and illegally extorted from them whilst they were in confinement; and such was the determination of the infernal fiend, Devi Sing, to have these bonds discharged, that the wretched husbandmen were obliged to borrow the money not at 20, or 30, 40, or 50, but at SIX HUNDRED per cent. to satisfy him! Those who could not raise the money were most cruelly tortured: Cords were drawn tight round their fingers, till the flesh of the four on each hand was actually incorporated into one solid mass; the fingers were then separated by wedges of iron and wood driven in between them. Others were tied two and two by the feet and thrown across a wooden bar, upon which they hung, with their feet uppermost; they were then beat on the soles of the feet till their toe nails dropped off.

They were afterwards beat about the head till the blood gushed out at mouth, nose and ears; they were also flogged upon the naked body with bamboo canes and prickly bushes; and above all with some poisonous weeds, which were of a most caustic nature and burnt at every touch. The cruelty of the monster who had ordered all this, had contrived to tear the mind as well as the body; he frequently had a father and a son tied to one another by the feet and arms, and then flogged till the skin was torn from the flesh; and he had the deviish satisfaction to know that every blow must hurt; for if one escaped the son, his sensibility was wounded by the knowledge he had that the blow had fallen upon his father; the same torture was felt by the father when he knew that every blow that missed him had fallen upon his son.

The treatment of the females could not be described; dragged forth from the inmost recesses of their houses, which the religion of the country had made so many sanctuaries, they were exposed naked to public view: The virgins were carried to courts of justice, where they might naturally have looked for protection; but now they looked for it in vain, for in the face of the sun, those tender and modest virgins were brutally violated. The only difference between their treatment and that of the mothers was that the former were dishonored in the face of day, the latter in the gloomy recesses of their dungeons. Other females had the nipples of their breasts put in a cleft bamboo and torn off. What modesty in all nations most carefully conceals, this monster revealed to view, and confirmed by slow fires; nay, some of the monstrous tools this monster Devi Sing had, horrid to tell! carried their unnatural brutality so far as to drink in the source of generation and life.

Here Mr. Burke dropt his head upon his hands unable to proceed, so greatly was he oppressed by the horror which he felt at this relation. The effect of it was visible thro' the whole auditory. A lady who was in the great chamberlain's box fainted away. Several other ladies sunk under the agitation of their feelings; among others Mrs. Siddons, albeit she is used to scenes of sorrow, fainted away.

Certainly such a tragedy was never exhibited on any stage.

Mr. Burke having recovered himself, said, that the fathers and the husbands of the hapless females were the most harmless and industrious set of men; content with scarcely sufficient for the support of nature, they gave almost the whole produce of their labour to the East-India company; those hands which had been broken by persons under the company's authority, produced to all England the comforts of their morning and evening tea; for it was with the rent produced by their industry, that the investments were made for the trade to China, where the tea which we use was bought.

He then called upon their lordships to prevent the effects of the divine indignation, by bringing to justice the man who could employ so infernal an agent. Those wretched husbandmen would with those shattered hands lifted up to heaven call down its vengeance on their undoers. He conjured their lordships to avert that vengeance, by punishing them who had so grossly abused the power given them by this country.

Mr. Burke was here taken ill, but soon recovered, and was proceeding, when he was seized with a cramp in his stomach, and was disabled from proceeding; he was soon relieved from his pain, but was too much exhausted to be able to proceed.

Lord Derby immediately ran down to him to enquire how he did, and was instantly followed by the Prince of Wales on the same errand. His royal highness, finding Mr. Burke so exhausted, immediately moved to adjourn. Mr. Burke had been speaking above three hours and a quarter.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Quid miseros tentes in aspera bericula cives provocet? VIRGIL.

I HAVE but a word to say at this time to philanthrop—It would seem by his discourse that he would not be thought a friend to the cruelties exercised in carrying on the Slave-Trade—but yet rather than lose his darling constitution, he would have that trade carried on—Here I am reminded of some conversation to which I was lately a witness. A gentleman lately conversing upon this matter said he dislik- ed the Trade, but he would not have the Constitution set aside on that account—he was asked the question whether, if he had a son a slave in Georgia, he would not oversee the Constitution if he could? his reply was "Indeed I would"—This I doubt not is the case with Philanthrop, and every other advocate of the Constitution—I could wish him to reconcile this with humanity—perhaps Philanthrop wishes to reap the benefits arising from the Slave-Trade and let the southern States bear the iniquity—I once heard of a certain man who sent a horse to market by his neighbour—the horse was sold and the returns made, which were so much more than the owner expected or thought he was worth, he had doubt upon his mind whether he ought to receive the whole proceeds—he called a council of neighbours to determine the matter—the result upon the whole was, seeing the horse was sold and the pay made, he who sent him to market should keep the amount for which he was sold—and he who sold him, should bear all the sin—this is the only way I can conceive of, for Philanthrop to get out—and a pretty miserable *get out* too, if I rightly judge of the matter—If we cannot connect with the southern States without giving countenance to blood and carnage, and all kinds of fraud and injustice, I say let them go—Often do we see unhappy convicts led forth to execution for only taking the property of another—The Congress by the new Constitution are to make laws for the punishment of piracy and murder upon the high seas—But all this seems only to respect white people—the Africans may be pirated, hacked and tortured, and all with impunity. The killing a negroe in the southern States is no more accounted of, than the killing a dog—this is a fact.

" Is there not? sure there is, " some chosen curse,
" Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven,
" Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the men,"
Who spurt with lives and drain out human blood.

PHILELEUTHEROS.

LONDON, March 20.

The defeat of the Prince de Cobourg in the Bockowine, is confirmed by the Imperial Gazette: The intemperate ardour of the Prince led him to attack a superior force. The paper acknowledges that the Austrians have lost 4000 men, and their army of 14,000 men entirely defeated. The regiment of Sicilians has suffered the most, having lost 14 officers; which when we recollect that there are only three officers to a company of 200 men in the imperial service, makes the loss considerable.

The Turks have made a most glorious defence in the skirmishes they have had with the Austrians, in all of which they have been decidedly victorious. An Austrian army under the command of the Prince Cobourgh, consisting of 15,000, has been entirely put to the rout; the attack on Grandiska has also failed; and the famine and disease which have already made their woful appearance, are, perhaps, more formidable allies to the Turks, than all the powers of Europe would be.

The late defeat of the Imperialists by the Turks was perhaps one of the most bloody engagements ever known. The Austrian detachment amounted to about 2500 men, all of whom were put to the sword except about 150 men, and their heads severed from their bodies.

Extract of a letter from a Danish settlement, on the Coast of Coromandel, June 13, 1787.

"All the Coromandel Coast, particularly the Northern, felt on the 20th of last month a most dreadful hurricane. On the 17th of May the wind began to blow from the North-East with very great violence. On the 18th it encreased, and the sky was enveloped in very thick clouds, and the 19th announced a perfect tempest, with constant hail, and an horizon entirely obscure. At length, on the 20th, the hurricane broke out in all its violence. Scarcely is there a place on the coast, as well inhabited by the Danes and Hollanders, as those bordering upon the English settlements, which was not entirely ruined. A district called Uppora, was swallowed up by the sea (with all its unfortunate inhabitants) which on this occasion arose more than fifteen feet above the ordinary level, and overflowed the country for some leagues distant. It is impossible to judge what number of people may have perished in consequence of this calamity; though of our neighbourhood alone, they compute them at 12 or 13,000 souls. It is thought that nine tenths of the population of the country have been destroyed. Jagornaperam, a place belonging to the Dutch, is entirely ruined. The town of Coringa is no longer in existence, it was wholly swept away by the waves, and only about four or five men saved themselves by clinging to palm trees. The sudden rise of the sea to so extraordinary an elevation, prevented the miserable inhabitants from saving themselves by flight. Besides, the inundations was general, and in all quarters the level of the water was higher than the tops of the houses. These last could not resist the impulse of the waves; very few of them remained on their foundations. The large trees were torn up by the roots and carried away; ships were cast upon the shore, and wrecked in the fields. The sky recovered its serene aspect but slowly. The hurricane lasted, in a greater or less degree, to the 28th of May. Then the waters encroached upon for more than 20 leagues, retired gently, and left the whole country a confused scene of the wrecks of ships, houses, trees, furniture and human bodies. The last are so numerous, that an infection is greatly apprehended. In short, a more ruinous and dismal scene cannot be imagined."

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) April 16.

We learn from Dobb's county, in this state, that on Sunday the 13th inst. a fracas happened between Col. Benjamin Shepherd, and Mr. William Barfield, which originated in a dispute relative to the proposed constitution—the particulars of which are as follows:

Col. Shepherd not agreeing in sentiments with Mr. Barfield, with respect to the new constitution, and while discussing the subject (being irritated with Mr. Barfield) proceeded to chastise him with a whip, which an apprentice of Mr. Barfield perceiving, took up a broad ax, and struck Col. Shepherd on the cheek, and thereby cut off a side of his face, and broke his collar bone. A nephew of Col. Shepherd, happening to be present, rescued the ax from the youth, upon which he took his master's rifle, it being loaded, and shot at Col. Shepherd's nephew, but providentially only wounded him in both arms, one of which has since been amputated. Our informant adds, that Col. Shepherd has since died of his wounds.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

On Friday last came to this city with her retinue, the famous, or rather infamous Jemima Wilkinson, a person who professes that she is our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ come again into the world a second time. Any event happening which is expressly foretold in sacred writ distinguishes the age in which such event does happen, and ought not to be noted. So singular an event is a person appearing professing to be himself, distinguishes the present day in a remarkable manner, as it is one of the signs which shall precede the real coming of the Son of Man in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory. Had Jemima Wilkinson made her appearance a century or two ago, she would have been capitally punished, probably with death; but to the honor of the present age, though the blasphemy of this person and her disciples has been long known, the mildness of our laws and the good sense of the people are such, that no injury or even insult has been offered to any of them; but consistent with the spirit of Christianity, they leave the Deity to punish all sins which are committed against himself alone.

A letter from a gentleman in Calcutta, to his friend in London, contains the following remarkable passage:

"I have lately been an eye witness of a most melancholy transaction, the sad consequence of the ignorance and superstition that reign in Indostan. I saw an aged man throw himself into a pit ten feet deep, and half full of combustibles which had been set on fire. This man had made himself a voluntary victim to preserve as he thought, the lives of his children, who were at the same time attacked by a dangerous and epidemical distemper.

"When this distemper breaks out among the Hindoos, they believe most religiously that one of them must die to save the rest. The poor old man was thoroughly persuaded that the lives of his children could not be preserved if he did not offer himself up as a sacrifice for them. I used every argument with him, his wife, his brothers and his sisters, to convince him and them of the absurdity of such an opinion, and the guilt of suicide, but in vain; they were deaf to my reasons, and thinking at last that I intended by force to prevent this horrible sacrifice, they threw themselves at my feet and begged that I would not oppose the resolution of the old man.

"The self devoted victim being placed on the brink of the pit, raised his hands to heaven and prayed with great fervor. After he had remained half an hour in that posture, four of his nearest relations helped him on his legs and walked with him five times round the pit, all of them calling upon Mam and Seraam, two of their saints. During this ceremony the women were tearing their hair, beating their breasts and running in a most horrible manner. The four relations at last let go their hold of the old man, who immediately threw himself into the pit, and not a groan was heard from him. The by-standers had each a spade in his hand, and immediately began to fill the pit with earth, so that the old man might be said to be burnt and buried alive. Two of the children were present, one seven and the other eight years old and they alone of all the spectators appeared to be affected. As to the women, they returned home with the greatest sang froid imaginable."

BOSTON, May 29.

Yesterday being General Election, the gentlemen returned to serve as senators and representatives in general Court, met at the state-house in this town, agreeable to the constitution, and took the oaths, and subscribed the declaration required before the Governor and Council for the ensuing year, who then withdrew: The senate made choice of the hon. *Samuel Phillips*, jun. Esq. for their President, and Mr. *Samuel Cooper*, for their Clerk; and the house of representatives chose the hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, Esq. speaker, and *George R. Minot*, Esq. Clerk, and being again joined by the Governor and Council (who were escorted to the state-house by the company of Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. *Bradford*) they proceeded to the old brick meeting-house, where a sermon well adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. *Parsons*, of Amherst, from Prov xxix. 2. *When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.*

In the afternoon the two branches of the General court again met, and the senate having examined the returns of the votes for senators and counsellors, they informed the house of representatives, that there was a number of vacancies by reason of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two houses met in convention, to fill up the vacancies according to the constitution. A list of the senators thus compleated, is as follows, viz.

County of *Suffolk*.
Honourable Samuel Adams,
William Phillips,
Cotton Tufts,
Stephen Metcalf,
† Thomas Dawes,
Elijah Dunbar, Esquires.
County of *Essex*.
† Honourable Samuel Phillips, jun.
Stephen Choate,
† Jonathan Greenleaf,
Benjamin Goodhue,
Tristram Dalton,
Azar Orne, Esquires.
County of *Middlesex*.
† Honourable Eleazer Brooks,
Ebenezer Bridge,
Joseph Hosmer,
Joseph B. Varnum,
Isaac Stearns, Esquires.
County of *Hampshire*.
Honourable Caleb Strong,
John Hastings,
† John Bliss,
† David Sexton, Esquires.
County of *Plymouth*.
Honourable Nathan Cushing,
Charles Turner,
† Daniel Howard, Esquires.
County of *Barnstable*.
† Honourable Solomon Freeman, Esq.
County of *Bristol*.
Honourable Abraham White,
Holden Slocum,
† Phanuel Bishop, Esquires.
County of *York*.
† Honorable Edward Cutts,
† Nathaniel Wells, Esquires.
County of *Worcester*.
† Honourable Samuel Baker,
Abel Wilder,
Amos Singletary,
John Fessendon.
† Jonathan Grout, Esquires.
County of *Cumberland*.
Honourable Josiah Thacher, Esq.
Duke's County and *Nantucket*.
Honorable Matthew Mayhew, Esq.
County of *Lincoln*.
† Honourable Dummer Sewall, Esquire.
County of *Berkshire*.
Honourable Elijah Dwight,
† William Whiting, Esquires.

Those gentlemen with this mark † were not of the Senate the last year.

All the material intelligence, by the late arrivals, which the public have not already had, is comprised in the following abstract from European papers:—That the States General had granted permission for briefs to be exhibited in all the churches of the United Provinces, to collect money for the relief of the poor, whose distresses are arrived at a prodigious height, occasioned by the late public disturbances; that at Utrecht, in particular many were starving. That France does not appear inclined to make any reduction in her army; on the contrary, she is adopting measures for augmenting it—That many volunteers from France had entered into the service of Russia against the Turks; and not a few had gone for Constantinople, to offer their service against the Empress of Russia—That the position of the two armies of Russia and the Porte, was, when the last letters came away, as critical as could be; scarcely any thing, but the river Nester, separated them: the adjoining country is of course, depopulated, one part of the inhabitants passing into Poland, the other spreading through Moldavia—That the standing army of the Turks is now towards of 400,000; that of Russia 300,000—That the Porte appears determined to refuse every proposition for peace, till the Crimea is restored to them. That the Dey of Algiers had sent a considerable sum to the Porte, for carrying on the war against the Russians, and also four large galleys, and several frigates, to join the Turkish fleet.

PROVIDENCE, May 17.

Monday last, eighteen young ladies assembled with their spinning-wheels, at the house of Capt. Jonathan Treadwell, and spun 40 skeins of good linen yarn.

May 22. A correspondent desires to mention, that at Johnstown, a few days since, four industrious young ladies, by "laying their fingers to the spindle, and their hands to the distaff," compleated, in one day, the spinning and reeling of 21 fifteen-knotted skeins of good linen yarn. Would to God, that the Gentlemen at the head of our political affairs in this State, were half so zealous in encouraging our own manufactures, as the fair sex are; who, at present, deservedly bear the palm as friends to their country.

NORTHAMPTON, June 4.

The following extraordinary occurrence lately happened in New-York:—A market woman (of whose name we are not informed) a few mornings since, was coming to market very early, attended by a favourite dog. In passing the bowery the dog strayed from the road into an adjacent field; the woman frequently called the cur, but to no purpose—this surprised her as he had hitherto been very obedient to his mistresses mandates; she at length left her cart, determining to see what had attracted the dog's attention; when to her astonishment she beheld a living infant lying on the ground, apparently but a few hours old, with a bundle of clothes, and a purse containing fifty guineas. The woman took the infant, with its appendages, and conveyed it safely to her home; where she will doubtless humanely treat the little unfortunate innocent, as well on account of the uncommon adventure, as the reward that accompanied it.

Extract from the European Magazine.

"The grashoppers, that have for ages been accounted as a pestilence, are very common in Asia. An enormous swarm of them sometimes darken the sun, and destroy every thing as they go. The Africans, and several kinds of people in Asia, and particularly the Arabs, make use of them for food. In their markets they have considerable quantities of them broiled or fried.—They are also salted for shipping destined to hot countries. They are likewise served up with the desert, or with coffee. As this insect appears to chew the cud, it is perhaps the reason why the Jews and Arabs range them among the pure animals. Their taste is very much like a shrimp, but is more delicate eating; and they are accounted a great restorative."

Just IMPORTED from LONDON, by
LEVI SHEPHARD,
A large and general assortment of
Drugs and Medicines;
Together with a large assortment of Painters COLOURS, which are now ready for sale at his Medical Store in Northampton. Also, A very general supply of European and India GOODS.——He has likewise an assortment of Crockery WARE, and the following articles of Dye STUFFS, &c. &c.—viz.

RED WOOD.
Log Wood.
Fustic.
Madder.
Otter.
Oil of Vitriol.
Blue Vitriol.
Allum and Copperas.
Spanish Indigo.
Press Paper.
Green & Bohea Tea.
Coffee.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Ginger and Pepper.
Writing Paper.
Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part.
Watts' Psalms and Hymns.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Varnish.
Rosin.
Putty.
Chalk.
Lamp black.
White and Red Lead.
Spruce Yellow.
Spanish White.
Spanish Brown.
Prussian Blue.
Blue Verditure.
Rose Pink.
Vermillion.
Verdigrease.
Linseed Oil.
Gin, by the case.
West-India and New-England Rum.
Wines.
Loaf and brown Sugar.
Molasses.
Raisins and Figs.
Currants.
German Steel.
Sheet and bar Lead.
Shot.
Snuff, of the best quality.
Anderson's Pills.
Lockyer's do.
Hoopers female do.
Francis's female Elixir.
Turlington's Balsom of Life.
British Oil.
James' Fever Powder.
Crown Tartcets.
Surgeons Instruments.
Stone Ware.
Pot-Ash, Salts and Butter, will be accepted in payment for any of the above Goods.
May 14, 1788.

TAKE NOTICE,
WANTED to hire a middling likely STONE HORSE (the *Black Dread*, the *Dapple-Grey*, or even the *Colt Superior*, or any other nearly of the description of either of the above, may answer) to serve during the season as a *TEAZER* to old ICHABOD, for which service a generous reward will be given, by
E. BARNARD.
Deerfield, May 14, 1788.

Breck and Clark.

Inform their customers and others, they have just received a new supply of GOODS, containing as good an assortment as can be found at any Store; which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

Among their goods are the following articles, viz.

BROAD-CLOTHS
Serges.
Coatings.
Baizes.
Flannels.
Chintzes.
Callicoes.
Bed Furniture.
Corduroys.
Velvets.
Jeans.
Fustians.
Lastings.
Sarsinet.
Pronella.
Bombazeen.
Crapes.
Poplins.
Shalloons.
Tammies.
Durants.
Callimancoes.
Moreens.
Lawns.
Cambricks.
Muslin.
Gauzes.
Modes.
Satin.
Persian.
Lutestring.
Tiffany.
Sarsnet.
Shawls.
Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Silk, Cotton Thread & Worsted Hose.
Cambletts.
Nankeens.
Irish Linens.
Furniture check.
Sewing Silk and Twist.
Ribbons and Taste.
Shoe-Bindings and quality.
Garters, Tape and Thread.
Laces, Cap and Skeleton Wire.
Hat and Hair pins.
Buttons of all kinds.
Shoe and Knee Buckles.
Pins and Needles.
Fans, Chips.
Looking Glasses.
Cloth, Shoe, Buckle & Horse Brushes.
Glass 6 by 8 7 by 9. 4d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails.
Tacks, Brads and Clouts.
Hinges and locks of all kinds
Shears Scissars.
Cutteaux, Penknives.
Knives and Forks.
Butts and Screws.
Handles and Escutcheons.
Snuff and Tobacco boxes.
Northampton, June 3, 1788.
Sickles and Scythes.
Sand Rubs and Norway Rags.
Best London pewter Platters.
Plates.
Bafons.
Porringers.
Quart-Pots.
Pint Pots.
Tea-Pots.
Measures.
Brass Kettles and Skillets.
Warming Pans.
Steel Plate and iron Handsaws.
Saddlers, Carpenters, Joiners and Shoemakers tools.
Frying pans.
Coffee-pots.
Candlesticks.
Richard's warranted wool and cotton cards.
Gunters Scales.
Iron Hollow Ware of all kinds.
West-India Rum.
New-England ditto.
Lisbon Wine.
Malaga ditto.
Brandy.
Gin.
Molasses.
Salt.
Tea.
Coffee.
Chocolate.
Pepper.
Cinnamon.
Raisins.
Lemons.
Loaf and brown sugar.
Rice.
Pipes.
Crown-soap.
Allum.
Copperas.
Indigo.
Chalk.
Ginger.
Salt-petre.
Red-wood.
Logwood.
Fustick.
Quart-Bottles.
Case-Bottles.
China Glass & Crockery ware.
Paper.
Quills.
Ink-powder.
Wafers.
Bibles.
Testaments.
Primers.
Account-Books.
Perry's Dictionary.
Paste-board.
Webster's Institute, 1st 2d & 3d part.
Watts's Psalms. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for the year 1786, and town, county and state tax for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	Town tax 1786 & 87.	County tax 1787.	State tax 1787.
	£. d. q.	£. d. q.	£. d. q.
David Field, Esq.	3 11 0	0 02	0 1 00
Joseph Barnard.	16 0 0	1 12	2 17 00
Samuel Wells, Esq.	1 11 3	0 03	0 3 00
Jonathan Ashley, Esq.	8 2 3	0 10	0 11 20
Elisha Mack,	0 0 0	0 5 3	0 0 00
Zeph Taylor,	1 18 2	0 00	0 2 42
Moses Chandler,	6 5 2		0 17 12
Zepheniah Thayer,	2 2 2		0 5 82
Samuel Barnard, Esq.	19 8 2		
John Eaton,	8 1 3		1 1 70
Lemuel Robbins,	4 11 1		
Ithiel Dean's heirs,	0 7 2		0 0 60

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 25th day of May next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

REUBEN WELLS, Collector.
Greenfield, April 28, 1788.

N. B. The above Vendue stands adjourned to the 9th of June next,—all concerned will please to take notice.

All Persons indebted to

the Printer hereof, for Papers the last year, are requested to make immediate payment—those indebted for advertisements, are also requested to discharge the same.