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

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

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

(To be Continued.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

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

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANTITYRANICUS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

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

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

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

PHILANTHROPOS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

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

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

A FRIEND to GOVERNMENT.

HAGUE, Octber 8.

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

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

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

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

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3.

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

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

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 26.

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

BOSTON, January 6.

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

NEW-LONDON, Jan. 5.

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

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

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

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

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

NORTHAMPTON, January 17.

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

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

DANIEL MEEKER.

Middlefield, Jan. 9, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,

Webſter's Inſtitute.

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

Strong's & Bickerſtaff's

ALMANACKS,

For 1787, to be ſold at this Office.