

The R O S E.
A favourite song. Taken from a late British Magazine.

THE Rose had been wash'd, just wash'd in a shower;
This Rose was to Anna convey'd;
The plentiful moisture encumber'd the flower,
And weigh'd down its beautiful head.

The cup was all fill'd, and the leaves were all wet;
And seem'd to a fanciful view
To weep for the buds it had left with regret
On the flourishing bush where it grew.

I hastily snatch'd it, unfit as it was,
For a Nocturn, so dripping and drown'd;
And swaying it rudely, too rudely, alas!
I snapp'd it; it fell to the ground.

And each, I exclaim'd, is the pitiless part,
Some led by the delicate hand,
Regardless of wringing and breaking a heart,
Already to sorrow resign'd.

This elegant Rose, had I shaken it less,
Might have bloom'd with it's owner awhile;
And the tear that is wip'd with a little address,
May be follow'd perhaps with a smile.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY,
printed at Hartford.
Extracts from the last words and dying speeches of John Bly and Charles Role, who were executed at Lenox, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on Thursday the sixth day of December, 1787, for burglary.

KNOW YE, That I John Bly, an unfortunate young man, hardly arriv'd at the age of 22 years, now under sentence of death, and on the morrow to be executed for the crime of robbery, do utter and publish these as my last words and dying speech.

I was born in Voluntown, in Connecticut, in a Christian family; at the age of fifteen I went to learn the trade of a taylor, with one William Tew, of Rhode-Island. After my apprenticeship was ended, I returned to my father's house, and in the year 1785 came into this State. When the insurrection began, I took an active part against the government, as a soldier. When the troops under General Lincoln came into the county, I fled to the state of New-York, remained there until Hamilton made his inroad into this county; there I joined him, was at Stockbridge and Sheffield; after the action I was taken, and confined a prisoner until the rising of the Supreme Judicial Court in March last, when I was discharged, the Jury not having found a bill against me. A few days after, hearing that evidence was like to be found against me, I fled again to York State. On the 24th of May, as I was returning, I was taken up at Stockbridge, and confined in Barrington goal, but the next day, unhappily for me as it has turned out, I was set at liberty. Soon after, hearing great stories that Shays was coming down, I took orders to raise men to join him. This being found out, I again fled for safety; but being encouraged by some of our principal men (whose names I wish not to mention, except one, hoping that God may forgive them, as I do, and they may yet become good members of the State) to go with a small party to get arms from the government men. The first party I went with, was at West-Stockbridge, where we went to Mr. Fowler's, to Mr. Collins's, to Mr. Baldwin's, and to Mr. French's. A few days after we went to Mr. Kingsley's in Becket, from whom we took fourteen guns; one of the party took a watch. I then left the State, with design to find out whether Shays was going to do any thing or not. Finding that he was not, I went and found Dunham, who wanted me to join him and others, to go to Sheffield; to get from Mr. Kellogg a suit of clothes, which he

had got from Dunham. Dunham like-wile told us, that the Rev. Mr. Steele had got a suit of his clothes, to pay for damages done his orchard, by girdling his trees, which he supposed Dunham had done. I joined Dunham, and went with the party to Mr. Kellogg's and Mr. Steele's. A few days after, I heard of the pardon, supposed myself within it, and returned home, where I was taken up, in about four weeks, and carried to Barrington, and confined in goal until the time of my being brought up to Lenox for trial. Having been tried for a crime of which I was not guilty, tho' I might have been convicted of robbing both Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Steele, as well as Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Fowler and others; yet I was found guilty of robbing Capt. Brooks, of Lanefborough, on his own oath, and that of his family. Captain Brooks has the reputation of an honest man; I have no malice against him, but believe he swore that he thought was true, though I know he was under a mistake as to my person.

I, as a dying man, declare, that Robert McClannan, of West-Stockbridge, was the principal person who induced me to go to that place with the party; although, after he had given evidence against me to the Grand Jury, he went to the place where I was confined, and declared that he had never known me.

I with that Capt. Brooks may be informed, that one Martin Downing, of Sheffield, was the person who was with the party at his house, for whom Mr. Brooks has mistaken me; I at that time was not in the State of Massachusetts, and never was at Lanefborough in my life, to my knowledge.

Since my confinement in goal, I have conducted as if I never was to be executed. The many pardons that have since been granted, induced me to suppose, what many others vainly encouraged me in, that we should never be executed. But as it seems, Role and myself are to fall victims to our own folly, rashness and presumption, in believing your representations as to the affairs of the government, and the power of Shays, we hope and trust the mercy of an all-gracious God may be extended to us, dying men.

We sincerely wish to die in charity with all the world, and request the prayers of all good men. Our fate is a loud and solemn lesson to you who have excited the people to rise against the government. We lay not our blood at your doors, but it behoves you well to consider and observe the shameful death, that awaits our following your counsels, and crediting your accounts. Remember, we beseech you, that at the rendering of judgment, you cannot procure your own pardon, by electing men like yourselves to legislate for you: In the high Court of Heaven, the hope of the wicked shall fail them--pardons are not there granted to unrepented sinners. Advert to those things; live peaceably with all men; be not too jealous of your rulers; remember that government is absolutely necessary to restrain the corrupt passions of men; obey your honest Governors; be not allured by designing men; pay your honest debts and your reasonable taxes; use your utmost endeavours to give peace to your divided, distracted country; and remember, that if you smite with the fist of inequity, your hearts shall not endure, nor your hands be strong, when the Lord your God shall bring you into judgment.

Merciful God, have mercy on us, dying men! Forgive all our trespasses:

pardon all our sins; and look on us miserable offenders, with an eye of pity, through the merits of thy dear Son, who promised a blessing to the dying Thief.
JOHN BLY,
CHARLES ROSE.

Lenox, December 5, 1787.
Signed by the said John and Charles before us,
CALEB HYDE,
JOSEPH PIERCE.

BALTIMORE, (Maryland) Dec. 7.
Extracts of a letter from a member of the Hon. House of Delegates, now sitting at Annapolis, to his friend in this town, dated 21st instant.

"Men are generally pleased with others, who are under the same impression, and take the same side on momentous questions as themselves; so you may be sure I was highly gratified today, by the petition from Baltimore, and the number of respectable signers; from whence I have a confirmation of previous reports of the unanimity of your town on the Federal Constitution. The House of Delegates did not consider it within their duty to endeavour to give any impression for or against; but had the matter rested on our decision, there would have been, I believe, but very few against it. Dr. M'Henry acquitted himself to admiration; he has shew'd himself the federalist, the politician and the gentleman, as well as the citizen of this state. He compared and measured many parts objected to, with each other--other parts of the same instrument, and with other propositions, and a graduated scale, and ascertained their difference as with dividers."

GAD SMITH, of Whately, and AARON MARCH, of Deerfield, having mutually agreed to dissolve their partnership, earnestly request all Persons indebted to them, or either of them, to make immediate payment, or their Notes and accounts will be put in suit by the first of February next, without further notice.
December 24th, 1787.

WHEAT, RYE and INDIAN CORN, TAKEN by the Subscribers, at their Store; for which immediate pay will be made, one third in Cash, the remainder in English and West-India Goods.

SETH and DANIEL WRIGLEY, Northampton, Jan. 8, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Leverett, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a list for the year 1788; and 1789, as follows, viz.

Name	Acres	1788	1789
Naham Fairbanks	100	3 10	3 10
Elijah Deadman	200	2 10	2 10
Major Keyes	150	6 3	6 3
Thomas Barnes	250	5 6	5 6
David Wood	250	1 1	1 1
Maj. Keyes	250	4 2	4 2
Thomas Thomas	150	3 8	3 8
Jonathan Gibbs	220	3 0	3 0
Daniel Hubbard, Esq.	220	3 4	3 4

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 28th day of February next, so much of said land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, as shall be necessary to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

Moses Field, Collector.
Leverett, Jan. 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Leverett, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a list for the year 1788 and 1789, as follows, viz.

Name	Acres	1788	1789
Naham Fairbanks	100	3 10	3 10
Elijah Deadman	200	2 10	2 10
Major Keyes	150	6 3	6 3
Naham Fairbanks	40	3 10	3 10
Benj. Fairbanks	50	6 5	6 5
Thomas Barnes	200	7 2	7 2
Martin Kellogg	200	7 9	7 9
Elijah Johnson	100	6 5	6 5

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 28th day of February next, so much of said land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Moses Field, as shall be necessary to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

Naham Ward, Collector.
Leverett, Jan. 1, 1788.

All persons are hereby forbid sending Runy, wife of the subscriber, on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting since the date hereof.

EZRA DEWEY.
Greenfield, Jan. 1, 1788.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1788.
NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT. The LANDHOLDER, No. 3.
To the Hon. ELLIOTTE GERRY, Esquire. S. I. R.

WHEN a man in public life first deviates from the line of truth and rectitude, an uncommon degree of art and attention becomes necessary to secure him from detection. Duplication of conduct in him requires more than double caution; a caution which his former habits of simplicity have never furnished him the means of cultivating; and his first leap into the region of treachery and falsehood is often as fatal to himself as it was designed to be to his country. Whether you and Mr. Mason may be ranked in this class of transgressors, I pretend not to determine. Certain it is, that both your management and his for a short time before and after the rising of the federal convention, impressed on me a favourable opinion, that you are great novices in the art of dissimulation. A small degree of forethought would have taught you both a more successful method of directing the eyes of reference which you caught at the close of the business at Philadelphia, than the one you took. You ought to have considered that you resided in regions very distant from each other, where different prizes were to be acted, and then made your cast accordingly. Mr. Mason was certainly wrong in telling the world that he acted a double part--he ought not to have published two sets of reasons for his dissent to the constitution. His New-England reasons would have come better from you. He ought to have contented himself with haranguing in the southern states, that it was too popular, and more calculated to do much for the advantage of the eastern states. At the same time you might have come on, and in the coffee-house at New-York you might have found an excellent set of objections ready made to your hand: a set with very little alteration would have exactly suited the latitude of New-England, the whole of which district ought most clearly to have been submitted to your protection and patronage. A Lamb, a Wilder, a Smith, a Clinton, a Yates, or any other gentleman whose salary is paid by the state might as they had six months the start of you in considering the subject, would have furnished you with a good discourse upon the "liberty of the press," the "bill of rights," the "binding of the executive and legislative," the "natural taxation," or any other topic which you did not happen to think of while in convention. It is evident that this mode of proceeding would have been well calculated for the security of Mr. Mason; the more might have vented his ancient enmity against the independence of America, and his fore mortification for the loss of his favorite motion respecting the navigation act; and all under the mask of sentiments, which with a proper caution in expelling them, might have gained many adherents in his own state. But, although Mr. Mason's conduct might have been easily guarded in this particular, your character could not have been entirely safe even with the precaution above mentioned. Your policy, sir, ought to have led you one step farther back. You have been so precipitate and unwary in your proceedings, that it will be impossible to set you right, even in idea, without recurring to previous transactions and recollecting to your view the whole history of your conduct in the convention, as well as the subsequent display of patriotism contained in your publication. I undertake this business, not that I think it possible to help you up to your present embarrassments; but, as those transactions have evidently slipped your memory, the recollection of the blunder into which your inexperience has betrayed you, may be of eminent service in forming future schemes of popularity, should the public ever give you another opportunity to transude and deceive them.

You will doubtless recollect the following line of facts: if you do not, every member of the convention will attest them--that almost the whole time during the sitting of the convention, and until the constitution had received its present form, no man was more plausible and conciliating upon every subject than Mr. Gerry--he was willing to sacrifice every private feeling and opinion--to concede every state interest

that should be in the least incompatible with the most substantial and permanent system of general government--that mutual confidence and unanimity were the whole burden of his long; and although he originated no ideas himself, yet there was nothing in the system as it now stands to which he had the least objection--indeed Mr. Gerry's conduct was agreeably surprising to all his acquaintance, and very unlike that turbulent obstinacy of spirit which they had formerly ascribed to his character. Thus stood Mr. Gerry; till, towards the close of the business, he introduced a motion respecting the redemption of the old continental money--that it should be placed upon a footing with other liquidated securities of the United States. As Mr. Gerry was supposed to be possessed of large quantities of this species of paper, his motion appeared to be founded in such barefaced selfishness and injustice, that it at once accounted for all his former plausibility and concision, while the rejection of it by the convention inspired its author with the utmost rage and intemperate opposition to the whole system he had formerly praised. His resentment could no more than embarras and delay the completion of the business for a few days; when he refused signing the constitution and was called upon for his reasons. These reasons were committed to writing by one of his colleagues, and likewise by the secretary, as Mr. Gerry delivered them. These reasons were totally different from those which he has published; neither was a single objection which is contained in his letter to the legislature of Massachusetts ever offered by him in convention.

Now, Mr. Gerry, as this is generally known to be the state of facts, and as neither the reasons which you published, nor those retained on the secretary's files can be supposed to have the least affinity to truth, or to contain the real motives which induced you to withhold your name from the constitution, it appears to me that your plan was not judiciously contrived. When we act without principle, we ought to be prepared against embarrassments. You might have expected some difficulties in realizing your constitutional money; indeed the chance was rather against your motion even in the most artful shape in which it could have been proposed. An experienced hand would have laid the whole plan beforehand, and have guarded against a disappointment. You should have begun the business with doubts, and expressed your sentiments with great ambiguity upon every subject as it passed. This method would have secured you many advantages. Your doubts and ambiguity, if artfully managed, might have passed, like those of the Delphic Oracle, for wisdom and deliberation; and at the close of the business you might have acted either for or against the constitution, according to the success of your motion, without appearing dishonest or inconsistent with yourself. One farther precaution would have brought you off clear. Instead of waiting till the convention rose, before you consulted your friends at New-York, you ought to have applied to them at an earlier period, to know what objections you should make. They could have instructed you as well in August as in October. With these advantages you might have passed for a complete politician, and your duplicity might never have been detected.

The enemies of America have always been extremely unfortunate in concerning their false insinuations. They have generally betrayed great ignorance of the true spirit and feeling of the country, and they have failed to act in concert with each other. This is uniformly conformed to the last States parliament at Pelham. The conduct of the enemies of the new constitution compares with that of the other enemies above mentioned only in two particulars, its object and its tendency. Its object was self interested built on the ruins of the country, and its tendency is the disgrace of its author, and the final prosperity of the same country they meant to deprive. Whether the constitution will be adopted at the first trial in the conventions of nine states is at present doubtful. It is certain however, that its enemies have great difficulties to encounter arising from their dissension; in the different states where the opposition rages the

most, their principles are totally opposite to each other and their objections discordant and irreconcilable; so that no regular system can be formed among you, and you will betray each other's motives.

In Massachusetts the opposition began with you, and from motives most pitifully selfish and despicable; you addressed yourself to the feelings of the Mass. faction, and that faction will be your only support. In New-York the opposition is not to this constitution in particular, but to the federal impost; it is confined wholly to salary men and their connections--men whose salary is paid by the state impost. This class of citizens are endeavouring to convince the ignorant part of the community that an annual income of fifty thousand pounds, extorted from the citizens of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-York, is a great blessing to the state of New-York. And although the regulation of trade and other advantages of a federal government would secure more than five times that sum to the people to that state; yet, as this would not come through the same hands, these men find fault with the constitution. In Pennsylvania the old quarrel respecting their state constitution has thrown the state into parties for a number of years. One of these parties happened to declare for the new federal constitution, and this was a sufficient motive for the other to oppose it; the dispute there is not upon the merits of the subject, but it is their old warfare carried on with different weapons, and it was an even chance that the parties had taken different sides from what they have taken, for there is no doubt but either party would sacrifice the whole country to the destruction of its enemies. In Virginia the opposition wholly originated in two principles; the madness of Mason, and the enmity of the Lee faction to Gen. Washington. Had the General not attended the convention nor given his sentiments respecting the constitution, the Lee party would undoubtedly have supported it, and Col. Mason would have vented his rage to his own negroes and to the wind. In Connecticut, our wrongs have been but few in numbers and feeble in their influence. The opposition here is not one half so great to the federal government, as it was three years ago to the federal impost; and the faction, such as it is, is from the same blindfold party.

I thought it my duty to give you these articles of information, for the reasons above mentioned. With this you more caution and better success in your future manoeuvres. I have the honour to be, sir, with great respect, your very humble servant,
A LANDHOLDER.

AMSTERDAM (United Netherlands) Oct. 11.
In compliance to the loyalty of the stadholders adherents, the Prussians are permitted, but not required, to wear Orange cockades and ribbons, in token of their principles and attachment. Most of the merchants appeared on the exchange with these distinctions; but several intemperate free Burghers were imprudent enough to parade the streets with white cockades, which occasioned a tumult, and several lives to be lost, had it not been for the interference of the Jews. Mr. Hope would most likely have fallen a victim to the resentment of the free Burghers, who had marked him particularly, as wearing the insignia of loyalty. The Jews, who inhabit a particular quarter of Amsterdam, to the number of ten thousand and upwards, were always remarkable for their attachment to the Prince of Orange and his party; but during the usurpation, they had been confined and guarded in their own quarters by parties of armed Burghers; who having broke from their prison house, they were the most active in swearing their affection and loyalty to the lawful sovereign. Several of them however, lost their lives in the affair, but they were principally instrumental in quelling the tumult and restoring peace to the city. Some of the offending Burghers were apprehended, and are likely to suffer exemplary punishment for their inordinate rashness.

H A G U E, October 13.
The present revolution being solely affected by the entrance of his Prussian majesty's troops into the province of Holland, after the evacua-