LONDON, August 14.

THE following Memorial was presented to the States General by Sir James Harris, Envoy Extraordinary from his Britanic Majesty:

"High and Mighty Lords,

"THE King, animated with the truest and most sincere sentiments of friendship for your High Mightinesses, cannot without extreme pain see the continuation of the unfortunate troubles which subsist in the republic of the United Provinces; and which by their continuation threaten the most grievous consequences.

"The memorials which the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has presented to your High Mightinesses since he had the honour to reside here, have shewn that the King his master, as a good friend and neighbour of the Republic, has never ceased desiring to see peace re-established; and his Majesty will be always disposed to co-operate, on his part, in such a manner as your High Mightinesses may judge proper.

"His Majesty having observed, that the States of the Provinces of Zealand and Friesland have declared their disposition to ask the mediation of some neighbouring power (in case that your High Mightinesses judge such intervention necessary) and that of Zealand has called to mind, on this occasion, the repeated assurances which the King has given of his friendship for the United Provinces: The undersigned has express orders to assure your High Mightinesses that his Majesty has constantly strong at heart the re-establishment of the tranquility of the republic, the preservation of the true constitution, and the maintenance of the just rights and privileges of all its members. His Majesty feels the greatest satisfaction in having reason to think that the internal means, furnished by the constitution itself, have power sufficient to accomplish so salutary an object. But at the same time, if your High Mightinesses are decided, that it is necessary to recur to a foreign mediation, and to invite his Majesty: then, in natural consequence of his affection, and of his good will for the Republic, the King will be eager to prove to your High Mightinesses, his sincere desire to employ all the care that may depend on his Majesty to bring a negociation to a happy, solid, and permanent issue.

JAMES HARRIS."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Sept. 1.

The following is an instance of Divine Providence, manifested in the preservation of two unfortunate persons who were driven off the island of Grenada on the 6th of last month:—Mr. Elias Baskman, who kept a trading canoe at that island, having been conveying a cargo from Guava to St. Georges Bay, about 16 miles, assisted with a negroe, was, quickly after leaving St. George's Key, on his return, attacked by a sudden squall of wind and driven entirely at sea; having only a quart of peas, and a pound and a half of salt beef on board, and no waterbut what was scantily supplied them by the heavens! when that failed them, they were compelled to drink their own urine. They had but one sail, which together with the rudder was lost in the same gale of wind, which continued for four days without intermission: During this period they also lost the only guidance left them, their paddle. They then consigned themselves to the mercy of the waves, and abandoned every hope of safety. Land never appeared to them, until they arrived off a place near Old Harbour in this island, where they landed on Saturday the 25th ult. having been at sea in that deplorable situation 19 days; and had not Providence provided them with a few flying fish, and a couple of birds which flew on board the canoe, they must inevitably perished for want. On their arrival at the above place, they were scarcely able to stand, and exhibed an appearance truly ghastly and distressful. A fisherman residing there, to the honour of humanity and feelings, lent every assistance in his power to those two poor starving wretches to get them on shore, and afterwards extended himself to the utmost to provide for them such necessaries of comfort and other accommodations as they naturally stand in need of. Those two miserable people, thus preserved by the finger of Providence, are in this town, in a state very feeble and emaciated, and so violently excoriated, by the corrosfaction of the sun, that the skin of their hands and faces is entirely pealed off. Mr. Baskman is a cooper, possessing some property in Grenada, and the negro belongs to a Mr. Webster in that island.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

When Gen. Pepperell went from Boston against Cape Breton, in the year 1745, there were many different opinions as to the probability of his success. Dr. Franklin, who happened to hear some of these observations, gravely said, that he was certain General Pepperell would succeed, and gave as a reason for it, that *all the praying people in the country were on his side*. For the same reason, we may assert that the new government of the United States will be adopted, since the Ministers and Christians of all denominations are now engaged in praying for it, and there is good reason to believe that *no prayers* have yet been offered up against it.

We learn, by a gentleman from Carlisle, in Cumberland county, that at a meeting of the citizens of that town, the new Federal Government was unanimously approved of, and the conduct of Mr. Whitehill and the other antifederal absconders severely reprehended. The hon. General Armstrong presided, we are informed, in this meeting.

In consequence of the miraculous preservation of the life of GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, in Gen. Braddock's memorable defeat, a dissenting Clergyman in Virginia predicted that GOD had preserved his life to be an eminent blessing to his country. This prophesy has been literally fulfilled. May not the providential preservation of the valuable life of this great and good man, on his way home from the Convention, be for the great and important purpose of establishing by his name and future influence, a government, that will render safe and permanent the liberties of America, which he has acquired by his sword!

A gentleman who lately travelled through New-Jersey assures us, that among many hundred persons, with whom he conversed about the federal government, he met with but one man who was opposed to it, and he was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and an intimate friend of the head of the antifederal junto.

We hear that a farmer in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, who had exactly *sixteen sheep*, sold one of them to a butcher last week, and gave as a reason for it, that he did not wish to have any thing on his plantation, that would remind him of the *sixteen* addressing Assemblymen, that refused to concur in calling a Convention.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated October 1.

"With respect to the Constitution recommended by the Convention, it is, generally speaking, very highly approved of here; and it is expected when the Assembly meets, that the first business they proceed on will be, to direct the people to make choice of their Delegates for the Convention."

Extract of a letter from Georgetown (Potomack.)

"The impression in favour of the new constitution is considerable, and general, from the information I have received. There are to be meetings in Alexandria, and the county of Fairfax, in which it stands to instruct their Delegates to promote the calling of a Convention."

William Moore,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and others, that he has lately received and selling at his Store in Greenfield, a general Assortment of European and West-India

GOODS.

Also,—NAILS, of all kinds—to say, at the *lowest terms*, would be a repetition of many gentleman's advertisement—he therefore submits that to his impartial customers, who will call and judge for themselves—where constant attendance will be given and the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

Pot-Ash, Salts of Lye, Beef Cattle, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Bees-Wax, Flax, Flax-Seed, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Indian Corn, Ginseng &c. received in payment as Cash for the above Goods.

Greenfield, October 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a BOARDING SCHOOL will be opened in Belchertown, the forepart of November 1787; where young Gentlemen and Ladies may be instructed in English, Latin and Greek, Writing, Arithmetic and other parts of Education and Literature, by a young gentleman of Liberal Education and good character, on as reasonable terms as any where in the County.—enquire of Col. Dwight, Doctor Howe or Doctor Scott, in said Belchertown.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Belchertown, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a State and Town tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	State tax.			Town tax.		
	L.	S.	d.	L.	S.	d.
Benjamin Thompson, Ware,	0	6	8	3	1	2
The heirs of Benj. Lynds, Esq. Salem	1	4	2	8	11	2
The heirs of Wm. Clark, Esq.	0	13	6	5	9	6
Col. John Jones, Deadham,	0	9	4	3	5	2
Andrew Oliver, Esq. Salem,	2	19	3	24	5	2
John Abercrombie, Pelham,	0	9	0	3	4	0
Capt. James Hendrick, Amherst,	0	3	0	1	1	8
Nathaniel Spear, Springfield,	0	4	8	1	9	0
Sprague, Leicester,	0	1	1	0	4	6
Capt. James Perry, East-Town,	0	11	0	4	3	10
David Patrick, Granby,	0	8	2	3	0	2
John Johnson, Pelham,	0	17	8	6	7	2
Jacob Edson, Pelham,	0	8	8	3	2	2
Stephen Pettengill, Pelham,	0	9	3	3	4	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 29th day of November next, so much of said lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Elisha Warner, Innholder in Belchertown, at nine o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NATHAN BARTON, Collector.

Belchertown, October 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Rowe, that their lands are raised in a State tax for 1787, as follows, viz.

	acres.	L.	S.	d.
Edward Upham,	200	3	5	0
James Upham,	200	3	5	0
Obed Foot,	440	4	5	6
Robinson Mumford,	50	4	1	2
Abel Clary,	40	2	4	2
Daniel Hodges,	300	4	3	0
Noah Bliss,	200	2	8	2
Cunningham,	250	20	3	0
Follum Grant,	500	22	4	5
Elliot Makepeace,	70	5	7	5
Dunton,	do	0	8	0
Benjamin Fish,	206	2	9	1
Pierce's heirs,	180	2	4	2
Cahoon's land,	50	2	4	2
Nathan Wood,	15	1	1	2
Smith,	500	5	1	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the second Monday in January 1788, together with a town tax of two shillings two farthings on the pound, so much of said lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Shubael Nash in said Rowe, at one o'clock A. M. as will discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOSEPH NASH, Collector.

Rowe, October 6, 1787.

FOR SALE,

at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

NOVEMBER 1787. THE NUMB. 62

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1787.

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

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER XIV.

I Have endeavoured to point out sundry causes of the evils which have fallen upon the people in this country, and to premonish them of the dangers which threaten their happiness, whether from their own or the errors of government. I have rather pointed at measures than at men. Many are wounded, it must, I think, be owing to a consciousness that their measures wanted rectitude, and that they had sinister purposes to answer. I am dependent upon no party, so that I have no body to please or to serve but the public. I would gladly employ my talent to hold up this commonwealth under its present constitution, and my country in the possession of its laws and liberties. To this purpose it will be necessary not only to point out political and moral mistakes, but labour to amend them, and hint at measures directly conducive to the common good.

Happiness and virtue are inseperably connected. A person of a gouty habit may as well hope for ease by riding in the rain,—by a free use of his cups,—by rich entertainments, and nocturnal debauches, as a people can hope for rest and tranquility in the practice of immoralities. To prompt our virtue, the God of nature has made it necessary both to personal and social happiness. My first maxim for raising our drooping state out of its present complaints is, that every man shall practice sobriety, diligence, economy, justice, good faith and benevolence. *That we should love no man any thing but to love one another.* We should content ourselves with that simple and frugal way of living which will be most productive of sound health and a growing property. This one measure of economy would lessen from the most distressing claims of both Indies and of other foreign countries, which drain off our substantial property to pay for mere trinkets or the noxious articles of luxury. For these idle acquisitions, we might by abstinence obtain a better bodily health, and a fairer moral character. As for diligence, some might be reformed in this virtue, but I really believe that we have much more industry in obtaining wealth, than we have prudence or skill in using it when obtained. It would essentially conduce to our recovery from infamy and embarrassment, if we were generally reformed from our present want of justice and good faith. American fraud and injustice have become proverbial. And we take little pains to retrieve our reputation. Individuals make themselves easy under the friction of civil authority, who have not been over nice in keeping their promises. Public men vindicate themselves by saying that the emergencies of the times compel them into measures in their public capacity, in altering and cancelling contracts which they would abhor in their private dealings. They allege that they depend upon the people to enable them by paying their taxes to fulfil their agreements, but if the people fail them, then they cannot pay their public creditors. After all it plainly appears, that both public and private men are not in sentiment, in matters of good faith and commutative justice, but that there is an opening for improvements which would materially serve the community, and lay such a foundation for general confidence in the government, as might in some future day of evil, essentially guard the country from destruction and subjugation to an aspiring tyrant. Poor rulers would once make a serious beginning, and let us know that they would be honest or not be in place, it would go a good length towards reclaiming us. Or if we would begin and all agree to a new plan, and be honest ourselves, and choose our rulers from amongst the honest men; and would not chuse those who neglect their own concerns, and are the talkative politicians, with nothing to do but to complain of their betters and mutter about hard times: if we would neglect to choose inconsiderate spendthrifts in hopes of not being urged for our debts and taxes: if we would not elect to places of trust delinquent collectors and cashiers, who have spent the public money, and then set themselves to discredit and displace those who are able and disposed to call them to account, this would go a good length towards setting us again in the rank of respectability.

My countrymen, you may try other expedients, but be assured from better authority than the tender act or any act for scaling private obligations, *that ill gotten gain shall never wear well.* For an infallible prophet hath pronounced, *He wins him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong: that useth his neighbours service without wages, and giveth him not for his work. Woe to him that saith to a rise of iniquity.* My counsel therefore is, that we all labour to pay our debts as fast as we can. This will free us from the shame of being unjust, from an accumulating interest; from paying taxes upon the estates of our creditors, nominally our own; from the costs of law suits, attornies fees, and from the dread of sheriffs and constables. It is much easier and fairer to pay our debts than to stop the course of law to gain a reprieve. A man of honour had rather pay his debts honestly than to avail himself of tender acts and scales of depreciation. When once we will all go to work with a view to pay our taxes to the public and our debts to individuals, then things will come right directly. My advice is to despise sharping and all kinds of knavery, and away with acts for suspending the collection of debts, and away with the sticklers and advocates for such unrighteousness and want of faith. Iniquity is iniquity even when it is established by law. If we will take up the resolution to be honest, and keep our promises and contracts, we shall soon know what opinion to form of measures and of men who would make us unjustly and fraudulent. Those political pranks for which we have of late been too noted, have distressed our commerce; shut up the sources of wealth, and sunk the money into the coffers of men who are too prudent to venture it abroad in a time of so much danger. These tricks once over and we shall have *money enough.*

Next to justice and fidelity in our dealings, it is necessary that we be content with our station. Ambition and a restless temper have filled communities with perplexity ever since men began to overspread the earth. If those of my fellow-citizens who there with me an exemption from all places of honour and trust under the government, would satisfy themselves with the privileges of a private station, and would make it a point not to embarrass the government when they administer justly and constitutionally, I am confident we should in future experience very few of those scenes which have of late years distracted the commonwealth. The black blood of envy and the foul tongue of calumny, have nearly ruined our security in the privileges of our constitution, and have wearied good men with public services, which have been requited with ingratitude and distrust, and have left the helm of government to the hands of those who can first seize it in the general bustle and confusion. Such violent commotions and such ungrateful returns to men of honesty and public spirit, breed diseases in a state which are not easily cured, and sow the seeds of that jealousy, distrust and faction, which usually ends in the establishment of arbitrary power. If a people would be free and happy, and enjoy the blessings of a government of laws, they must be content to be subjects, and leave power enough in the hands of their magistrates to carry the principles of the constitution and the laws of the land into effect. They must consent that the magistracy and the laws should bear rule; in this case we should settle into a state in which honest men would feel themselves happy and secure. It is true such a government would be troublesome to wicked and dishonest persons, whose importance arises from maintaining faction and discrediting a wise and upright administration of equity and justice. It is generally a good maxim, that the rulers and the people are but one: the former being agents to the latter, appointed to discharge that business which cannot well be done any other way. We should therefore maintain a confidence in our rulers as our best friends and protectors until we have evidence, which falls within the sphere of our own observation, or is level to our own capacity of judging, that they are seeking to establish themselves upon the ruin of our best interests. Then it will be time enough to let them go out of place peaceably and put in more confidential men to their stead. There is a dirty political maxim which has been repeated so often and so confidently, that many people believe it to be a good one—viz.—That we are always to be jealous of our rulers—to watch them and to be guarded against them as having an interest seperate from ours. This low dirty maxim, drawn into use and handed about by fools and knaves, has raised the worst feuds and jealousies in states and has proved the subversion and subjugation of more states than a foreign sword. Upon this maxim the wisest, most disinterested Magistrates of this and other free states have fallen a sacrifice to folly and malice; have been rejected for their honesty and patriotism; have sunk under the murmurs of the restless, and the envy of the low-born sons of pride and malice: And their seats have been filled with those whose principal qualifications have been displayed in fostering criminals; setting aside the claims of justice and nursing the jealousy and zeal of an uninformed faction, by labouring through dark insinuations and calumnies to incense the people against those faithful servants, to whom, of all others, they are most deeply indebted for their preservation and essential privileges. Very much of a people's happiness depends upon the treatment they give their rulers; upon their placing confidence in them, and aiding them in carrying into effect their public counsels and decisions. Without this confidence and aid, all will be weakness and indecision in the cabinet, and tumult and perplexity in the state. If then we owe such trust and assistance to our civil authority, it is of the last consequence how and whom we choose to places of power and trust in the government: To this object I pray for your attention. It is certainly incumbent upon you to elect your rulers with judgment and caution. Do not not misapply your suffrages when you invest with the management of government and revenue, men who know not how to govern themselves or their families; who are the servants of passion and appetite, and indulge their domestics in the most ruinous excesses and follies? Will you trust with public money, yea what is more, with public liberty, men with whom you would not trust a guinea without a bondsman? I leave to your determination the question, Whether in any instances you have entrusted your national rights and privileges with such men? Whether you have promoted any for clamouring against others for being fierce in a party and impetuous in some wrongheaded measures? If this has been the case at any time, your honour and safety is concerned to alter a system which your hours of reflection will not approve. You would be more safe to place your confidence in gentlemen, distinguished for benevolence, candour, humanity, contempt of party measures, and for an enlargement of heart which embraces a whole community. Those deserve your esteem and suffrages who will not warp and twist to suit the times and frame their actions to please all companies; honest hearted men who will follow their own judgment, whether they agree with the more or less number of their constituents; men who will be more careful to consult your real interests than your mistaken feelings. You are often imposed upon by zealous, noisy, busy people, who think better of themselves and their abilities than others think of them. These push themselves forward; sit down at the first table; take the lead in business and conversation, and by their assuming airs make many unexperienced persons think them men of good capacity; or at least, they judge it best not to offend them. Thus they obtain that promotion which is the object of their constant pursuit: But when entrusted, these forward geniuses do many little tricks of which their constituents have reason to be ashamed and to repent the favours bestowed upon them. It would be well if we always *looked* out men, and did not take men who crowd themselves upon us: if we looked for just and honest men who will do right, let what will come; who had rather offend a kingdom than offend their own conscience. If such men at times misjudge, yet they will eventually lead you to safety and honour. Persons fond of being promoted are very unfit for promotion. They are too selfish, too ambitious; they will please to gain you and