Brutur. You was perhaps formerly a friend to government, and from an ignorance of duty thought your attachment to Great-Britain a proof of it. And now you pretend to be a friend proof of it. And now you pretend to be a friend to government by being an advocate for defpotting, which is to far from being government, that it is an ellabilited fyllem of force and violence. Why not a ffiend to the preferr government, when your influence and that of other men of abilities and patriotifm might render it as effectual as any honel man could with. Our the first own to thole, who, through the extensive element of measures have been ellipted for the preferred when to thole, who, through the extensive element of measures have been ellipted. allegrance is due to our prefent laws, and why will we not all make ourfelves happy by fubmifall grance is due to our pretent taws, and way will we not all make our felves happy fubmiffion to them, and conspelling others to fubmit and yield that all-grance which they owe to the flate. Cease to link your felf with the diluters and any such as a legiance which they owe to the flate. Cease to link your felf with the diluters and the public peace; crafe to foller groundleft of the public peace; crafe to foller groundleft is flated. Cease to link your felf with the diluters and unite with the tirruous and good, by co-firming a government which affords equal procedion to every class of people. If you, 4ppius, cannot be content with a government of their property into their hands, or otherwise they proceed the procedion of their property into their hands, or otherwise they proceed the procedion of their property into their hands, or otherwise they proceed the proceed of their property into their hands, or otherwise they could take it by force. I can tell him that for such a manifest and the just of the property into their hands, or otherwise the procedion to every class of property into their hands, or otherwise the procedion to ferrender and deposite the remainder of their property into their hands, or otherwise the procedion to every class of their property into their hands, or otherwise the procedion to every class of their property into their hands, or otherwise the procedion to every class of their property into their hands, or otherwise the procedion to every class of their property into their property into division their hands, or otherwise the procedion to fear that a man cannot the foundation of good men to make it desired the property into their property into their property into their property into division the property into the prope

to question by your own confession, that you are willing the government should be embarrafare willing the government floud he embarraffiel, provided it may be changed into another
form. This does not comport with that obediquer which good men owe to the government
reder which they live, and which honefily fabours to afford equal protection to all. And
this is to prove your friendfulp to government
by an act of difloyalty, and by an opposition to
the liberry of the fubject. Those who now confide in your abilities and in your promifes of greater licence to follow their own inclinations. will, when their feer are entangled, regret the will, when their teer are entangled, regret their credulity and millaken confidence, and curfe the authors of their humiliation; though it will then probably be too late to remedy their fuffer-of licentiquinets, will market into the excelles of licentioulnets, while led into the executes the extreme of an arbitrary and opprefine government. And this is the point at which you aim. To rife above the people by means of their riling against the free course of law and justice.

Juffic.

Appiar. Brutus, let us drop the conversation, we thall tire the good ftranger who is with us, and shall never alter each other's sentiment. You will never be cured of your itch for repub-

Brutut. Nor you, Appins, of your hanker-Brutin. Nor yon, Appius, of your hankering after the leeks and onions of Britain. Another regarder the leeks and leeks and onions of Britain. Another regarder the leeks and lee erament as the only method in which we and our pofferity can be free and proferous. As I faid, I espect not not eet he gloomy day of arbitrary establishments in this country. Although from our prefent diffractions, and the determination of the people not to enjoy true and substantial liberty, I have my sorrebodings that the gloomy day is not far removed. Yes many are to fall between this hour and that distinctions event. And if robiting elfe could deter the favourers of these units, I should yet think that the probablecer samy of surfamisches might hold back the hand of every benevolent man from aiding the forrows of his country.

Appin. Bruus, I had staker meet you upon some other topic, which may not so much careful.

Appins. Brusus, I had tather meet you upon fome other topic, which may not fo much endanger our fipindly feelings.

Here our dispurants ended, and mutually turned to me to decide the victory. I waved the decision; but the convertation to impressed my mind and awakened my menius, that I shall observe upon the same subject in a suture number. From a well wither to this country. From a well wisher to this country,

N U M A.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To all People to whom these Presents shall come: Greeting.

KNOW YE, That having read in the Hampshire Gazette, No. 48, a piece silled, "A greenstand Address to the Peoble of the Commonwealth, particularly these of the counties of Wercestler, Hampshire and Berkhire;" I pronounce and deciate that the fail piece is what the common people call a "y-c.hill, viz. deeply fraught with lies, calculated to deceive and milicad the unwarry and ignorant, who are my-care, was with nes, calculated to deceive and nineap the numbers and ignorant, who are not cases was command of M. D'Avenbult, with orders to defer out to the state of the troops to quit the terrigin contempt which it deferves in the first rivery of this city; or, in case of a refusal, to replace 'tis misnamed; Misnot are address to the people of the Commonwealth, nor of the continuous ties aforefaid, but calculated to mislead and in-flame the minds of a certain part therein, who cought especially to study to be quiet.

"Accordingly, being arrived at the place, M. the lower Creeks, from which, and his information of the lower Creeks,

he addreffee as a collective body and in the lump, as being reliored to all the liberties, &c. to adaddress the people of the commonwealth thus, is to unter fallhood and confummate honfense is to utief fallhood and confummate honlenic with impudence; nor will it mend the matter to apply it to the people in the three counties aforefaild, who have not been denied, in the lump) the privileges of free citizens, and confequently nor reflored to them. If he meant to address the meant to address the confequence of the county of t

mency of government, have been reflored, &c. So vile a flander will be detected by every good

those who have money, and therefore the poor man must loose his right, and the righteous condemned, if they have not money to purchase a favourable judgment.

Six:hly, in the same perverse manner he slan-

Sevenibly, he puts, the late rebellion on the Sevenisty, he puts the late receipton on the fame footing as our refuling Great-Britain, making it the fame thing to reful lawful am hority as to reful that which is usurped and exerted

to definy conflictional government.

Eighthly, he perverts and abuses in an in pi-Eigethy, de pervetts and adules in an in pi-62s manner that feripture, Prov. viii. 15 And yet after all his other fallhoods, flanders and a-

yet after all his other fallhoods, flanders and a-bufes, he has the borrid injudence, Ninthly, to add another grofs and glaring-failhood, by ligning and fubferibing himfelf a-Friend to Government. I think it therefore my duty, in the faithful exercise of my truft, to censure sech a faile, ma-licious, flanderous and abusive author and his ill-natured and unreasonable performance. And ill-natured and unrealonable performance. And I folemnly caution: the ignorant and unwarry (my fpecial charge) againft the feeds of poilon he has fown therein, that they fuffer them not to take root. And I exhort the children of virtue to treat him and his performance with deferred contempt and detentation.

ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, Cenfor,

in Holland.

LONDON, May 31.

The Dutch patriots as they flife themfelres, highly extol the conduct of Baron Schimmelpenink Van Der Oyen. That gentleman, who-acts as Gol. Commandant of the fecond battalion of the regiment of Weideren infantry, belonging to the regiment of Gendlerland, being ordered to march against Utrecht, declared to the Stattholder that during she last war he had given proof of his attachment to the republic, and was for its welfare ready to full the last drop of his blood, but never was taught to draw his fword against his own countrymen; concluding with blood, but never was taught to draw his tword againft his own countrymen; concluding with a requelt that his ferene Highnels would not force him upon fo unnitural tervice. This prayer was rejected, though urged by petition to the flates of Guelderland. Upon being thus dispensed to the Reconstitution of the second flate and the lucrative post of Foun Major of Zurphen.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, May 10.

Notwithstanding all the promises of not Notwithlanding all the promites of not fending any more troops into the province, we yellerday received accounts that the batalions of Van ciferen and Munster were upon the march this way, upon which the council was summoned, when they were formally made acquainted, that quarters had been ordered for four compathat quarters had been ordered for four compa-nies of the regiment of Van BEFten, two of which were to be quartered at Jushas, one at Meeren, and one at Harmelen, and o her places, is a manner as to cut of all communication between this city and Holland. The Council, gave it as their opinion, that no troops ought to be quar-tered upon the diffried of this city without the permission of the Council and tered upon the diffree pit this cay without the permillion of the Council; and as they perceiv-ed it was the poffelion of the fluys (by which all Holland could be laid under water) which was diately offered their fervices, but it was determined to fend only a corps of 250 men, and 50 riflemen, with three pieces of cannon, under the command of M. D'Averhoult, with orders to desire the commander of the troops to quitthe

ly got naif way back before preders were giren ; ly got haif way back before orders were given, the troops to fire; by which M. Vafcher, one thander of the riflemen, was killed. This does not deput with the strength of the property of the

Enown.

Tuesday Sir James Harris, K. B. our Ambif. fador at the Hague, arrived in town from the place, and yesterday he had a lung conference with his Majesty. Affairs there are fall in great confusion. The day after the second action, near Jurphas, the patrioric party sent to intrust Conne. de Weigenssein, to content to a public and formal declaration of hostilities against the Stadtholder, which they pledged themselve use of stand to with their blood. The Count received the message very respect fully, but profess deline a fell in favour of more lenient measures, altall until he had taken M. D'Affarboult's advice on the occasion, who commanded in the first assume of the yet of stay.

June 2. From the Hague we hear, that are questioned. Tuefday Sir James Harris, K. B. our Ambil.

of the 9th of May.

June 2. From the Hague we hear, that are quest has been proposed to the States of Holland, of a very serious nature—The principal articles of which is, To suspend the Standisheler from it effices, and that of Admird Garcal, and so to the proposed in Council on the 25th of May.

Almost all the troops of the Dutch line has refused to obey the orders of the States of Holland. I land, declaring that they, will remain sleedy to

Almost all the Loops of the Dutch line have refused to obey the orders of the States of Holland, declaring that they will remain fleafy to Libeir oath.—Two chiefs of regiments have etclared, that if the States of Holland floud find-pend them, they would hold fuch fulperation and and of no effect, and confequently floud rendin at the head of the regiments to execute the orders of the States General.

June 7. An infurrection has lately taken place among the peafantry of Norway, which has given no small uneafuncts to the court of Demmak: The chief of the revolution peafants is named Christian Lasthous, he was experient to the control plot, and positions and the head of the commissions to guide the multitude. He pleaded the cause of the peafants before the commissions appointed by his modern than the place of the peafants he was the commissions to guide the multitude. He pleaded the cause of the peafants before the commissions to guide the multitude on their right with energy. They ordered him to be arrefled; but he was for well quanted by the people, they could not do in.—Howest, after the commissions cause was to well quanted by the people, they could not do in.—Howest, Hemmer found means to take hum by imprize, and fent him prisoner to the city of Fredericks Worms, from whence he is transfered to that of Christina. On the first alarm of imprisonement, some hundreds of the peafants feized the under bailding. Di.hl, and fwore they would not deliven him up alive, unless their chief was iberated. force hundreds of the peafants feized the under bailiff, D.hl, and twore they would not delive him up alive, unless their chief was liberued. But mrjor-general Dedrickfon, commandant of Christianfand, hegaing of this, chimed the faid Dahl; and finding they perfilled in demis-ing him, be ordered 80 of the regulars and go-milius to march, with fome pieces of artiller, towards Anteal, where they were obliged to firer but on the first gun going off, and knock-ing down a tree, the populace ran off, and left their prisoner, who was carried to Christionfad by the troops.

A fermentation has likewife broke out in the diffrict of Aggerbung, where the peafants are naturally unruly: It is faid the prince royal of Denmark, when he returns from Hollftein, will go in perion to Norway, to fix an administration for the prevention of futh acts in future.

The plague interested saily at Algiers, and has caused the most terrible rawages. On the aid caused the most terrible rawages. A fermentation has likewife broke out in the

caused the most terrible ravages. On the 22d of this month there died, in the space of 24 hours. Christians, 27 Jews, and 148 Moors. Since cat time, the daily mortality has borne method that time, the daily mortality has borne meth the fame proportion, and by calculating the total of the people carried off fince the new year it is computed, that in the course of the month of January, the number was 333 persons, 57; in February, 1534, in March, and 3711 in April; together, 6147, of whom \$40 were Christian-To this number must be added those who sied in the few.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) July 5.
Mr. Barnard arrived in Augusta the 27th olt-with a talk from the head-men and warrion of

the Incians is refurned, and government have forbid any others from feouting beyond the

conces. The number of the killed, it is now faid, does not exceed 11, 2nd of the white people two have loft their lives

CHARLESTON, July 16. Extract of a later from a gentleman in Philadel-phia; to bis friend in this city, duted June 1, 1787. "Our newspapers will inform you of the

names of the federal contention : they have acquired a large thate of the confidence of this city; and there is little doubt of our taking the lead in adopting fuch a government as they thall

recommend.
"General Washington presides in the convention with his usual dignity. The venerable doc-tor Franklin attends it daily, and is contributing his experience and knowledge to affill his conn-try in her prefent criffs. Mr. Dickinfon, it is his experience and knowledge to anim the comparison to raise by which tenore, I gave you try in her prefent crise. Mr. Dickinson, it is orders to raise by bindred men for the fame fild, has turned his thoughts for some time past rervice, but having resion to suppose that the to the business of the convention, and intends measures of government have so far restored. to the putnets of the convention, and intends to offer them to his country. From the characters of the gentlemen who compose this illustrious assembly—from the increase of our national difficulties—and, above all from the ulies-and, above all, from the dispenses—and, above all, from the growing disposition of our citizens every where difcover to improve our federal government, I have not a doubt but that America willian a few years, re-since all, the happiness for which the has con-

NEW-YORK, August a. NEW-YORK, August a. We learn from Pennfylrania, that the paper corrency of that state has so far fallen a prey to be injudicious ceprice of the numerous class of beculators, that may families of the poorer class, have been greatly, differed a. For a few incruiators, max magy-tamines or the poorer class, base been greatly difficilled. For a few drys not a bill was taken in market, which obliged those, who had no other kind of negoriable commadity, to content them felves with keepble commodity, to content memicires with keep-ing fait. It has been crowded down to 35, and it is faid, that it now flands at 15 per cent. be-

has han, that it now tlands at 15 per cent. below the specie par.

We hear from Nantucket, that the whale
shermen have had reginstable faceefs the last
sale sale, not one ship having arrived there with
last han 500 hogsheads of oil. This has given
are zeal to the merchants, informate that the

new zeal to the merchants, infomuch that the whale company has already intreafed; and it in faid, that twice the number of shipping will be sent out the aproaching season.

By the Halifax propers to the it if Inly, ultimo; we find many illiberal squibed sipplayed by the Philipines in that fertile and loyal country—touching the want of government and wealth in these states, which, with peculiar pler are; they pronounce proceeds from our pronent sage rebellion, and hecanions seed in the country—The temporary missortunes of this country manifest. temporary misfortunes of this country manifeft-lyaffords exuberant jubilee of heart to those litlyallords exuberant jubilee of heart to those lit-ile minded, flanderous vultures in that royal bad;—And their prints evince particular vinn-lence sail sifeched ridicule at the joyous manner tad hilbrity of foul with which the particular of America, celebrated their glorious Birth Day.— Letthe foes of this land recolled; that America

batton toes of this tand reconcert that America, batton toes of this televen years out !!!

Estroid of a letter from Halifax, (N.S.) July 21.

"Though the newspapers published in this lowddicover much illiberal fatyr on the mirth low discover much illiberal tayy on the mirat of your country manifelled on the inflictions 4th of July, yet I beg leave to affure you, and Ameta, that thereten Fundars, natives of this ben, on that day Edembled, and, with proper department, celebrated the day, in faite of British them and industries.

filen and indelicacy."
A bill for promoting and encouraging a trade b. America was paffed the Irith parliament on the 7th of May latt. The particular clauses are not yet been published. The Forderal Convention having resolved up-

ahe nessures necellary to discharge their im-mant trult, adjourned until Monday next, in select to give a committee, appointed for the supple, time to arrange and systemize the maalswhich the honourable body have collected. the public curiofity will foon be gratified; and is hoped, from the univerfal confidence repolding this delegation, that the minds of the proin me delegation, that the minds of the peo-e throughout the United States are prepared receive with respect, and to try with a forti-de and perseverance the plan which will be fixed to them by men distinguished for their om and patriotifm.

The following are the gentlemen appointed to as tonowing are the gentiemen appointed to a a committee during the recess of the hon-able the Convention, viz. Mr. Gerbám, Maf-thers; Mr. Elfworth, Connecticut; Mr. Mp. Pennsylvania; and Mr. Rutledge, South-

fi the Oakjoys, one of the upper towns, without the knowledge of the lower towns, without the knowledge of the lower towns, who theraten to take farisfaction of the people of the Dakjoys for the loss of their friends, rather than he reduced to the necessary in the loss of their friends, rather than he reduced to the necessary in the loss of the performance. The government of government of government. The Governor with the General openly forme time: He also a state of the performance of the performance

BOSTON, August 2.
The following is a sopy of an order lately flued by int Excellency the Governor, to Cojonel Lyman.
BOSTON, 20th July, 1787.

measures of government have so far restored peace and tranquility to the Commonwealth, as to jender it unjuectary, to burthen the people with supporting so large a force at present, and having, given proper and nacessary orders for the aid of the fallits, should the same be necessary, and also stying that the citizens in those counties, where the troops are stationed will duly aid the says magniferate in the duries of his office, if he should be under the necessary upon them therefor:

upon them therefor:

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the avice of Council, to order, and I do hereby or-der and direct, that on the thirteenth day of Auger and oriect, that on the thirteenth day of Au-gulf next enfering, you reduce the troops under your complaind, to the number-of-two-hundred, including table cere of every defeription, and that you form the fame into three companies, with the established number of officers.

Le established number of officers.

I am with refpect, Sir,

You, most obedient fervant.

To William Lyman, Elg. Liens.

Gol. Commandant of the troops

raifed in the Wettern Counties.

A correspondent defires to infert the following,

An interesting piece of POLITICAL HISTO-

December. The Court at Worcester being adjourned to January, the Supreme executive were only any opinion as a private man, having no determined to try the strength of government. At that time, therefore, General Lincoln was put in command, and two thousand mer were ordered for the service: but as the Legislaure ordered for the service: but as the Legislaure of a seeklion, his orders were, only to assist the civil magistrate, and to instruct the first-act. A number of general court of the service themen anyanced a function of money to sup-ply the troops, relying that the General Court would order them paid, which in the next Sellion was done

wood order them paid, which in the heat ordinary, was done.

The General Court affembled in February, and declared the infurgents to be in rebellion. They also passed a number of spirited acts. The act suspending the right of Habeas Corpus, they dispusslying act, the act for carrying persons out of their counties to be tried, and the act for raking disfisced experions out of the Jury boxes, were among them. General Lincoln; in his letters suggested the idea, of the Supreme Judicial Court's setting in the rar of the army, to make examples. The Court was accordingly fent up in March, in which and the following months, eight persons were sentenced to die for N. N. I. N. G. T. O. N., July 23.

Friday 1-0. G. T. O. N., July 23. On Friday last, a gentleman belonging thire. A warrant directed their execution on this town, had the honour (if such it the twenty-fourth of May 1787. Previous to that

may be called) of being introduced to Mr. Daniel Shays, with the additional title of General, by a gentleman in Arlington; it whose house he saw and converted with the General openly some time: He also saw the General openly some time: He also saw the General and his two aids, at a public court at Landlord Merwin's in that sown, and supposes that they were well-known by the people. They were well-known by the people. They were armed with swinds and pistols when they rode off.

BOSTON, August 2.

The fishessing is a chy of an order lasts sound for the samed with swinds and pistols when they is method to the same of the same

so following us a spp of an order times given by his Executions the Georemer, to Colonel dynaming the Georemer to the thinteenth day of June lath, the Governor was requelled to rate a body of troops, of not lefs than five hundred, now more than eight hundred men, for the defences of the commonwealth, and to continue them in fervice for the foace of fix months; unlefs they flouid be fooner distanced by the Governor with advice of Council in confequence of, which refolve, I gave you orders to raile five Bendred men for the Game fervice, but having reason to suppose that the properties of government have for far refored peace and tranquility to the Commonwealth, as to priderly unspecularly the control of the convicts that the stoph of the convicts and that peace and tranquility were certainly underly the properties of the convicts and that peace and tranquility were certainly underly the properties of the troops, excepting 200, which were other than the peace and tranquility for the unservice of Council and the troops, excepting 200, which were other than the problem of the reflect these lenient measures of the Georemer would produce.

In July, intelligence from good friends to government, in the upper counties, was received and the thinteenth and to common the peace and tranquility were certainly and that peace and tranquility for the common than the problem of the reflex of the reflex the series of the converted the forms of the state of the series of the converted the forms of the peace and tranquility to the Common the converted to the peace and tranquility

as acts, could do no lefs than to fulpend the exestation of the convict, till it was fully known
to that effects the conciliatory measures of the
Göreral Court would produce.

Pethaps as immediate execution stret forence, might
follibly have had a favory effect. But the fame realons
to which induced her govern to fulpend it to the a ft of
June, hat y the fleps of more to fulpend it to the a ft of
June, hat y the fleps of the strength of the medi have a
specular staff for fervire and the medi have a
specular staff for fervire it may will be demanded why, if
executions were necessary, they had not come done, while
the rebels were in same, and before concern done, while
were attempted by the Legislators? and how can be a
work a large body of the people from louncasterife or
treates, which no human wissom tool.

Water a large body of the people from louncasterife or
treates, which no human wissom tool
had in strength large of first force of government, and
as the faunce files of office force of government, and
as the faunce for the force of the government, and
with the strength large of all wife force or
had to government, and
with the controller of the large free force
which the force of all wife force or
had to government, and
with the case of the force of the government, all
hillings vices to the government of the people for the force
When the force of the wife force or
had to government, and
with the same time to exhibit the notl extensive cleanery.
This character is provided to the large rebellion,
whether executions a good measure.

We are informed they not be as a

We are informed, that his Excellency our worthy and pa-thicise Captain-General, proposer to wifer the weltern commies, to seview the militia in that d.find, in the last of September, provided his beath will admir.

An interessing piece of EQLITICAL HISTORY.

In August 1786, the Sherifis of the country of
Hampshire, informed his Excellency the Goyearnor, that an armed body of men shad assembled, and prevented the Session of the Court of
that the Supreme Judicial Court, at their Session
in Springsled, in September, would meet a finithat the Supreme Judicial Court, at their Session
in Springsled, in September, would meet a finithat the Supreme Judicial Court, at their Session
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Interesting the General Court, were convened in October,
The General Court, were convened in October,
requesting the Good of the Court and Session
The General Court, were convened in October,
requesting the Good of the Court of the

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c.

Northampton.

For Sale at this Office. Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States. By Baron STEUBEN.

. WANTED, an active fleady Boy, obout 14 years of age, at an apprentice to the printing bufinefs. Enquire at this office.