

Historical Facts concerning JEALOUSY.

THE jealousy of the wife contributes frequently to make the husband inconstant. Whoever is suspicious, says a modern author, makes an invitation to treachery. For which reason a sensible woman, who was told that her husband made love to several pretty women, answered very discreetly, 'I little mind how my husband bestows his heart in the day, for he brings it home to me at night.'

The poets have compared jealousy to a fury, with a pale and livid complexion, stern look, hell in her heart, pursued by remorse, abhorred by all nature, and hated by herself first. Gabrielle de Vergy, of an illustrious birth, and who lived in the time of the crusades, was the victim of this implacable fury. The amiable Gabrielle, brought up from her infancy with Ruel de Coucy, a young man of great hopes, had conceived for him the tenderest sentiments. Coucy, on his side,

could not imagine a greater happiness than the pleasing assurance of spending the rest of his days with Gabrielle. But the parents of this young lady, who, undoubtedly, were never sensible of the sweets of an union formed by esteem and tender love, delivered her into the hands of Faye, a cruel, barbarous and jealous man. This savage made it a crime in her to have a heart of sensibility. In vain the unfortunate wife strove to calm the suspicions of her tyrant by the most discreet behaviour, and a due attention to all his injunctions; she could not avoid being confined over to the horrors of a dark dungeon. Coucy, informed of the treatment of one dear to him, and still dearer by reason of her sufferings, consents to remove at a distance from the place of her habitation. He does more; he conceives the generous design of going to seek death in battle against the Saracens; too happy if this death could appease Faye's jealousy, and mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate Gabrielle. He puts himself at the head of two hundred chosen cavaliers, and exerts prodigies of valour; but, as he was exposing himself to the blow that was to rob him of life, he soon found death over a heap of killed or wounded Saracens. Then perceiving his end approach, he calls his 'Squire, and, with a hand he was scarce able to stretch forth, gave him a letter which he had just written on his buckler. Do not lament my destiny, said he, rather lament the distress of her who could not move a barbarous husband to pity. Carry to that adorable object my heart and this letter, wherein I have endeavoured to mark out a few words. I trust to thy zeal for my service; and he expired pronouncing the dear name of Gabrielle. The 'Squire, the better to acquit himself of his commission, disguised himself, and repairs to the environs of Faye's castle, in order to spy out the moment of getting into it without being perceived. But this jealous man, who was always preying about, was the first to take notice of him. He instantly takes him for one of his rivals, thinks he knows him, and, feeling softly upon him, stabs and kills him with a poniard. He soon found it was Coucy's 'Squire; and, dreading all from such a rival, he haits to rife the faithful domestic. How great was the joy of his soul, in seeing the heart of him he was under such dismal apprehensions of! but when he had done reading the lover's letter, a letter full of tenderness, jealousy seized upon all his senses. It inspired him with the most horrid of prejudices. I will have this heart, said he, so beloved by a perjured wife, presented

to her in a dish of meat. His orders were given. The fatal meal was served up. Gabrielle that day felt some unaccountable being, and quaked with dread as she approached her husband. He presses and solicits her to eat; she yields to his intreaties. This dish, said he to her, with a cruel mocking air, ought indeed to please thee, for it is the heart of thy lover. She immediately falls senseless to the ground; but her husband, whose revenge was not complete, endeavours to recover her. When she was come a little to herself, he commands her, with the greatest menaces, to read the letter he presented to her. Gabrielle receives it amazed and astonished. But she scarce had perceived the characters drawn by the faithful Coucy, informing her that he died with joy for her sake, when a mortal cold overwhelmed all her senses. Faye makes new efforts to call her back to life; but he was no more.

Jealously gave occasion to a like disaster in the reign of Charles II. King of Spain. The Marquis d'Alarcas, of the house of Olorio, was imprisoned of a young and beautiful woman. His wife, coming to hear of this intrigue, went forth, well escorted, to see her husband's mistress, and killed her with her own hands. She afterwards plucked her heart out of her, which she procured to be dressed in a ragoo, and served-up to her husband. When he had eaten of it, she asked him if he liked it, and he answered, yes. I am not surprised at it said she, for it is the heart of thy mistress whom thou hast loved so much. With these words she took out of a draw her head, fill all over bloody, and rolled it along the table, where the unhappy lover was sitting with several of his friends. His wife disappeared that instant, and took refuge in a convent, where she became mad through rage and jealousy.

A Portuguese Gentleman, who lived at Coa, being one night in bed with his wife, and having dreamt that she had granted favours to a lover, was no sooner awake, than, transported with rage and jealousy, he killed her that moment as she slept.

The traveller Carre is witness of the following fact, which happened in 1672, whilst he was at Dongury: 'Abdelkam, one of the principal Lords of Visapour, and General of the troops of the kingdom, being tired of the profession of arms, had come to a resolution of spending his days in tranquillity, within the precinct of his seraglio, where his great riches had facilitated the means of his assembling together two hundred of the most beautiful women in the world. In this situation, he received orders to resume the command of an army against the Prince Sevagi. When he saw himself obliged to set out, his jealousy was so furiously kindled, that it inspired him with the blackest of all designs. He shut himself up for eight days amidst his women, and this time was a continued round of feasting and pleasures. The last day, to save himself, during his absence, all the uneasiness and anxiety of love, he had the throats of these two hundred women cut before his eyes. By the sequel of this history we learn with pleasure, that Visapour was soon after delivered of this monster by the very hands of his enemy. Sevagi, who made it a point of honour to join humanity to his heroic qualities, conceived to great a detestation of this abominable murderer, that he dreaded to tarnish his reputation, by exposing himself to the chance of arms with him: He therefore proposed to him a conference, under the pretext of accommodation. Abdelkam accepted the

offer. They were to proceed both, without attendance, between the two armies. When they were near enough to one another, Sevagi drew his poniard, and, availing himself of his enemy's surprise, stabbed him in the heart, reproaching him with his crime, and declaring, that he who had violated the laws of nature, deserved to be excluded a right to the law of nations.

A BARGAIN!

TAO be Sold by the Subscriber, separately or together, Two MILL S, situated within half a mile of the meeting-house in Northfield, on a good stream and custom enough, viz. a new GRIST-MILL, covering two sets of stones, with Lard, from one to ten axes; and a FULLING-MILL, DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, with Utensils complete for carrying on every branch of the Clothier's business, and Land to accommodate the purchaser. Possession will be given immediately after sale.

AARON WHITNEY.

Northfield, Nov. 1, 1787.

Drugs & Medicines.

Levi Shephard,

Near the Brick School-house, in Northampton, has just imported from London, and now opening for sale, a fresh and genuine assortment of **Drugs and Medicines**, which he will dispose of upon the most reasonable terms for cash or upon kind credit; where physicians and private families may be supplied upon the shortest notice.

Amongst which are the following useful and necessary articles, viz.

- CINNAMON.
- Cloves.
- Ginger.
- Writing-Paper.
- Wafers.
- Ink Powder.
- Webster's Infinitive, 1st, 2d and 3d part.
- Watts's Palms and Hymns.
- Press Paper.
- Spirits of Turpentine, by the gallon.
- Varnish, by ditto.
- Ruin.
- Putty.
- Oil of Vitriol.
- Indigo, of a superior quality.
- Copperas.
- Chalk.
- Crown Lancets.
- Bell metal Mortar.
- Syringes.
- Scales and Weights.
- White Lead.
- Red do.
- Spruce Yellow.
- Spanish Whisk.
- Ditto, Brown.
- Prussian Blue.
- Verdigris Blue.
- Verdigris.
- Vermillion.
- Rose Pink.
- Logwood.
- Fullick.
- Allum.
- Otter.
- Madder.
- Brimstone.
- Flower of ditto.
- Anderson's Pills.
- Lockyers do.
- Hooper's do.
- Godfrey's Cordial.
- Batemans Drops.
- Balm of Honey.
- Francis's Female Elixir.
- Turlington's Balsam of Life.
- British Oil.
- James's Fever Powder.
- Snuff, by the large or small quantity, much approved of by good judges.
- Stone Jugs, chambers Pots, Jars for Pickles, and Bake Pots, that will endure the fire.
- An assortment of cream coloured Ware.

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of Shipping FURRS, and DEES-WAX.

Nov. 7, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Greenfield, in this county of Hampshire; that his lands are situated in ABBOT and TOWN FARMS for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

State tax.	Town tax.
1. 2. 3.	4. 5. 6.
1. 2. 3.	11 10 9

Joseph Barnard, Greenfield, Nov. 17, 1787. Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Tuesday in January next, so much of said land will be sold for public vendue, at the house of Caleb Alvord, in Northampton, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges. OLIVER ATHERTON, Collector. Greenfield, November 24, 1787.

FOR SALE, at the Printing-Office in Northampton, The First, Second and Third Part of Webster's Infinitive.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1787. NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the Massachusetts CENTINEL.

To the Hon. E. GERRY, Esq.

YOUR objections to the new Constitution have at last made their appearance before the public: They have been read before the Senate, commented on by the House, and admitted by fools and infidels: This being the case you will not be surprised at being informed that they are justly despised by the wise and patriotic, as solely calculated to create disturbances in the community, and prevent the best formed government from being established that ever was offered to a nation.

Your objections are uttered into the General Court in a manner that naturally excites the curious to inquire after your motive, and leaves no reason to doubt that a certain obliquity, peculiar to ambitious minds when disappointed, was not the least. You begin by saying, you have the honor to include, pursuant to your commission, the constitution proposed by the federal convention. What a singular idea, for one of four commissioners to express to your circumstances! Did you not know that the Congress, whose business it was, had transmitted the doings of the Convention to the General Court. Surely you did not—why then do you take this trouble? It could not be to give them any information, because you must have known, being a member of Congress too, that the same had been sent to them, by Congress, in conformity to the resolve of the Convention—neither could it be necessary to transmit a copy of the constitution merely to inform the General Court, that you had not set your name thereto—for this they must have known by the copy forwarded them by the Congress.

The question again returns—what was your motive for this extraordinary officiousness? I answer, partly obliquity—as before hinted—and to pretend to introduce your darling objections, pursuant to your commission. Pray were you solely commissioned to this important business of forwarding a constitution? By this mode of explication I am naturally led to conclude that all power was given to you; and that no other person had, or could have, any hand in the important affair. Like the fly upon the axle—you cry out, "what a dust we raise." As there were three others joined with you in the commission, it is very singular indeed that you should take upon yourself to write to the General Court in the manner you have—but you, undoubtedly, had a point to carry—you knew, perhaps, there were many in the General Court, who would oppose everything that looked like a stable government; and that they might break up their session before you could get before them in person.—Therefore the only way to inform them of your desire to take a part with them in putting a stop to the constitution being received, was to introduce yourself to the General Court by letter, containing the constitution, with your objections.—If this had not been your design, why had you not been still? It is time enough to make your defence when you are accused, as called upon for that purpose.—The man who speaks first, and begins to excite himself, unasked, before the public, and before any charge is brought against him, does all in his power to publish his guilt.—The General Court, not either of the branches, ever demanded the reasons why you did not set your name to the constitution. They and thousands of others, far your name was not to the doings of the Convention, but they troubled themselves no farther about it.—They knew there were but three of their commissioners present when the constitution was complicated; and that two of them had subscribed it—whilst this they were satisfied.

However, it is best you should have wrote as you did; if he began to be reported about, that you had objections to make against the constitution; and many of the weak, as well as the designing, began to imagine they must be important ones indeed.—And though they could not discern any themselves, they took it for granted the constitution was a bad and dangerous one; but yet depended solely upon your ingenuity to furnish them with arguments against it.—The weak and less informed feared dreadful things were concealed, while the designing hugged themselves in the idea of having some pretence for opposing a constitution, which, if established,

must inevitably restore public credit, national dignity and importance.—But since you have disembogued what lay heavy in your stomach, and cast your budget before the world, the honest find that they have nothing to fear, and insurgents that little to hope. For your objections, when weighed on the scales of reason and judgment, are found lighter than a feather, and discover little talents, equal only to skim the surface but unable to penetrate the substance.—They are too general to give information, or direct to a better system—and, to answer them, nothing more is necessary than barely to deny them.

Your first objection, is "that there is no adequate provision for a representative"—this is directly false—for every thirty thousand is entitled to send a representative. You say that some of the powers of the Legislature are ambiguous, and dangerous.—As this is a general assertion, without any application, it is enough, for the present purpose, to oppose it, by saying, the powers of the Legislature are clear and intelligible, certainly defined, and guarded from every probability of danger; and leave it to you to point out some one instance, at least, of ambiguity, indefiniteness or danger.—But as you have not done this I conclude that you cannot—and had it been in your power to have pointed out wherein the executive is blended with, or can have an undue influence over the legislature, there can be no doubt but you would most readily have put upon these places in the constitution, and thereby have directed your readers to them. Simply to say a thing is bad, is not reasoning, but an endeavour to impose one man's judgment upon the minds of others. But in this respect, if people are to form their judgments by the opinion of others, and the old proverb be true, that the multitude of counsel there is safety, your letter will not have its desired effect, since your judgment upon the constitution stands alone opposed to the judgment of thirty-nine gentlemen, whose characters as to patriotism and knowledge, and consequently the probability of being right, are individually your equals.

The judicial department will be oppressive.—Thirty-nine persons, every way your equal, say the judicial department will not be oppressive. It is not in your power to shew that there is any more probability that the judicial power under this proposed constitution will be oppressive, than that the judicial power under the constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will become oppressive and cruel;—if there be any weight in your objections; it goes equally against the government of this state—and yet we find no reason to complain of our constitution on this account.—We find the courts of justice properly arranged.—And it never has been once suggested that the constitution is bad.—It is possible, I confess, that the Congress may so dispose of the courts, as to make great inconveniences and expense to the subject.—But if a constitution of government must be rejected because it contains possible inconveniences, it may truly be asserted that it will forever be impossible to establish any government as well—as because you, nor any other person, can project a constitution that will exclude all possible inconveniences or injuries to the subject.—And I submit it to your better sense, to say—whether the objections which lay with equal force against every form of government, "ought not to be left all weight in the minds of reasonable beings, whose very nature compels them to act upon probabilities."

You say the constitution has few, if any federal features, but is rather a national government.—Pray, sir, be so good as to inform me, why you enter into this distinction, and of what consequence it is to the great body of the People, whether the confirmation proposed, be a national or federal one.—provided it is calculated to produce the greatest possible good to the greatest number of the people? The good, or happiness of the people is acknowledged by all republicans to be the sole end of government: And, in my opinion, the only question the people ought to have in view, is, whether the constitution proposed to their consideration, will, according to the degree of probability which wise and rational beings ought to set upon in the affairs of the greatest consequence, produce this effect. Yours, A. B.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, November 5, 1787.

WHEREAS by a resolve of the General Court, of July last, the Committee for methodizing public accounts, were directed to call on all persons to whom public monies or forces had been committed, and who have not accounted therefor, to bring in accounts of the same within three months from the passing of the said act: And whereas by the said resolve, the Selectmen of each town, were called upon to make return of all bounties paid for raising men by towns, classes, or individuals, or in default thereof, be prosecuted according to law: And whereas the said term of three months has been found insufficient to accomplish all the said business:

Therefore Resolved, That a further time of three months, be, and hereby is allowed to bring in the aforesaid accounts, and make the aforesaid returns:—And that the Committee be forementioned, cause this resolve to be published in the Independent Chronicle, printed by Adams and Newell at the Salem, and other papers, where resolves of a similar nature are published. Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker. In Senate, November 5, 1787. Read and concurred, SAMUEL ADAMS, President. Approved.

JOHN HANBACK. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

BY the resolve of the 6th October, 1783, the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, and the Committees of plantations within this Commonwealth, are "directed and required, to collect the receipts or other the best vouchers they can, of all bounties paid by their respective towns, districts or plantations, or by classes or individuals, to soldiers enlisted to serve in, or recruit, or reinforce the armies of the United States; excepting the bounties paid to those raised for three years, by a resolve of January 26, 1777; for six months, by a resolve of June 5, 1780; for three years, by the resolve of December 2, 1780; for three years and five months, by the several resolves of June, 1781, and for three years, by the resolve of March, 1782, whose bounties are already ascertained, and transmit accounts of such bounties, together with the receipts or vouchers which shall be thus collected, to the Secretary's office, on or before the first day of February next."

The towns which appear to have neglected to comply with the above resolve, and which are now called upon by the Committee for methodizing public accounts, in pursuance of the aforesaid resolve of November 5, 1787, are, Bolton, Roxbury, Milton, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Cohasset, Medway, Hull, Salem, Danvers, Ipswich, Newbury-Port, Marblehead, Lynn, Haverhill, Gloucester, Topsham, Middleton, Manchester, Cambridge, Charleston, East-Sudbury, Weston, Medford, Littleton, Hopkinton, Peppercott, Natick, Dracut, Bedford, Holliston, Acton, Wilmington, Springfield, Northampton, Southampton, Williamburgh, Westfield, Deerfield, Shelburne, South-Brimfield, Blandford, Lererett, Granville, Colrain, Barnardston, Murrayfield, Chelmsford, Worthington, Ervingshire, Chelcherfield, West-Springfield, Merrifield, Westhampton, Chelcherfield Gore, Abington, Rochester, Plympton, Pembroke, Kingston, Taunton, Rehoboth, Dartmouth, Mansfield, Dighton, Freetown, Raynham, Berkley, Barnstable, Sandwich, Yarmouth, Chatham, Harwich, Falmouth, Worcester, Lancaster, Mendon, Brookfield, Charlton, New-Braintree, Northborough, Lunenburg, Uxbridge, Sturbridge, L-combelle, Grafton, Westminister, Ashol-Aburnham, Northbridge, York, Biddeford, Peppercottborough, Buxton, Brownfield, Limerick, Brantwick, Bakers-ton, Silvertonown, Garham, Peardonon, Royal-fborough, Raymondston, Gray, Bridgeport, Pownallborough, Wewich, Bothay, Winthrop, Edgcomb, Georgeown, Topsham, Britton, Winslow, Hallowell, Thomaston, St. Georges, New-Castle, Bowdoinham, Pittsford, Vassalborough, Waldoborough, Warren, Belfast, Styx-