

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.  
 MR. PRINTER,  
 By inserting the following Lines you will oblige a customer.

A Dying speech of rare invention!  
 Just issued from the *Rump-Conventicle*—  
 Whofe number all, from *terrago stub*,  
 Collected from the *Bare bone Club*:  
 Began a Hasley last November;  
 But thence pursued, for want of *stapler*—  
 To meet at Hasfield, should they gain,  
 Permission from the infernal den;  
 For to the grimy monarch's club,  
 They own themselves to be but sub—  
 The next day after new-years, when  
 They'd tug at grievances again.  
 Good-fellow-citizen! existence  
 Deriv'd from you deserves alliance;  
 Therefore, in faithfulness, we must  
 Afford it, or betray our trust—  
 That Old Republican, our foe,  
 (As every mortal fure must know:)  
 Clad in his armour, cap-a-pee,  
 Has laid about him mightily;  
 In the Gazette kept such a din,  
 As made our garret very thin—  
 The Government, brad' up with vigour,  
 Stand firm and fix'd in the trigger;  
 And we're convinced, of the *transference*,  
 Design to put our *gaitly* rights—  
 Since there's such signs of *stray weather*,  
 We think not best to keep together;  
 But e'er we part, to the pool folds,  
 The goats of our respective folds,  
 A word or two of wholesome council,  
 And hope and trust it may go down well.  
 In doleful dumps then, at this meeting,  
 We do address the rabble, greeting—  
 This commonwealth in conformation!  
 Alarming is her situation!  
 We mean that part of us who've reason  
 To expect the halter for our treason!  
 Good friends, and brethren, prithee hear us!  
 For days of peril draw full near us—  
 Great folks unborn, &c. *our selves* have fringed;  
 But, you, poor the luck, *er'e to be strid*;  
 And thank him in his mad career,  
 As fables say of Phaeton,  
 To drive the chariot of the sun,  
 The lad had such a strong desire  
 He gain'd permission of his sire;  
 But soon he fere the world on fire.  
 So e'er ye resist; block-head claims  
 A right to fer the world on flames.  
 Some cry one thing and some another;  
 Defiance has seized each *ghastly* brother—  
 Amidst the nois of dread alarms,  
 Some think it best to fly to arms;  
 But Bolton folks have cut such *capers*;  
 That some have taken to their *ferpers*;  
 T'ad on their *knob* noses in a fright,  
 And safety sought by speedy flight.  
 Took to the woods and mountain's rear,  
 And left their wives and children dear;  
 Who, 'till they venture to return,  
 Are left in pickle most forlorn—  
 Yea, have not matters gone so far,  
 There's danger of a civil war!  
 The which, whatever light we view in,  
 Will plunge us in eternal ruin!  
 Therefore it does behoove us all,  
 Without delay both great and small;  
 Sincerely to break off our sins,  
 And try if we can save our skins!  
 'Tis best to fill those dire *commotions*,  
 For *Bylton*-fiers are full of notions,  
 And should they rake it in their *middle*,  
 They'd make us dance them Yankee Doodle.  
 Therefore, we, as our duty's bound us,  
 Think it high time to look around us;  
 And earnestly inreat the rabble,  
 Who're in to desperate a hobble;  
 A speedy peace to bring about,  
 And try their luck at creeping out.  
 To the poor souls we do aver it,  
 Who sent us here to flatter in garret;  
 To lay 'tis best, left hand beside e'm,  
 Their green boughs, clubs, and guns aside e'm,  
 (For, certainly they can with ease,  
 Re-fume them whensoever 'er they please);  
 With fires of sorrow and contrition,  
 Unite with us in joint petition:  
 To the *great* bills, *er'e to be strid* and hate,  
 Who' *four* shall ever in pomp and state—  
 The *Constitution* knows no way  
 But that—*for us to beg and pray*.  
 The General Court would please to heave hence,  
 Those men and things we count a grievance—  
 As the General Court, in session list,  
 Did not pass over us in haste;  
 But spent much time in tender feeling,  
 To hear our grunts, and groans, and squealing;  
 (For we think the truth to tell,  
 We did diffeble pretty well.)  
 With much delay and warm debating,  
 Gave matters all their proper fitting;  
 Thought it were prudent to relax in.

The matter of such heavy taxing:  
 Those *barpies* too, the *learn'd* in laws,  
 They thought it time to clip their claws;  
 For e'er ye benef' fellow owns,  
 Full bare enough they've pick'd our bones:  
 A gracious pardon then drew up;  
 So kind they knew not when to stop;  
 The work, that nothing might retard,  
 'Twas offer'd to the common herd;  
 Who had the madnets to despise,  
 That precious gem, that pearl of price!  
 ('E're cautious'd, in a book divin'd,  
 Count cutting precious pearls to finic);  
 For trampling on them may offend you,  
 And when they're done, they'll turn to read you.  
 Thrice happy we, if but once more,  
 The legion, which in days of yore  
 Enter'd the herd, would enter this,  
 And drive them to some precipice;  
 Thence urge them heading down the steep,  
 To kick and struggle in the deep!  
 Take courage, lads, for the whole group  
 'Tis possible once more to dupe:  
 Our matters may compromise'd be;  
 We from those fatal shores let free;  
 Those threatening dangers may be hush'd,  
 Before we are in *rums* crush'd.  
 And once more may flock together,  
 With hearts as light as any feather!  
 Each *daughly* lad may then turn out,  
 Behim himself and knock about;  
 As *evant* rogues his fellow try,  
 In feats of mischief to our vie!  
 We furthermore inreat by flanders,  
 Of either sex, both geese and ganders;  
 Or young or old, or tough or tender,  
 Of common, or of doubtful gender;  
 Amidst the bulle of alarms,  
 Not to provoke to fly to arms:  
 For fure it is, who ere's begun in't,  
 Will to his sorrow, find no fun in't.  
 We're a republic (ye, of B—)'s  
 The truth of which no one disputes:  
 With government upon our backs,  
 We stru like *vellers* with their packs:  
 Just as they please each *galley* *clews*,  
 May take us up or lay it down.  
 Why then should we inactivate be,  
 Impending vengeance when we see,  
 Thick gathering o'er our *guilty* pates;  
 Or millions of our *usbern* brats?  
 We would consider further mote,  
 How true it was in days of yore,  
 A *Kingdom* or a *patent* *nation*  
 Divided, came to deolation.  
 As matters stood with Belzebub,  
 They stand with us and all our club,  
 Diffention crept within our region;  
 'Tis death to us and all our legion:  
 And as the staff is in our hand,  
 Full manfully we'll wield the wand;  
 But cautiously, for fure we can,  
 Without violence to any man,  
 So Indians in their mimic fighting,  
 With knives make motions most affrighting:  
 But yet take heed nor flabs or cuts,  
 His flogg mortals in the guts.  
 To wind off, let us all be cool;  
 For the *majority* must rule;  
 And the *minority* submit,  
 To bear what burdens they think fit.  
 How happy then that we have spy'd,  
 This method ready cut and dry'd:  
 To cause our bickerings to cease,  
 And settle matters all in peace.  
 Take courage then from this reflection,  
 We shall count noses next election.  
 To the third-Tuesday of March next,  
 We now adjour, chagrind and vex:  
 Beging the country to remember,  
 How much we'veer plagu'd with *crooked* timber:  
 At Goodman's Inn, a man true like,  
 From gallows 'scap'd we'll meet anew;  
 And think it likely that our *terrors*,  
 May then convince us of our *errors*;  
 And cultivate that union which,  
 Will *know* and *fool* cement like pitch—  
 Done by this clan of *thick*-*skull'd* *hours*,  
 Confin'd to raise eternal roars.  
 This *fatal* band of *knob* *whores*  
 Who are B—'s feared in the chair;  
 Portentous of what folly may hap!  
 His grey locks cover'd with a cap!  
 Ah! uncertain is the fate  
 Of those who covet to be great!  
 His *elbow*-chair and he must part,  
 When he is seated in a cart!  
 The rattle too will be far gladder,  
 When from the cart he mounts the ladder;  
 And there to end his days of strife,  
 Shall dance the final jig of life.  
 True copy—rest that vital spark,  
 Which warms their councils deep and dark!  
 Isaac Red-Pepper-pod their clerk!

To give a slight touch, which troubles us much,  
 Is that the Court should sit in Bellon.

The second is worse, for, hang the poor cause  
 Of this ragged rabble, alack!  
 That has got a groat to pay off his foot,  
 But hungry and dry must go back.

We further advise, the impoit and excise  
 Should into the public chest come;  
 We further suppose our constitutions choofe,  
 It should lie there to purchase them sum.

The mode of taxation is, fourthly, taxation,  
 So heavily laid on the poll;  
 For each leaden pate has as much of dead weight,  
 As he knows how to bear for his soul.

Moreover, likewise, we are all of *suprise*!  
 That taxes we require must by force *thous*;  
 When all things forsooth with the merchant go  
 smooth,  
 Who pays not one half his proportion.

We further, fifthly, have difcernment to *see*,  
 And difcernment full keen we're fure it is;  
 In the present method the people are mad,  
 To pay governmental *focurities*.

Infurgents grown holder such burdens want  
 shoulder,  
 If you push them we're fure they will law;  
 A much sorer way we unitedly say,  
 Is never to pay them at all.

We firstly conceive and firmly believe,  
 (For our nodules are big with conceptual)  
 Some officers fees by many degrees  
 Are too high, and we'd use no deception.

Ninth, as for your *\*Latin*, though it may con-  
 patin,  
 We never will hang in suspension,  
 From gallows nor tree, lo there do you fee!  
 'Tis the voice of this learned convention.

Your act against riot we boldly defy it,  
 And call out the mob for protection;  
 With rabble ad rout they'll quickly turn out,  
 We there in their warmest affection.  
 Feb. 6, 1787.

\* Suspension of Habeas Corpus.

Mr Printer,—please to give the follow-  
 ing place in your paper.

As I mentioned to the public a few  
 weeks since, that it had some how  
 or other fallen to my lot to step forth  
 in defence of the rights of mankind, in draw-  
 ing up a doleful list of grievances, which  
 I shall here repeat some of and add a few  
 more. If you will take my former list  
 and turn it tail first, and read it bark-  
 wards, perhaps you will find my mean-  
 ing. My former aim was to think the  
 public, that it was a grief to me to draw  
 that lawyers and deputy-sheriffs should  
 get so much money and I get so little.  
 Another fore grievance was that the Gen-  
 eral Court should sit in the town of Bol-  
 ton, where we regulators dare not ap-  
 proach to break it up. Another grievance  
 is that the snow is crotch deep, and  
 mostly a sharp crust on the top, which  
 hinders our barefoot followers from help-  
 ing us forward in our darling objects,  
 such as robbing, plundering, &c. for as  
 soon as they turn out, ones toes are froze,  
 and another's shins are cut to the bone.  
 Another grievance is that I must go tail  
 first and suffer the inconvenience of drag-  
 ing my head after me—grievances too  
 great to be borne. And we have resolv-  
 ed to get a redress at the hazard of fight-  
 ing up to our knees, &c

I subscribe myself  
 TOM —, Regulator.

ALL persons indebted to, or have any de-  
 mands on the Estate of JACOB WALL-  
 ER, late of Whately, deceased, are desired to  
 bring in and exhibit their claims to the subscrib-  
 er, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

SETH MURRAY, Attor. to the Adm.  
 Hatfield, Feb. 23, 1787.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the Clock  
 and Watch making business, a smart ac-  
 tive Boy, about 14 years of age.  
 Enquire of the Printer.  
 Feb. 27, 1787.

MARCH 1787. THE NUB. 28. HAMP SHIRE GAZETTE. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1787. NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. To the PUBLIC. Number 11.

THE crisis of disunion, which have been for some time past increasing, have at last come to a crisis, and have brought about scenes, which a few years since were but little expected. Unrestiveness and dissensions have, in this country, become so such as alarming sights, that armed bodies of men have been collected in various parts of the State to oppose and overthrow that constitution and government, which the people had so lately erected; and have seen those armed bodies dispersed by the forces of government, without those degrees of honor and bloodshed, which many good citizens anticipated and realized by their fears. The question is, what is now to be done? Shall the infected members be cut off from the community, as incurable limbs are to be severed from the natural body, for fear of infecting the whole? or, shall lenitives and restoratives be made use of as the most proper means of raising the diseased commonwealth to health and vigour? I have no jealousy of the integrity of our laws; their constant attention to the interests of the public, have marked them hitherto not the tyrants but the fathers of the people. Through their respectful attention to the lives and properties of the subject, and harshness in the present military operations has been hitherto restrained, and perhaps as mild conditions have been offered to those who have been arms against the laws and constitution of their country, as could reasonably be expected. But as a different mode of proceeding is necessary, as it is necessary, in order to vindicate the dignity of government, and to prevent future insurrections, to take the liberty of hinting a few observations to the public, suggested by the feelings of humanity, and a tender regard for the welfare of fellow-citizens. I know it sometimes happens that remedies to one is cruelty to many; but I presume this is not the present case. I am far from pleading any thing in favour of giving arms a government. I have invariably identified my disapprobation of the late risings, whether termed rebellions or insurrections: this I have frequently admitted in the Gazette, and I can scarcely admit the supposition, that ever a republican government, for a majority of the citizens may peaceably and constitutionally take the reins into their hands, and a minority can have no right to wrest it from them by force. But, from the names which are frequently given to those who have taken up arms, as being infuriated, deluded, deceived, and the like, and from personal acquaintance with great numbers of them, it appears to me, that with regard to, by far the greater numbers, there has been a greater degree of deception and delusion, than of delinquent criminality in their conduct. Doubtless out of this class we must exclude the leaders and adherents of these risings; the criminality of whose conduct, whether they aimed at subverting the State to a domestic tyranny in their own persons, or designed to subvert all rules, order and government among the people, cannot perhaps be painted in too striking colours. But I speak concerning the main body of the insurgents, including many of their subordinate officers, who are no more criminal than the private, unless it is for acting a part to which many uncommonly conscientious in promoting the tumults, but voluntary election raised them to.

To me it appears probable that I trust it does not matter much that in instances almost innumerable the present disunion have proceeded, not from a fixed determination and malicious opposition to government, but from these or such like sources— from a spirit of political enthusiasm— from lies and misrepresentations of the doing and views of government— and from an experimental feeling of our public burdens, which have undoubtedly been heavy. As to a spirit of enthusiasm, those who are but moderately acquainted with human nature, are sensible that there is a political, as well as religious enthusiasm, and that either of these indulged in the extreme, is a partial suspension of reason: but as a (suitable degree of it is necessary in religion, so it is necessary in the politics of a free republican citizen; but when ardent applications are made to heated passions, especially when falsehoods, managed with address, are applied to minds so disposed, and that natural love of liberty which is in a free people is applied to such a laudable jealousy is excited up into unreasoning suspicion and distrust, 'tis not so much to be wondered that in a land of equal liberty, disorder should sometimes take place. From the manner, circumstances and sudden spread of our late insurrections, 'tis, I think, evident that they have proceeded in a great degree from such an enthusiastic spirit, which is rather a weakness of human nature, common to good and bad men, than a crime. It is not farther evident that a spirit of falsehood in general, and gross misrepresentations of the doings and views of government, have, in particular, awfully prevailed, so that truth has fallen in our streets. Many likewise living far from the seat of government, and consequently inaccessible to information, pleads in their favour; which, though it may not be sufficient totally to exculpate, may in some measure extenuate their guilt. But it is said they have had abundant means of information long before this hour, and therefore, if they have been misled, they must be to blame solely themselves. But, as a spirit of enthusiasm and prepossession admits evidence only upon one side, and is attended with a degree of blindness to any opposite testimony, especially when a designed imposition is by some artfully practised, the wonder at this may suffice in great measure. As to public burdens, these have been confessedly great since the conclusion of the war; though to sound reason not unexpected, from the great and necessary charges therein incurred: Yet from the spirit and temper above hinted at, and the applications which have been made to it, it was not found difficult to persuade, that there were unnecessary burdens; and that instead of paying the great charges of an eight years war, they want only to support the enormous fees and salaries of the officers of government. However false this idea was in itself, yet it is not to be wondered that in consequence of the confident belief of the truth of it, great animosities with regard to government should take place, which, under the influence of enthusiasm and prepossession, it should be difficult to remove. Another circumstance, which without doubt contributed in some degree to the late risings, was the comparatively heavy taxes in this State to what were in neighbouring States: a true statement of the reasons of this, by those who are acquainted with our public finances, would doubtless gratify the public: though I am far from supposing that this proceeds either from a defect in our constitution, or from a want of integrity in our rulers; yet, as I am but little acquainted with the finances of government, I may proceed from some reasons which are to me unknown, and doubtless it has operated in some degree to discontent the unequals. If we further observe the character of the body of the people termed insurgents, I am far from thinking that, taken collectively, they are that contemptible set of men, which they are sometimes represented; though some, yes many of them are persons of little property, in embarrassed circumstances, and of dissolute character; yet many of them are persons of undoubted probity and competent property, men who have contributed their proportion of the expence, and have fought and bled to procure our independence on the court of Great Britain, and since have cheerfully paid their money to support it and, however they may have been misled in the present rising, yet this has not proceeded from a criminal obstinacy, but rather from rather misrepresentations. Is it not now a truth that multitudes of such are undecieved and undeceiving, and that the designs of factious leaders begin to be more and more discovered. Now, can all the rigour and severity which is justly executed upon the foulest rebellions, with good policy take place here? Will it not be more glory to reclaim them by lenitives, than cut off the members as incurable? If many executions should still more numerous confessions should take place, and the body of the insurgents should be deprived of the privileges of freedom, such as the right of elections and the like, will it strengthen the hands of government? or will it not rather be injurious to the commonwealth, by increasing the dissatisfaction, and cause either a desertion of the commonwealth or a continual plotting of its ruin, and moreover burden the State with the expence of supporting those, who will be by this means deprived of subsistence; whereas by holding out terms of peace, to that the good, though misguided citizen, may enjoy equal liberty. In the minds of such a situation against government will subside, and such persons, from a consciousness of their own mistake, and from a conviction that government intended not their ruin, but to reclaim them, will probably become the warmest friends of government, and be the foremost citizens to discourage future insurrections.—One circumstance more in favour of our late insurgents is, that however lawless their conduct has been with regard to government, yet with respect to property and life, a degree of innocence, perhaps unparalleled in mobs and riots heretofore, has marked their parts, to the common pain of mobs and tumults, not injury has been done. But frye them, the honor of government must be vindicated, a distinction must be observed between the loyal peaceable citizen and the rebellious few, the dignity of government must be asserted, and insults punished in an exemplary manner, to prevent future insurrections; in this instance clemency is weakness: But methinks that government never appears in such elevated dignity, as in acts of clemency and mercy, and in many instances punishing to the extreme, which even justice might allow, is not an argument of the strength, but weakness of authority: doubts are true glory is obtained by the reclaiming of one misguided citizen, than in the punishment of ten malefactors. Apply this to our present case; suppose life and forfeiture should be taken in every instance where it is supposed to be incurred, what would be gained? Would the commonwealth be either stronger or more respectable? or would it not on the contrary be weakened by alienations and dissensions getting a deeper root, and thereby weakening our strength to repel a foreign invasion? and as the strength of the late insurrection is broken, so that there is, I trust, no fear of such a formidable collection again making place, the greatest clemency is the greatest policy: But further disturbances are yet threatened, and the lives of the best citizens are yet exposed to the menaces of the lawless. But as their threats affect either the exillence or the stable security of government, are they not mere impotent menaces? They are not the threats of the body of the insurgents, but of a few disappointed chagrined individuals; and however menaces are thrown out, yet have they in a single instance been executed? and if they should, the law is open, and I hope will always have its full force for the punishment of those who are the principal protection of the citizens in person and property; but those who are in respect guilty of these outrages, I hope will not be purified for them. The late experiment will, we hope, be sufficient to convince the restless of the folly of rising to arms against government, and this convention will be for the future as sufficient to prevent such conduct, as a more than repeatant. These observations proceed not from a jealousy that our rulers are acted from a principle of unreasonableness; for they have acted hitherto with moderation, such as marks them the friends and not the tyrants of the people: but from a regard to the welfare of fellow-citizens, and a regard to the public good, and how they may be thought by some not agreeable to sound policy, yet they are suggested by humanity and the author is the public's humble servant,

A M I C U S.  
 Feb. 27, 1787.