Tas PLO.UGHMAN.

Nouses II.
7HERE'S in my tormer publication, I could but guels at the populating of argu-ments; but now and myfelf fenfiely telleved, by an address figned Daniel Gray, wherely are 1,:d to be to us pi the principle causes of the late r ine. An at ention to, and an examination of which that be the ful ject of my protent enquiry — I'o fee if faid reasonable fulficient to produce

f ch mighty rifells.

Reafon 14." The prefent expensive mode of e flecting debts, which by reach of the great frareity of cutb, will of neven y fill our gools with u happy debtors, Sec. rier fem sto be two g levance, blended together to make one realon, a in marriage the male and female become one #th: First, the expensive mode of collecting debts,—Second, the featury of cash. I shall attend in theft in their order. Geutlemen of the Committee, do you call the confelling of a debt an expensive method to collect it? is not every bol favoured with this liberry ? but will you fay, this will not and cannot be prachiled upon, e an execution can be unmediately iffued. and foon after payment must be made ? will you fay that as honell debt must not be paid in something? If the debtor has any property, he is fe-tured troin gaol, by the late act, called the tenderact. If he has no property, and it an honeit man, he will not be call into prilon, and if he has property and will not produce it, he ought to be. Secondly, you mention the great fearity of eath. Why fire, do you talk of this, in cafe of debti, when you know none is needed ? Ceafe to ocate, when you country men with fuch an infa-tialization as this. Turn to the men under your with the General Court, or any other Court, for parting it out at his power to collect coin of the debtor; it he is inducted by nothing but fear, he will fay no. Then turn to the debor and atk him if he is angry with the Second Court for putting it out of the power of the creditor exact com of him, will be not fay no ? furely he will. Then tell them, that fince you have traup to your gure, that you are angry : indeed we know you mult be snary at fomework, and if your referiment is juit it must be of your own party ; then lay down your arms, bux it out and on- home contented. Reafin ad, "The monies being raifed by Im-

puft and Excise, being appropriated to discharge the interest of governmental securities, and not the foreign debt." But is this worth contendbut that the domestic debt is juft, and I have no ment is fauty in any thing, then it could be in this that they are respecters of persons; but can they be chargeable in this respect, if foreigners be pa jent to wait beyond the time of payment, and our domestic creditors are not? We will f-ppofe I pay my own workman who wants it, and neglicit to pay the merchant in Bofton who ir parient, and am I then chargeable with injuf-tice? will you justify my fon in this case, if he chastine me severely and declare I shall not rule my nown hor le? but can we impute any thing to the charge of government because its fecurities are not fubly it to taxation? have these securities hough free from taxation been eltare that has been covered? Have they not depreciated? May I not fay of them as a good man faid of himfelf, (viz.) "I die dail, ?" will you lay a burden upon your beaft which is lickly and dying ! Have they not depreciated from 20s. to 6, and many Hicklers are for reducing them to that by law, to the end that they might flasip the it fidue under

the end that they imply flamp the 1. fidure under the 11 feet.

Reasons jd. * A suspending in the writ off baleas Congragate by which those persons with the writer of the theory and maintain the rights of the people, are they defended and arrest creation to high of the people, are thinks commonstant of the control of th

1

For the HAMPSHIEE GAZETTE.

WHEN a community tabours under the eworthy the attention of every benevolent mind, villed 50 or 60 miles in bad weather and the fno w how those evils shall be remedied for the present, and effectually prevented in future. The late tumutes in this common wealth have been driven forward with uncommon violence, and have rifen to an attonifing excefs—and what is most furprising, they have sprung up without any ap-greent provocation. The authority, against whom these attempts have been principally leveled, were, but a few weeks before the confution began, in good estimation with all; were dis-tinguished for their attention to the interests of their conftiments, and have never been accused right to judge of your inward feelings. If the in the height of these violences, of violating the principle is jult, then the interest is. If govern- constitution, by which their administrations are confliration, by which their administrations are to be limited. It is therefore no less unaccountable than criminal, that the minds of fuch num-bers of people (hould be to differmered with delulion and infatuation, as to rife by joint confent against the operations of those laws and civil in-flurions, upon which both personal and public fecurity and prosperity do absolutely depend. The insurgents, infarmated by their leaders, have laid afide that fond predilection for their government which is fo common to all nations, and have entered upon violent and precipitate meafure to subvert the confirmation and lay the com-munity in the ruins of anarchy and civil diffenfion. The Legislature, with that wisdom which has ever diffinguished the tulers of this commonwealth, have confulted the withes and humours of the people—have removed every ground of complaint which the happiness of the body politic would admir : and with the affection of natents have offered a free and gracious indemnity to all, who previous to the act had been guilty of fedition and treason against the flate. But the greater number of the mulecontents have the greater number of the milecontents have furned at the efferted grace—have influied the compaffinn of government—have referred their off-nees—have openly arowed their defign to impede the administration of law and subverted evidence to conflution, and are now in arms against the body of the people, and are resolved. gainst the load of the people, and a returned with fword and bayonet to give law to the commonwealth. They have erecked a military, government in the heart of the country, and have refolded not to lay down their arms until the government. ment are compeled to exculpate theirleaders, & put over the adminification into the hands of the feditious authors of these violent outrages.—Had the infurrections, which differed this common-wealth four years ago, been duely corrected with fome more examples of public punithment, the prefent on rages which are more exceptive and threatening, would never bare taken place. A gensment of thole who are conveyed to onital gain, as prefect ou rages which are more exceptive and green of the conveyed to onital gain, as prefect ou rages which are more exceptive and prefect ou rages which are more exceptive and supplied the profession thereof, when a fast who is rechast from a rate of the conveyer and who is rehast from a rate of the conveyer and gazarmin, in decigated to the General Court, called the conveyer and gazarmin, in decigated to the General Court, called the no be exercited aver all the set of the conveyer and the case of the case

porcoment I will middly govern you'd live to that the you'de of reason and loft to all sense of justified to rest. If this to the sade, why we is you and an an explanation as support, and you'de justified to the process of you'de justified of the Peace, Secretal, &c., indemnitying name. When they were granted to Justified of the Peace, Secretal, &c., indemnitying name. When they were granted to Justified of the Peace, Secretal, &c., indemnitying name. When they were granted to Justified of the Peace, Secretal, &c., indemnitying name. When they were granted to Justified of the Peace, Secretal, &c., indemnity, and if he neglit they not to be impactively to the process of the

fibreats, and that an attempt to fubrer the con-fitution is not a cheap offence.

The laudable zeal and frame is of our Supre-Magiltrare, we truit, under a favouring Prop-dence, will be effectually aided by the unequincal affitance of our partioric Legislature. We rely upon the good disposition, the society, the oaths of our rulers, that they take care that the oaths of our rulers, that they take care thit his common wealth receive no harm.—that law the be executed, and infarrections against the flus he rendered peculiarly dangerous. Temporating, remitted is no couching to the infaith introduction of the malecontents, will unarotably induce national infamy and ruin, forever or the finews of government, difaffect the well dipped and writtoons, and leave our laws and confinence of forey and existent the which are the proposed existent the forey and existent the which are the surface of the sur tution the foort and derifion of the wicked to profugate, until at length absolute and despute tyrating thall be established, the heads of all brave and good men thall be proferibed and our foil be drenched in the best blood of suisinhabitants, and the poor remains of fervile for shall be ruled with a rod of iron. Now is the time to prove whether we are either fir for, or are defirous of free and rational government and liberty; whether we are ready tamely to forfuccel fully contended against Great Britis, into the bands of the most base and expressed our own countrymen .- Should the infurgent continue to contend with government, the loyal and independent freemen may well exped, ibit if the fervices of the militiz do not immediately Suppress the conspiracy, that a regular, well appointed, well paid army will be raifed without delay, to fettle the dispute before the interist-ence of British power, which they so confident ly expect the approaching fummer, thall reads the work more hazardous and expensive. Does not perfect demand that the charge of supports not seemet nemand that the charge of imporing the fudition, he taken out of the cliared
the principle infurgents, that reflies spits is
government and subserving the peace of the
communwealth. Now the maleconnent arise,
if succeed, we refan, if we are disappointed, it is but accept of a paridon, which they will all dare to refuse our Thus government beards and they he had a refuse of a paridon and they he had a refuse of a refuse of the paridon beards as this the proceeding upon which faithful tubeds early staids the ambition and violence of the law. joy against the ambition and violence of the lawfentment of the community were awake; that entment of the community were awais; the attention were paid to the happines and fecurity of the grad and virtuous. Enough has best done in offering humiliating sternices of the rights of the quiet and peaceable; o the untaforable and infatiable demands of the distribute of the control of t ionapie and intariable demands of the diffractive and refilted. Let fome ir hute now be paid we private fecurity, no public justice and disnify to the claims of ruth and the happiness of post men; or let us fink as a people into eternal on temps and oblivion. The welfare of future gets are the properties of future gets and the control upon our norm purities paid to the control upon our norm purities and the control upon our norm purities. erations depends upon our now purfuing palional honour and personal security. It is not tobe doubted, that the se who have the conduct of doubted, that the fe who have the conduct of our affirs in this critical featon, will firmly and invariably purfue a fystem fo wife, rightenus and foritted, a will fpirited, as will encourage good men in obeying the laws and defending the government.

earle the inflrements of fraud and treafon to refire to their lurking places of villainy, nor dare again to fee all the laws of humanity and the against of civil and religious vartue at defi-spec. That a good and hely God, who holds ance. That a good and haly God, who holds in incignation all the fons of fedition and turnally, may cover his neutrage from the reference.

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

Hampfhire, ff.

WEAR fubfcribers, inhabitants of faid counwill not in furure take an active pare in favour of government against the people who file them-felses Regulators, either by bearing arms, aid-ing and assisting with provisions, of giving totel-ligence, or by counfel, or any way directly or indirectly, to aid and assist the said government troops, or adherence for and during this termi-nation of the prefent contest between faid Government and the Regulators. In witness whereof, we have hereunto voluntarily fer our mames, his jorh day of January, 1787, at head-quarters, Pelham. Daniel Shars.

N. B. If an exchange of prifoners thould take place, and the under named are exchanged,

they are no longer holden by virtue of this pa-EDINBURGH, October3 It is with the greatest concern that we lay be-fore our readers the following letter, giving the melantholy account of the loft of the ship Mark

cury, Capr. Davidson, which failed from Lei-

on the 21ft September for Gibralter, with artifi-

ters for the garrison there. Extract of a letter from Dunkick, to a gentleman

in Leith, dated Sept. 26, 1780.

We are extremely forry to inform you, that you hip Mercury, Thomas Davidson, master, va wrocked on a land-bank, about fix miles off this toaft, last Sunday, about 7 o'clock in the e-roing; at nine the went to pieces, and we ap-prehends, all the people on hard reong; at once the went to pieces, and we ap-prehends, all the people on board, except John Faseton, carpenter, and Walter Montgomery, a puffinger, went drawned. These two men floated all night on part of the wreek, and yesterday worning, about ten o'clock, were taken up by our plus boar, and brought on thore bere, having plot boat, and brought on more nere, name their legs and other parts of their body much builed. The moment we were informed of the dimal accident, we flew to the affittance of their dimal accident, we new to the authorities of all minimals men, got them conveyed to a copye-ment lodging, where we ordered a tupply of every thing they flood in need of in the wey thing easy moso in need of in their who studied furnish, who adures us that they are in a fair way offrecovery. We are just now told, that two others were taken en up, and carried to a village called Mardyck, about three miles to the well-ward, of this port, that one of them is fince dead, and the other is on filely to recover. We have not been able to learn their names. Some pieces of the wreck, and other index. and other trifling articles, have been caft on thore and fome taken up by boats which went out purpole. Thefe arricles are deposited in the Adware-houfe.

The following is a lift of the infortunate per-

Paffengers, men, Ditto, women, Ditto, children, . 14 Captain and crew, Total, 111

These unhappy people were mostly arrificers and tridefinen in the prime of life, from Edinburgh, Leith and the neighbourhood, and have left a nu-merous lift of friends and connections to lament bir untimely fate.

By a veffel arrived in the Frith from the found

w: learn, that a great number of reffels had been put on those on the coast of Norway, and in the tagate, in the gale of the 14th. No particu-

CORK, (Ireland) September t. CORK, (Ireland) septemper 1. Left Wedoclday a defperare fairmift happento between thirty of the Voldneers and upreds, in this county, in which three of the
liner were killed on the frost, two drawned in
underscaring to make their effects a croft a river. ndeavouring to make their escape across a river, ferral sounded, and 9 taken prifoners, who were conducted to this city, and tafely lodged in the coany god, reflectar morning, by twelve of the abore volunteers, affifted by the like number of his Mejefty's light dragoons.

BOSTON, February t. ARD to his Excellency the GOVERNOR. SPRINCETELD, January 26, 1/87.

mult, may cover his activing from the reflations the reflations of all desperate and unprincipled complete of all desperate and unprincipled complete on the factor of about 1200 men, marched pefferday for the prefervation and disputy of his buildings, in battle array. He must propose the publisher of the prefervation and disputy of his buildings, in battle array. He must propose the publisher of the prefervation and disputy of his buildings, in battle array. He must propose the publisher of the prefervation and disputy of his buildings, in battle array. He must propose the propose the propose the propose the propose the propose that the propose t THE unh ppy time is come in which we have men in an open column by platoms. I fent feweral times by one of my Aids, and two other ceatlenness by one of my Aids, and two other ceatlenness, the column buffings on and Woodbridge, to know what he was after, or what he wanted. His reply was, he wanted barracks, and barracks be would have, and afores. The answer returned was, he mult purchase them dear, if he had them. He fittl proceeded on his march, outlit he annuached within 20 yards march, until he appreached within 250 yards of the arfenal. He then made a hait. I immediately fen Major Lyman, one of my Aids, and Capt. Buffington, to inform him not to march Capt. Buffingron, to inform him not to march his treeby any nearer the aftend on his peril, as I was frationed here by order of your Excellency and the Secretary at War, for the defence of the public property; in case he did I should surely are on him and his ment. A Mr. Wheeler, who appeared to be one of Shayr' Aids, mot Mr. Lyman, after the had delivered my order in the most present or your manner, and made answer, that that was all he wanted. Mr. Lyman returned with his answer.

Shays immediately put his troops in motion & Shays immediately pat his troops in motion & marched on rapidly bear one hundred yards. I then ordered M jor Stephens, who commanded the artillery, to the on them, he accordingly did. The two first show he embeayoured to overshoot them, in hopes they would have taken warning without firing among them, but it had no effect on them. Major Stephens then directed his floot through the centre of his column. The fourth or lifth floor pat the whole column into the utmoff confusion. Shaps made an attempt to display the column, but in vain. We had one howit which was loaded with grape shot, which, which were should be shaped and the shaps made should be shaped as the shape should be shaped to be shaped in the shaped most shaped as the shaped most shaped as the shaped most sh charged upon their reer and finks with my infantry and the two field-pieces, and could have
killed the greater part of the whole army within
"On his arrival at his mafter's house, he twenty-five minutes. There was not a fingle mulker fired on either fide.

I found three men dead on the foot, and one

wounded, who is fine dead. One of our artille-ry-men, by inattention, was badly wounded.

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

is combined.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient, Humble fervant, WILLIAM-SHEPARD. His Excellency James Bowdoin, Efq.

The following is a copy of the paper inclosed

in the above letter.

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

THE body of the people affembled in arms, adbering to the fifth principles in natural feliprefervation, do, in the most peremptory manner, demand. ner, demand, .1. That the troops in Springfield lay down

That their arms be depotited in the nub-

lie ftores, under the care of the proper officers, to be returned to the owners at the termination of the prefent contest. That the troops return to their homes upon

parole. To the Commanding Officer at

Laft Thurstay was efforted into town, and committed to juli, Col. Drury, of Grafton, on account of his intmiced disposition to government. Mr. Caleb Cunis, of Charloton, was also brought to town, on Friday last, and confined in

Yefterd w the Han. General Court covened at the State-Floule in this town, agreeable to adjournment.

NORTHAMPTON, February 7 General Lincoln having received informa-tion, on Saturday last at fun fetting, that Shaye marched his army from Peiham at 11 o,clock of the fame day, towards Petersham, immediarely put his army, which lay at Hadley, in mo-Petersham by 9 o'clock the next morning—A few of the light horse advancing, gave Shays the first notice of General Lincoln's approach, and produced a most difordered and precipitate

retreat of the dispirited and broken remains of his army - The Government army, arrived to feafonably as to captivate about 150 of Shave's mea.-Mr. Shaye's retrogade motion leas fine been for rapid, chat little account can be given of him, but is is prefumed he is raking for Cana-da, as he was at Wintcheffer, in the Sone of New-Humpfhire, on Monday evening with about 300 men-

GENEROSITT is the growth of all countries; and those whom we are pleased to fille barbari-ans, have in many inflances given us practical lessons of liberative, which sew of the refined and more poilthed inhabitants of Europe would firm to imitate. The following Ancedore, which we extract from the Hiltory of the City of Marfeilles, fatchy published in French, is of that nature, and will, we fatter ourselves, reconcile the reader to that great truth too often contradicted by nation. al prejudice, that human nature is every where the fame, and capable, whatever be the country, of the most fublime and difinterested benevolence.

of the most sublime and distinct the denevolence. These are the author's own words:

About the conclusion of the last century. Nicholas Compian, a native of Merfeiller, embarked on board a ship belonging to that port, and bound to Egypt. Unfortunately he was taken, together with the vessel, and other passengers, by a barbary rover, and carried to Tripoli, where be was purchased as a flare by a wealthy inhabitant of that city. Notwithstanding the mildest treat-ment, Complan could not brook his present fitusment, Coinpian could not brook his prefent fitua-tion, every moment of his life was embittered by the recollection of what he had left behind him, perhaps for ever—his country and relation. One day his mafter, who had tried in vain to comfort him, addreffed him in these words: "Pledge me "thy word of honour, and promise to return, if "I give thee seaveto go to Marseilles to visit thy "brethern, and strile thy family concerns; may "the Alminty smide the steam, and bring the "the Almighty guide thy steps, and bring thee
back in heal h ["

found him over whelmed with the deepest forfound him over whelmed with the occupen tou-row, lamenting over his almost expiring wife, whom he loved tenderly: "Christian, Taid the good man, on Compian's first entering the room, the boar comest in good time to my aid; thou good man, on Compian's first entering the room,
"thou comest in good time to my sid; thou
"feest my adiction, heaven hash sent the back,
pray to the Good for my wife and myself, for
the must be moved by the supplications of a
"right come man."
"Compian fell on his knees and a read

the fide of the good Muffelman, fervently prayed, like the fon of Tobias on the fift night of his wedding. The ardent wishes of those two this weathing. In a greath willies of those two honest creatures were heard; ercry day the wife grew better; and when entirely reflored to health, the grateful master spoke thus to his slave:—" Hear me, Christian, thou hast no longer cause to grieve on my account nor thine. I wish thou couldst live with me and rake my daughter to thy wife; but both thy religion and mine forbid it. Its laws must be obeyed, though ever to contrary to my incli-nation. Hear me to the end and do not interrupt me with thy thanks, I deferve them not "rupt me with thy thanks, I deferve them not "yet, & with it were in my power to merit them." One good I can freely beltow upon thee, that is thy liberty. This is not enough for me; I have ordered a fair to be laden with corn, it belongs to thee. Depart, fince it is the will so of heaven thou should filese me. Thou must not return empty-handed to the country men, liet them all be my friends, as I am, and shall sees remain thine." " ever remain thine."

To the Commanding Officer at

Springfield. Jan. 25, 1787.

Luke Day, Captain Commandant of this division.

On the back,—"By-Col. Eli Parfons."

The fact, as above related, is vosched to by the fon of the late Monf. Compian, who ill his death kept up a conflant intercoorfe with bis worthy triend of Tripoli—and this man was a Tark! an infidel |—Go proud Christian, and do likewife !"

Public Notice is bereby given, that by leave of the Court of Common Picat, in the County of Worvelter, will be \$100, for me the fished ider, on the aift day of Zetruary next, at PCALC ACCIDINGS of LAND lying in PARTISIOFFIELD in the Coupty of Berksbire; one half of the istue it under good improvement; and on which is two HOUSES and we BARNS.—The shortful flate is capable of making one of the helf PARMS in the County; and belongs to the flate of WILLIAM UNIVANIVAL, Fig. land belongs to the flate of WILLIAM UNIVANIVAL, Fig. late of Lancalter, in the County of Worsefler deceated. The place of SALE will be on the sfore aid premiter LDWARD RAYMOND, Administrator on 1 id Pflate.

FOR SALE, At the Printing-Office in Northampton. Webster's Institute.

Watt'sPfalme-Primers-Blacks of moft kinds, Writing-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys Poem.