who have for some past annoyed lice 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, not-withstanding their high price, fell very rapidly— One person, it is said, has purchased thirty tick-

Cts.
Thursday last was executed at Salem, agreenble to his fentence, Isaac Coombs, an Indian, for the murder of his wife.

for the murder of his wife.

NORYHAMPTON, January 1.

The Court of General Selimon of the Peace and the Court of Court, we can be court of Court of

brea appointed.

LUKE DAY.

DANIEL SHAYS.

To which the following a filter was returned:

"Spring field, Dec. 16 1726.

"Spring field, Dec. 16 1726.

"THE Judices of the Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Selfions of the Peace, now after bled as Spring-field, in combination of the appointing made to the opening the fail Court, have dearmned not to do any buildings or open the fail Courte at this term.

BLEAZER FORTER."

Soon after which the influences a monatone, as was form.

Soon after which the infurgents, amounting, as we poled, to about 300, quietly differred.

Mr. PRINTER,

A s Aulic alarm, lately forced among the infurgents of
thiryonary, was produdire of feveral bulicross circompliances, which, I prefame, wid be acceptable to the
facerious readers of your paper, there anclot clay following, apparate information of a gentleman of indubitable
versely. Your's, &c.

From my Cottage, Dec. 18, 1786.

From my Cottage, Dec. 18, 1766.

LAST Friday an express arrived at Montague, informing the person, whom "it has some how or neher fathers of he will be not be leavinghed in a mour confessional manner of the sound fathers of the sound for the so

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

Strong's & Bickerstaff's ALMANACKS,

For 1787, to be fold by the gross, dozen or fin-