

Mr. OSWALD, Perusing the anecdotes of the reign of Louis the 16th, translated into English by John O'Connór, I was particularly pleased with the following sentiments of monsieur Polier de St. Germain; and I conceived them interesting to our rising empire, at this important period; I have taken the liberty to inclose them in hopes of insertion in your Gazetteer, as they appear analogous enough to the great deliberations of the present crisis.

I am, sir, your constant reader, S O L O N, Junior.

THIS is a beautiful and fairly professed, too great and glorious perhaps for our attainment, amidst the jarring interests of the rulers of the world; to long harassed by elementary strife. And yet if we were to embrace the project with seriousness and make one nervous effort, we might, in my opinion, accomplish the salutary end, without a single sacrifice of any real interest, without injuring, disturbing, or distressing any other power whatever, or the destruction of any form of government. But when shall we see the minds of men generally disposed and prepared to adopt the felicity and manners of this golden age? What continent or country was defined to bear the glorious appellation of the territory of morals, governed by virtue and simplicity of manners? What generation will commence this reign of divinity and justice, is yet concealed from human sagacity. For my part, I think the acquisition possible; and though the epocha may never arrive, yet its approach may be nearer than we expect. However, while the possibility exists, we should never despair of the event. We should not be discouraged by opposing difficulties. Many discoveries have been made these two last centuries, equally unexpected. The discovery of America was an object beyond the reach of human conception. Probable this heavenly sway, of morals is also reserved for the sons of the new world. We have before us the history of our species on the stage of the old one, for five thousand years, and God knows it can do little more than extract tears of blood from the heart of sensibility, and reprobation of almost every page of it from the head of reflection. Surely this should give impetus, to the wife, and communicate fire to the citizen: The great and good should make the empire of morality the subject of all their meditations, nay even of their dreams. The rapine and injustice committed--the torrents of blood and desolation sweeping away whole nations in Asia, Africa and Europe, in the tide of past ages-- furnish momentary instructions to our American legislators, to oppose the mounds of law and justice to the practice, or admission, of such diabolical crimes and devastations into the new hemisphere. The presentment of the return of new scenes, to a religious and moral government, impresses the soul with delicious sensations, and it is not improbable that such a glorious revolution, as peace, equity and justice, succeeding to--plunder--to treachery and war, may yet be remote. The most obvious means are in our possession. We have traced the source of all the calamities that have made mankind miserable in other countries, and found it to be pride and corruption of manners. Let human depravity decrease or be eradicated, and the prospect of affairs will brighten. The temper of some of their sovereigns has assumed moderation, and they seem to confide to reason in the adjustment of their

Negotiations takes precedence, and reflection has assumed a considerable influence in their cabinets. While the practice of every act of goodness and benevolence adorn their private character, they seem emulous of more extensive fame, by promoting the felicity and interest of their whole species, and by doing this to perpetuate their own glory to the latest posterity. By the example of their actions, they recommend the adoption of virtue and the study of morality. From every designation of the times, we can collect appearance of improvement in manners. Licentiousness and irreligion have fewer advocates in the world, and the pen of learning, sanctioned by every authority, has pointed against vice, and left the individual no retreat to shelter his front from the impressions of truth.

"It is better to marry than to burn."

THERE prevailed in Arabia, a shocking custom, sprung originally from Scythia, and which being established in the Indies by the credit of the Brahmans, threatened to overrun all the East. When a married man died, and his beloved wife aspired to the character of a saint, she burnt herself publicly on the body of her husband. This was a solemn feast, and was called the "Funeral Pie of Widowhood;" and the tribe in which most women had been burned was most respected. An Arabian of Setoc's tribe being dead, his widow, whose name was Almona, and who very devout, published the day and the hour she intended to throw herself into the fire, amidst the sound of drums and trumpets. Zadig, a foreign Philosopher, remonstrated against this horrible custom, he shewed Setoc how inconsistent it was with the happiness of mankind to suffer young widows to burn themselves every other day. Widows who were capable of giving children to the State, or at least, of educating those they already had; and he convinced him that it was his duty to do all that lay in his power to abolish such a barbarous practice. "The women (said Setoc) have possessed the right of burning themselves for more than a thousand years, and who shall dare to abrogate a law which time has rendered sacred? Is there any thing more respectable than ancient abuses?" Reason is more ancient, replied Zadig. But do you speak to the chief of the tribes upon the subject, and I will undertake to wait on the young widow.

Accordingly he was introduced to her, and after having insinuated himself into her good graces by some compliments on her beauty, and told her how shameful it was to commit so many charms to the flames, he at last praised her for her constancy and courage. "You must have loved your husband, said he, with the most passionate fondness." "Who, I?" replied the lady, I did not love him at all--for he was a brutal, jealous insufferable wretch, but that has nothing to do with my resolution to perish on his funeral pile." "It would appear then, said Zadig, that there must be a very delicious pleasure in being burnt alive." "Oh I exclaimed the lady, it makes nature shudder--but that must be overlooked, for as I am a devotee, I shall lose my reputation, and be despised by all the world, if I do not burn myself." Zadig having made her acknowledge that she burnt herself to gain the good opinion of others and to gratify her own vanity, entertained her with a long discourse calculated to make her in love with life, and even went so far as to inspire her with some degree of goodwill for the person who spoke to her. "And what will you do at last, continued he, if the vanity of burning yourself should

not continue? "Alas I said she, blooming, I believe I must get you to marry me." Zadig went instantly to the chiefs of the tribes, and telling them what had passed, he advised them to make a law, by which a widow should not be permitted to burn herself, till she had conversed privately with a young man for the space of an hour. Since that time not a single woman has burned herself in Arabia.

China, Glass & Crockery-Ware STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening for Sale, at his new brick Store, a few rods from the Court-House in Hartford, a large and extensive Assortment of Articles, the most useful and necessary;--among which is a very great proportion of *Tea, Bowls, Tea-Pots and Cakes and Saucers*, of all kinds and sizes, imported directly from the manufactories, and will be sold by *retail*, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York. *Tea*, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass, per box. A few hogheads of excellent St. Croix Rum, at 25¢ per gallon. 2,500 wt. choice Bar Soap, at 6¢ per pound, and Shaving Soap in boxes, at 6¢ per pound. Various kinds of Wines, Spices, and many articles in the Grocery way, very cheap for Cash. The highest price will be given, at said Store, for Pot-Ash, Salts of Lye, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and all kinds of Connecticut State Securities--by the Public's most humble Servant, ASHBE L WELLS, Junr. Hartford, June 9, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *Zadig Oliver*, late of Conway, deceased, either by book, note or bond, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement immediately to ALEXANDER OLIVER, Administrator. Conway, June 24, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands according to the bills of 1784 and 1785, at following, viz: State Tax. Town & County Land.

Table with columns: Name, State Tax, Town & County Land. Includes Joseph Brooks, William Taylor, William Miller, etc.

TO BE SOLD. (By Order of the Supreme Judicial Court.) Number of LOTS of LAND, in the town of Coleridge, belonging to the Estate of Joshua Winslow, late of Coleridge, deceased. The sale to be on the 6th day of July next, at the house of Mr. Robert Miller, in said Coleridge, at one o'clock P. M. Per order of the heirs to said Estate. JAMES STEUBEN. Colrain, June 25, 1787.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, (By Order of the Hon. Judge of Probate.) ON Wednesday the first of August next, at two o'clock P. M. 150 Acres of LAND, lying in the town of South, belonging to the Estate of Jonathan Thayer, late of South, deceased. ASAH L THAYER, Administrator. Heath, June 27, 1787.

RUN away from the subscriber the tenth instant, an apprentice BOY, named William Newport, about twenty years of age, dark complexion, is a heavy body. All persons are cautioned against harboring him. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the subscriber, shall receive Two Dollars and necessary charges, per cent. NORTHBFIELD, June 20, 1787. REUBEN SMITH

FOR SALE, At the Printing-Office in Northampton, The Fifth, Second and Third Part of Webster's Infinitive. Watt's Palms--Primers--Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem. For Sale at this Office, Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United-States. By Baron STEUBEN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1787. NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Breck, Shephard and Clark,

INFORM their customers and others, that they have just received and have now opened for Sale, at their Store a few rods east of the Court-house, in Northampton, a general Assortment of India and European GOODS: Amongst which are the following Articles, VIZ: BROADCLOTHS. Sergees. Costings. Kersemeers. Corduroys. Satinets. Jeans and Fustians. Everlastings. Brizes and Flannels. Blankets. Cotton Denim. Twines Quilting. Cambrics and Cambricettes. Ruffles. Calimancoes. Moreccas. Dorastics. Tammys. Shalloons. Poplins. Cresps. Linens. Checkers. Calicoes. Chintzes. Patchers. Cambricks. Lawns. Mullins. Madras. Satins. Taffetas. Perlians. Cyprus. Tiffany. Shawls. Lawn Aprons. Lawn Handkerchiefs. Nankings. Handkerchiefs of all kinds. Buttons of all sorts. Twilt and Sewing Silk. Ribbons and Tapes. Quality and Binding. Laces and Thread. Pins and Needles. Worsted. Thread & Hofs. Silk. Tapes. Cap Wire. Breccies Pieces. Furniture Check. Pruncilla. Silk. Worsted & Leather Mitts. Chip Hats. Scive Bottoms. A variety of Lutecings, for gowns, &c.

A general Assortment of HARD WARE, consisting (besides a great variety of other Articles) of NAILS and Glass. Saws. Handles & Edge-tools H & H. Hinges. Knives and Forks. Locks of all sorts. Shoe & Kneec Buckles. Sadlery Ware & Tools. Shoemakers Ditto. Carpenters and Cabinet-makers Tools. Painters Ware. Brags & of all kinds. Trowels, Spades and Shovels. Bar-Iron and Steel. A L O O K I N G: Glasses. Pepper. Allspice. Alum. Copperas. Brimstone. WoolCards. Chalk. Chocolate. Coffee. Crown Soap. Bobas and Green Tea. Cinnamon. Indigo. Raisins. Ginger. Nutt. Pices. Linseed Oil. W. India & Rum. French Brandy. Which will be sold for Cash, Grain, Flax-Seed, Pot-ash, Pearl-ash, Salts, Beet-Wax, Old Pewter. As they sell for present pay only, they are determined to sell at a lower advance than Goods have been ever sold in this part of the country. June 27, 1787.

The SPEECH of an honourable gentleman in the house of representatives, on Tuesday the 12th ult. on the question--Whether it is necessary to send a body of troops into the western counties, &c.

MR. SPEAKER, I BEG the honor may be called to order for a moment. I do not wish to suppose to throw any weight on the subject, as the several worthy gentlemen who have spoken before me, have given every mature statement of facts, and made every objection as almost what I could wish to see at this time unnecessary. However, I would beg to be heard with candour and attention, while I make a few observations on a question which, I really think, must determine the fate of the nation. The question before us is--Whether it is necessary to send a body of troops into the western counties, to protect the loyal inhabitants, who have not bowed themselves at the feet of Baal, against the depredations of abandoned lawless men, after the discharge of the troops now in the field, whose times are near expiring? and whether it is necessary to hold out the olive-branch of peace, and grant an act of pardon and indemnity to all who have been concerned in the late rebellion, before we proceed to such rigorous measures? It is a fact well known, and not to be controverted, that they began their hostile invasions several months before government withdrew the sword against them, and not till after they had given an indiscriminate pardon, upon the mild condition alone, that they would come in and take the oath required, and remain good subjects for the future. But how did they behave in consequence of this? They spurned at the idea of pardon, and have frequently asserted, that they will not comply, unless government would pay them for the time they had lost, and make concessions, and acknowledge, not only the unjustifiable nature of their demands, but that they had adopted against them, and that their demands, however wrong the means might be which they had adopted to acquire them, were just, as became a free and independent people.

and by every exertion to render them respectable and conform. There cannot be found a more equitable model of justice and humanity than the history of the last year, which will furnish a tale in the history of America, that will prove the advancement and admiration of future ages; and by pursuing the same line of conduct, we shall quickly establish a durable monument of our future greatness; and which ought, in commemoration of its illustrious merit, be transmitted in LETTERS OF GOLD, and lodged among the lasting achievements of American Liberty. However, I am far from saying, that the measures adopted under the late administration were all free from the taint of imposition of confiture. Two measures which were taken, I believe to be wholly incompatible with the interest as intended to promote. The several acts of grace, which was sent out under the late administration, seem to be founded upon the principles of moderation, rather than that of prudence and good policy. My idea of the matter is, that where we extended a discrimination act, we ought to name the persons therein excepted, and not express in such equivocal terms as to be understood, whether the persons that had been guilty, by a greater or lesser degree, came within its description, or not. The act of empowering three commissioners to repair to the western counties, to grant pardons to certain persons, is, in my opinion, very erroneous, and transferring the whole power of the legislative body to a few individuals. For I am far from intrusting all the power and liberality of government to two or three individuals, to deal it out to one and another, as they think proper. I do not mean to reflect upon the worthy gentlemen intrusted with that important commission, for I believe them possessed of as much firmness and integrity as any men whatever. It is establishing a bad precedent, which, in my opinion, if tolerated, will grow into a custom, and will thereby grow into a tyranny--the most detestable government in the world. I am for dealing it out ourselves, and have the inspection of matters which so nearly concern the liberties of our country. But to return. It is urged by some, should we find out an armed force before we made offers of mercy, we should incur the rebuke of the western community. I doubt not but it will incur the approbation of many members here, but out of tenderness and humanity, would I wish to prevent the effusion of any more blood. I leave to say, that I really believe it to be the only way to pursue, which can accomplish their long premeditated design, that tenderness and humanity, which, in some triumphs over every passion, may be carried to such lengths as to become a most dangerous enemy. I believe the humanity of government has been carried to its utmost extent. When the first appearance of insurrection made manifest, by stopping with a high hand, the course of justice in the western counties, and that would have been justified, before the world, had the laws been executed, and the innocent, and cut them off from the world, and by the lenity of government, and the indulgence of our humane and merciful and humanity. They not only succeeded, but fully and manifestly upon the count of human pleas and general feelings of the peace, which had existed from time immemorial; but, with the most abandoned impiety, appeared in open arms to stop the supreme judicial court, which was never ever admitted as a grievance. They have hitherto appeared to be hurried on by a blind impulse, rather indicating principles of indiscriminate retribution and diabolical revenge, than that of redressing those grievances under which the whole community unavoidably labour. It has been asserted in this house, that there was nothing to fear from them; that they would gladly embrace any offers that would be made them; and return to their duty and allegiance. Have not all the members from the county of Berkshire, except one, declared in the most positive and pressing terms the situation they and their constituents stand in should not an armed force be kept up? the member from Tyringham seems to be of the opinion of several other gentlemen, that a force is absolutely unnecessary; & that for himself and constituents they did not apprehend any danger. Give me leave to ask the worthy gentleman, whether the town to which