

man of this nation was about seventy feet high. Gulliver appeared among them as a pigmy; and one of the ladies taking a fancy to him, took him into her lap, and diverted herself with him, much in the same manner, as our ladies divert themselves with a monkey or lap dog. He informs, that his mistress being visited at a certain time, by a number of ladies, when being in a gay humour, and willing to divert her company, she brought forth her little man, whose stature did not exceed six feet, took him up between her thumb and finger and set him a-tumble on one of her nipples; where he was gazed upon, admired and laughed at by the spectators; although he was not a little terrified, lest he should fall from his elevated station, onto the floor, and be dashed in pieces. But to return to our warriors, who are now piously treating with the northern tribes. Should they succeed, as has been before suggested; it is probable that Carter will not return with them, for he being well instructed in the art and mystery of Poppoos making, it is conjectured will be left behind, among the squaws in the absence of their fannops, to work at his favourite business, and increase the nation for the purpose of future supplies: from whose labours we may expect a mongrel breed more fierce and warlike than either of the tribes separately considered. — Now as the resources and expedients of good Generals are great, and their inventions fertile; so if they should prove unsuccessful in alluring and ignoring the rights of their countrymen in conjunction with their new allies, it is conjectured, that they will, in the next place, turn their course towards the Cape of Good Hope; where dwells a gigantic race of Patagonian Indians, resembling in stature the ancient enormous race of Broddignac. With these it is to be feared they will form another alliance; and as their borrowed horses may be worn down by so long a journey, and it is beneath the dignity of Generals to travel on foot, they will probably return, mounted Gulliver-like, each one astride the necks of as many gigantic Patagonian old squaws. And as they have proved unsuccessful in the use of fire arms, (having killed none excepting one of their own men, and wounded another) it is expected that they will now return, each one with the insignia of his proper trade, or mystery; and as the one was bred a shoe-maker, and the other a broom-maker, we may expect the first to return, with his pocket filled with his flowers, hammers and pickers, which he will discharge from the breast and shoulders of his supporter, on the heads of his opponents, and make as great destruction as he ever made with cannon balls, bombs, or language. The other may return loaded with broom-bricks, and as most of the squaws in America are well instructed in this art, it is probable that the Patagonian ladies are not ignorant of it.

To please the Generals therefore, by carrying similar armies, we may expect the squaws will each carry a back load of brooms, bearing some proportion to the size of their carcasses; made out of trunks of as many large old trees, somewhat resembling the staff or wand, described by Milton, as being in the hand of the infernal arch fiend, to support his steps; which resembled a Norway pine, or the main stalk of an Admiral's ship. With these our ladies may sweep and dash a dust of brooms, as to endanger the eyes and lungs of their opponents, when they may fall an easy prey. Let me caution you in the file of Horace with a small variation.

Hi nigri sunt, hos tu caveto Americani. In English, beware of these black-guards, O American.

I am your humble servant,
BOMBARDILLA.

M—ue, Feb. 1787.
From a late Boston Paper.

More SEDITION in Agitation!

To the Gentlemen SELECTMEN of DORCHESTER.

THE town of Stoughton, taking into consideration the importance, and absolute necessity, that it is to the peace and welfare of this country, that the best men should be chosen Senators for the year ensuing, did, at a legal Town Meeting, on the 15th day of January current, choose a committee to write circular letters to the several towns in the county upon the subject.

Therefore, in compliance with the vote of the town, and being deeply impressed with the importance of the measure, and its salutary effects, we earnestly intreat you to insert in your warrant for next March Meeting, an article of the following import viz. "To sit if the town will choose a delegate or delegates, to meet other delegates from the several towns in the county, at Dedham, on the 1st Wednesday in March next, at the house of Mr. Timothy Gay, innholder, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in order that there may be a free conference upon the subject of choosing Sena-

ors, and that the result of said CONFERENCE may be communicated to the several towns in the county before the choice of Senators."

The above draught was voted by the town. Attest, GEORGE CROSMAN, Town Clerk. Stoughton, January 29, 1787.

A Speedy Collection of TAXES.

Commemorabulo of Massachusetts.

IN SENATE, Feb. 17. 1787.

WHEREAS it is necessary that a considerable sum of money should be immediately procured to defray the expenses incurred by reason of the detractions lately made for the suppression of the unnatural rebellion now existing in the Commonwealth, and for other services rendered to the public:

Resolved, That the Collectors of the public tax, granted in March 1786, are hereby required instantly to exert themselves to collect and pay into the treasury of the Commonwealth, immediately, that part of the said tax which is to be paid in specie; and the collectors of the several towns, within fifty miles of Boston, are hereby required to pay into the treasury, all such sums as they shall be able to collect, within ten days at farthest, after the receipt of this resolve; and the collectors of the several towns at a greater distance, are in like manner required, within thirty days after the receipt thereof, to pay into the treasury the whole they shall be able to collect.

And it is further resolved, That the Collectors of taxes granted previous to the year 1784, be, and they hereby are required to urge upon the delinquents, to those taxes, the necessity of an immediate payment, either in specie, or of the species of articles enumerated in an act passed November 8, 1786, as the General Court has been under the necessity of requiring the said taxes to be paid in specie only, unless payment is made in the articles aforesaid without delay.

Resolved, That the good people of this Commonwealth be, and they hereby are called upon to give a substantial proof of their attachment to our happy Constitution, and their regard to the freedom and safety of their country, by an immediate payment of their taxes.

And it is further resolved, That the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be, and he hereby is directed, immediately to call upon the Collectors of taxes in the several towns of the Commonwealth, and upon Sheriffs to whom executions against such Collectors may have been committed, forthwith to collect and pay the said Treasurer the sums which they are respectively authorized to collect, or to great a part thereof as they shall be able to obtain.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause this resolve to be printed in the Independent Chronicle, and in hand-bills, and forthwith to send one of them to each of the Sheriffs, and to the Clerk of each of the towns, districts and plantations within this Commonwealth, who are hereby required, immediately on receipt thereof, to give notice of its contents to the Collectors of taxes within their respective limits, who are concerned therein.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
In the House of Representatives, February 17, 1787.

Read and concurred.
ARTHUR WARD, Speaker.
Approved, JAMES BOWDOIN.

True copy,
Attest—JOHN AVERY, Jun. Sec'y.

R O M E, Nov. 21.

By letters from Aquila we learn, that the shocks of earthquakes continue there; that on Friday last week, the earth shook the whole day; at five in the morning, they had a most dreadful shock, which was followed by a similar one at 12 o'clock, which obliged the terrified inhabitants to fly to the open country; most of the houses have suffered, particularly the church.

L O N D O N, Dec. 5.

A letter from a gentleman in Clonmel dated November 7, says, "At the last execution here, a very singular circumstance occurred: A young man, a Methodist, and condemned to be hanged. The day before his execution, it was found out that he was the son of a gentleman in the north of Ireland, and that he had purchased the horse. It was then too late to apply for his pardon, and on Friday last he was hanged with a notorious offender; they were cut down at the usual time, and the north-countryman's body carried away by some very respectable people of the place. In the evening I was surprised to hear that he was alive; I went to the place where he was, and found him so far recovered as to be able to travel, the Quakers here generously made him a present of a horse, and six guineas to bear his expenses homeward. He pulled under the name of H.

Murray, but for the sake of his friends (who reside somewhere not far from D.) he concealed his real name. The friend of the other country, who was completely hanged, are extremely sorry, and say, partiality has been shown on account of their religious tenets, the latter being a Roman Catholic.

Extract of a letter from Zoulen, Nov. 25.

His Majesty's ship Orpheus, in her way from Cadix, hath taken, and brought in here, an Algerine gally, mounting 36 guns. The vessel did not talk long; by it, however, ten of the pirates were killed, and several desperately wounded, without the Orpheus losing a single man. The wounded Algerines are now on the hands of the surgeons, till their recovery enables them to be turned over to the gallees, there to tug at the oar with the other slaves. The Algerine commandant has been promised his liberty, and that of all the crew, if he could prevail on the Dey to treat in the same manner some of the French subjects now detained in slavery at Algiers. The captured vessel proves a very rich prize, there being on board a considerable cargo of valuable goods together with a large sum in gold, which the pirates had, no doubt, taken from some Portuguese. Both the officers and men seem to be of a ferocious and untameable nature, they remain in irons till they are sent on board his Majesty's galleys."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Feb. 5.

A letter, dated Havana 16th Jan. 1787, from a gentleman at that place, to his friend in Philadelphia, says "Your friend Count Galvez, Viceroy of Mexico, is no more! An express arrived a few days ago with the fatal news of his death. Since that two packets have been dispatched, one for the court of Spain, and another for France, with the important news."

What turns this may give to the affairs of the Mississippi, is uncertain; but what is most to be lamented, is the loss of so good and great a man. Extract from the Presentments of the Grand Jury for the county of Richmond, Virginia.

"We present, as a very great grievance, that the Chief Justice in contradiction to the express words of the Superior Court of January last, has taxed a bill of costs, on an appeal Biller against Dowdson, tried in march last, therefor, to the enormous sum of 100 lbs. 4s. 12d. the law limits the same as a dangerous and unwarrantable attack upon the liberties of the citizens of this state."

"We present, as a grievance, the many disorderly practices prevalent, occasioned by the non-execution of the penal laws of this state, but are at a loss how to charge the judiciary department for remissness, when a majority of the Legislature of the state are guilty of the shameful practice of violating the fourth commandment."

E L I Z A B E T H - T O W N, February 7.

Last Saturday night, a labourer, at the works at Trenton, having made two fire with strong liquor, perished within a few rods of the door where he quartered. He was found next morning with a jug of rum by him. — Dressed in red, and with a black sash, he was carried to the bar of Omnipotence in a state of insobriety.

N E W - Y O R K, February 10.

By the ship Julia, in seven, and the ship Betty, in ten days from Charleston, we learn, that the House of Assembly met on the 23d inst, and elected the honourable J. Pringle, Esq. Speaker. That honourable House have authorized a serious enquiry to be made, whether or not, any or which of the articles of the treaty of peace with Britain have been broken by the States of America, in order to determine, whether Britain has a right to retain a poll in the western territory? Questions no less serious than important.

M I D D L E T O W N, February 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Pitt, to his friend in this town, dated Jan. 6, 1787: "The Indians appear very quiet, but I am not clear that we are certain of peace the ensuing winter, though I am not out of hope. Of this I shall be able to judge in a short time. Logan from Limestone, has struck the Shawanones' his party, it is reported, caught poor old Maloncha the chief, who had displayed the flag we gave him, and had the articles of treaty in his hand as a pretence, when he was taken, after which he was put to death, and it is said the flag is displayed at Lexington as a trophy."

B O S T O N, February 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the British army, to another in this town, dated Washington, Feb. 10, 1787. "I may now congratulate you on the final success of government in subduing the rebellion

in Hampshire and Berkshire. The last party, under Wiley, has dispersed. Wiley and the leaders are fled into Vermont, and detachments from this army are taking up such characters as have been conspicuous in insurrection. A band of expedition was formed to take Wiley; he expected himself by an early and precipitate flight to have no time or talents to make any observations on the proceeds of this very interesting business: through the whole it appeared to me a very important circumstance, that the insurgents have been delinquent of system, order and discipline; and that their leaders have possessed neither integrity, nor ability equal to the execution of a great design. On the other hand, it may appear assuming, if I should say, that the movements and conduct of the armies of the state have been conducted with the propriety and good judgment—the proceedings of the Legislature have given a dignity and decision to the whole. Gen. Shepard, behaved with military decency, and his exertions certainly gave the first check to the cause of the insurgents. Gen. Tupper, an experienced officer, rendered his presence and assistance on the hill at Springfield, and his country is much indebted to him for his important services—so many other old officers contributed their exertions to defend the public stores, that it almost amounts to injustice to particularize names. I cannot however omit Capt. Bullinton, of the late army, who was a volunteer on the hill, and at the request of General Shepard, embodied a corps of volunteer horse to the number of about thirty, from the gentlemen of the neighbouring towns, and while services up the attack, and in the subsequent business, was of essential importance; they were exceedingly well mounted on very light horses, and with the assistance of one or two other officers, acquired that important point of discipline, which rendered them capable of such service. They were a set of choice spirits, every one of whom was capable of any trust of danger; and in recognizing the enemy and pursuing detached parties, they were conspicuous."

"The conduct of Gen. Patterton has been so fully misrepresented, and so much to his dishonour, that I am pleased to find on my arrival in this place, that he has conducted with propriety and dignity."

"In his attack on the insurgents, at West-Stockbridge, every body gave him honour, which is the proof of his deserving it. At the town of Lee (the last affair) he marched up to the insurgents, and sent forward a messenger, saying they should have good quarters; they complied with his request, upon condition that Gen. Patterton would promise to use personal endeavours, that they should be tried in this county, which the General acceded, and promised, that if they would remain peaceably at home, he would not take them up without further orders from Gen. Lincoln. As the declaration of rebellion was not known at that time, and as Gen. Patterton had no intimation that Gen. Lincoln was on his way to Berkshire, I cannot see what more can be expected of him. The numbers of the insurgents in their power, had allowed his men to rush on them as they pleased, not a word would have been said in consequence of this agreement on the part of Wiley, their commander, the insurgents took off in different ways, firing their pieces promiscuously in the air. Some of the state troops took this for an attack upon them, and made prisoners and dispersed upwards of 50, the greatest part of whom took the oath of allegiance."

"This state of facts I have from Capt. Danforth (formerly an officer) who was an aid to General Patterton, and who was on the spot—nothing further could have been expected from Gen. Patterton, it was that he should have summoned them—A party under Col. Tyler went to Wiley's house, last night—another party went to Williamstown (to Milton) where it was expected they had not yet returned."

"The insurgents in this country are more obstinate, more stout hearted, men of more property and consideration than I have yet seen. Hubbard was taken at the head of his men at Lee, and if his repeated orders to fire had been obeyed, there would have been a smart fight—he is a man of good estate."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pittsfield, to his friend in this town, dated Feb. 12.

Gen. Patterton, you have heard, was suspected of being wrong, in making a treaty—what he did that report was ill-founded—that he had that he was at that time authorized to do so, to disperse his people immediately, or he would fire upon them. Wiley immediately ordered his people to disperse, which they did. Wiley requested Gen. Patterton to promise his assistance, in favour of himself and people, with

the government, that they might be tried for their conduct in this county. The General promised he would, but they must expect nothing more, for he could not give them any other assurance than his own personal recommendation, as he had no authority to do any such thing. I believe the affair has been represented very much to his disadvantage. He had not received any information of their being declared in a state of rebellion."

Since our last, his Excellency the Governor received the following spirited and patriotic letter from his Excellency the President of the State of New-Hampshire, dated

Pittsfield, February 9, 1787.

S I R,
I AM this moment honoured with your Excellency's favour of the 2d. and 7th inst. with the inclosure, and sincerely congratulate your Excellency and the Government on the happy success of your efforts to quell the daring insurrection in your state. You may rest assured, Sir, that your measures shall be wanting, in this state to prevent the Rebels, from receiving countenance, aid or protection in this state; and every effort will be tried to apprehend such offenders as you shall, from time to time, name to us if refusing in New-Hampshire—that they may be sent to receive the punishment due to their offence from the commonwealth they have so greatly injured. I have the honour to be, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
JOHN SULLIVAN.
His Excellency's Governour BOWDOIN.

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman at Portland, (Calfe-Boy) dated Feb. 2 1787.

"The Convention which has been held here the present week, have voted to petition the General Court for a separate government; but this vote was afterwards reconsidered, and a committee of six appointed to present it at discretion, either at this or a succeeding session. Whether it was proper or rather judicious, to prefer one or the other, without a further knowledge of the sentiments of the people in the three counties on the subject, you will be better, though not fully able to judge, from a state of the returns, which is as follows—24 towns and plantations for a separation—8 against it—95 is the whole number of towns and plantations in the three counties."

Feb. 21. The choice of a gentleman to deliver a sermon on the anniversary Election, the last Wednesday in May, this year devolving upon the Hon. Senate, they have made choice of the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN, of Hatfield, in the county of Hampshire.

About 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, last, the public jail in this town, was discovered to be on fire; but the alarm being seasonably given by the watch, and a number of persons, near at hand affording their immediate and vigorous assistance, the flames were got under, and the wooden part of that large building was happily saved from a total destruction. The fire began in the room in which Joseph Smith, Charles Lee and James Mory were confined. They perpetrated the crime of kindling it with a view of effecting their escape.

N O R T H A M P T O N, February 28.

The Gentlemen of the party at Barnardstown, in which Mr. Jacob Walker was killed, but favoured us with the following particulars of that unhappy circumstance—That, on the evening of the 17th instant, Capt. James Lyman and Mr. Whitney, being in a sleigh on the road in Barnardstown, accompanied with five light-horse-men; one of Mr. Whitney's horses falling, Mr. Walker, one of the horse-men, dismounted and put his horse into the sleigh, stepped in himself and the whole went on (the remaining four horse-men being in the rear) until met by another sleigh—the horses meeting fell but against each other, Jason-Parmaer, cries who runs there—one of the horse-men (I say turn out—) says which Parmaer cries who are you? they be with Moses Dickinson and Simon Mallory, sprang out of their sleigh with their guns, and made the word, fire—Mr. Whitney cried, don't fire—don't fire—I was of Parmaer's party snatched their pieces at Capt. Lyman and Mr. Whitney, who, perceiving the imminent danger they were in, and being without firearms, called for the assistance of the horse-men. Mr. Walker had got out of Mr. Whitney's sleigh and pushed to the back of Parmaer's—the horse-men dismounted (the snow being near three feet deep prevented their passing the sleighs on horseback) and ran to their assistance—Parmaer and Mr. Walker fired—the latter fell just as the horse-men came up. Parmaer and his party immediately took to the bush, and under cover of the bushes fired two pieces at Dr. Duran, (he being but a small distance from them.) It is supposed that Mr. Walker discharged his pil-

tol as he fell, from this circumstance—had he fired first, Parmaer undoubtedly would have been wounded; the report of their pieces was so nigh together, that neither Capt. Lyman, Mr. Whitney, nor the gentlemen of the horse, could determine which was first, though but a few feet distant from either.—Parmaer's party, after snatching their pieces from behind the bush, fled with precipitation.—Capt. Lyman, Mr. Whitney and the gentlemen of the horse, sought it not prudent to leave their horses and pursue them, as they were in a town where several of the inhabitants being disarmed, and inveterate rebels a party cut out of their retreat, but immediately turned their attention towards the wounded and bleeding friend—took him up, put him in a sleigh and carried him to Mr. Whitney's at Northfield, where, upon examination, his wounds were found to be mortal: he received the information, from the surgeon, with that severity and fortitude becoming a Soldier and a Christian—He lived about an hour after he was wounded.—On Sunday the 19th inst. Capt. Buffinton, with his troop of light-horse, and a company of infantry (provided with snow-shoes) under the command of Capt. James Lyman, went in pursuit of the culprits, took their track, and in hunting eight or ten miles, came up with and made them, with several others, prisoners.—The remains of Mr. Walker were brought down to Col. Murray's at Hatfield, and on Wednesday last his funeral was attended in the following order, viz.

A division of Infantry, under arms, commanded by Col. Chapin, preceded the Corpse.
The Corpse, Pall-Holders, &c.
The nearest Relations and particular Friends.
The Gentlemen of the Horse, mounted, commanded by Capt. Bullinton, as Mourners.
A large and respectable number of Officers and private Gentlemen, of Hatfield and the neighbouring towns, on foot, two and two.
A number of Gentlemen and Ladies in sleighs, closed the procession.

The procession moved from Col. Murray's to the meeting-house, where the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Northampton, began with prayer; a hymn of solemn music, suitable to the occasion, was sung by the gentlemen present; the Rev. Mr. Wells, of Whately, preached a sermon and closed with prayer. The procession then moved from the meeting-house to the burying ground, and after the Corpse was set down, the infantry in three platoons fired over the grave.

Mr. Walker was much esteemed for that uprightness and rectitude of conduct, that distinguished the MAN OF HONOUR and the SCIENTIST; he served some time as a sergeant in the late war with great applause; he lived in great estimation by all his acquaintances, and died much lamented by the most valuable part of the community.—Lately he lived in the bloom of youth had just attained the summit of manly vigour; but now alas! cut off in the flower of age; by lawless, bold and impious hands.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Hampshire, is by law to be holden in this town on the first Tuesday of March next, which is on Tuesday of next week; when licenses to Innholders for the present year will be given out.

The sum of Forty Thousand Pounds has been directed by the Legislature to be raised on loan, for defraying the expenses attending the execution taken for suppressing the late rebellion.
Congress assembled at New-York the 22d instant, when they elected the Honourable ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Esq. President.

From the WORCESTER MAGAZINE of last week. One day last week a number of men who have been concerned in the rebellion, to the amount of near 200, most of them unarmed, met at Greenwich; they belonged to that and the neighbouring towns—it is said they met with a view to consult on means for their safety; but an intelligence being received that a part of Col. Newell's regiment were on their march, they dispersed.

All persons indebted to, or have any demands on the Estate of JACOB WALKER, late of Whately, deceased, are desired to bring in and exhibit their claims to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to settle the same.
BETH MURRAY, Aitor, to the Adm.
Hatfield, Feb. 23, 1787.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the Clock and Watch making business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age.
Enquire of the Printer.
FEB. 23, 1787.

L O S T.

ON the 29th of January last, at Springfield, an elegant Pocket PISTOL, with the lock on the top of the barrel—the barrel fringed on the side, marked on the side, Bartland and Co. and off, who ever found said Pistol, and will deliver it to the Printer thereof, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward.