

THE pride of every grove I chose,
The violet sweet, and lily fair,
The dappled pink, and blushing rose,

THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

I HAVE never observed newspapers very much
crowded with female performances, therefore I am
the more free to offer my talent, together with the
urgency necessary that I may be heard, hoping thereby
to obtain what the world may think fit to give me.

Mr. BUTLER,
I HAVE never observed newspapers very much
crowded with female performances, therefore I am
the more free to offer my talent, together with the
urgency necessary that I may be heard, hoping thereby
to obtain what the world may think fit to give me.

gnish my earthly account by doing all the
good in my power. You and I have lived
a long time on the publick, and dipped
pretty deep into their pockets. I see out
with nothing—you had something to begin
with. But by ingenuity we both got to the
top of our profession—you were at the head
of the Administration—I was King of the
pick-pockets—you grasped the purses of the
people in a collective capacity—I took their
money individually. Your expenditure has
always exceeded your honest income—and so
has mine. You took much money at the
gambling tables—I took not a little at all
publick places of resort. The only difference
was this—you got yours openly, and I got
mine by stealth. But a gambler and a pick-
pocket, I believe, are almost synonymous in
that merciful Court above, where I shall
shortly appear. On earth there is a distinc-
tion in the art, though none in the principle.

The words of a penitent sinner I hope
may make some impression on you. Quit
your present bad way of living. Remember
that vile women and the gaming table have
brought thousands to the gallows. Read
this remonstrance to the Hon. the Lord J.
Townshend, and tell them it is mine. Poor
Lord John!!! What has he done! A
breach of all that is moral—all that is divine
Wicked as I have been; I would not have
his sins now to answer for, were I to gain em-
pires by the transfer. No! I have only tak-
en that for which restitution might be made
—but he robbed his friend of that which can
never be restored: And to these sins are ad-
ded the very heinous one of his being the
popular cause of a number of men being mur-
dered, whose blood cries aloud for vengeance
in this world and consign punishment in the
next. The publick, I hear, say, that you &
your party pay these murderers, and abet
them in their cruelties. God forbid! I can-
not believe any such thing. It is certainly
the true spirit of patriotism in the people to
murder the failors. You have nothing to
do with it, and I hope Lord John is only the
innocent cause.

I wish you success in all your undertak-
ings; but again remind you, that you are not
to live forever. A day will come when you
will wish you had followed my advice, when
repentance will be too late. Philosophy &
Atheism will not then do. I have tried them
both; but reason and God are strong against
them. Pray for me, I beseech you; and
tell Mrs. Armistead, Mrs. Benwell, and the
rest, that a cloister and penitence is most de-
voutly recommended to them, by your sin-
cere friend and affectionate
GEORGE BARRINGTON.

A N E C D O T E.

A BLACKSMITH in a neighbouring
town, while shoeing a horse was gazed at by a
number of Negroes as they were passing by;
being little piqued at being the object of the
blacks attention, and attempting to cast a
flur upon them said,—"I believe Hell's
broke loose."—"Yes, Massa (says one) I see
de Devel got hold de horse's foot."

A N E C D O T E.

AN Irish gentleman was lately carried be-
fore a magistrate of London, charged with
assaulting and beating some others. The
watchmen, as usual, were not very confident
in their story, one declaring he was knocked
down with his cane, another alleging that he
was struck with a cut-throat, and some accusing
his merciful hand as the instrument of laceration.
Their examination being concluded,
and the gentleman asked what he had to say
in justification, he candidly acknowledged
the liberality with which he dealt his pugna-
cular favours; but at the same time assured
his worship, "that he had nothing in his hand
but his fist."

THE BITTER BITTEN.

PHYSICIANS and Lawyers have ever
been famous for modesty in their charges—and
the expression of a clown, who said they asked
6s. for 3s. worth of ware, had more wit in
it than Bull.—During the late war a soldier,
on his way to camp, called at a Druggist's
shop, to procure "PILLS," &c. for the cam-
paign—on their being done up, and his ask-
ing the price, he was told 7/6—seven shil-
lings—exclaimed the soldier—it is monstrous
—but, I suppose, considering I am but a
poor Conty, you will throw in the odd change
—I don't care, said the Doctor, if I do,—then
there is ten pence—said the soldier, throwing
down the money—be seven is the odd number.
The Dr. looked surprised—but recollecting
himself—and sweeping the money into the
drawer, said, well, well, I've bit you yet—I have
now got 6d more than the pills are worth. The
soldier a little nettled, swang his pack and
marched off.

CLEMENT MINER,
INFORMS HIS Customers and others, that
he has just opened a supply of good
EARTHEN-WARE,

which he will sell as low for Cash or Country Pro-
duce as any man in the State.
Northfield, (see note from the meeting-house with)
near Dunstable (overway) November 5, 1788.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,
STRONG'S Genuine
ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the gross, dozen, or single.—Likewise,
An ESSAY on the Life of GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by
Col. D. Humphreys—Webster's Intimate, 1st, 2d, and
3d part.—Pistol-Book—Primers—Pike's Arithmetic—
Stubbs's Military Exercise—An Essay on Baptis-
m—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Im-
portance of Christian Baptism and Discipline.—Ac-
count Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various
kinds—Writing-Paper, &c.
CASH, or any of the above articles, given for
clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

All persons that have any claims on the Estate of
THOMAS W. CHURCH, late of Amherst, de-
ceased, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber
for settlement, on Tuesday the 10th of November next,
at the house of Daniel Church, in said Amherst, at one
o'clock, P. M.—And all persons indebted to said
estate, either by Book or Note, are desired to attend
on said day to settle the same.

ELISHA SMITH, Administrator.

Amherst, October 17, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber about the first of Au-
gust last, two heifer CALVES, one a brown
and white, the other a red, with some white about her
neck. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges
and take them away.

CORNELIUS DUNHAM.

Conway, October 23, 1788.

A Further term being allowed the Commissioners
appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the
county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the
claims on the estate of THOMAS W. CHURCH, late of
said County, deceased. We hereby give notice, that
we shall attend for that purpose at the late dwelling-
house of the deceased, from two till six o'clock in the
afternoon of the 10th Mondays in November and De-
cember next.

JONATHAN HOIT,
JONATHAN BARDWELL, } Commis-
JOHN WILLIAMS, } sioners ad-
Deerfield, October 16, 1788. } fore-aid.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof
(Price Six pence)
A SERMON, preached at the Execution of 36ed
Conover, July 17th, 1788; by AARON BAS-
COM, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Chester.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

The force of instinct exemplified in the Natural
History of the BEAVER.
Were they as vain as geese-united man,
As flaccid with fumes of self applaus,
Their own too animals might boast.

Of all animals that live in society, none, indeed,
approach nearer to human understanding than the
beaver. We are struck with astonishment at the sight
of their work; and enquiring their history are apt to
imagine it to be that of a species of men. We are
about to determine which is most wonderful in their
habits; whether the grandeur and solidity of their
designs, or the exquisite art, fine views and general
design, so excellently displayed throughout every part
of their execution. A faculty of beavers seem to be
a kind of machinery, that proceed on rational plans
which they rectify or modify as they judge necessary;
pursuing them with exactness and perseverance. They
are actuated by the same spirit, and unite their will
and strength to promote one common end, which is in-
variably the general good of the society. In a word,
we must be witnesses of their performances before we
can imagine them to be capable of them. The traveller
that should inspect their habitations, without previous
information, might think himself among a nation
of savages.

The more remote from the tyranny of man, the
greater seems to be the sagacity of animals. The
beaver, in this respect, is a singular instance. Men have rarely
used, even all art of architects and citizens. They
build better habitations than even the rational inhabi-
tants of these countries can show, and they a more re-
gular discipline than even man could boast. But as soon
as they are upon their own, their spirit of industry
is without cease. They no longer exert their usual
will, but become patient and dallas as if to them for a
fact of evidence.

The American beaver was long unknown to our
most curious and inquisitive naturalists, or, at least,
the accounts that we had were so blended with falsehood
and error, as to render them altogether of doubtful au-
thority. The memoirs of the royal academy of Sciences
at Paris, the researches afterwards of the celebrated
Buffon, have entirely dispelled every doubt.
The hair of this animal which covers the whole body
except the tail, is not alike throughout; for there are
wools mixed together, which differ not only in
length, but in colour and thickness. Part of it is a
black and a half long, and as thick as the hair
of a man's head, very shining, of a brown colour,
including somewhat to a tawny. It is of a close substance
and so solid, that no cavity can be perceived of by a
microscope.—The shortest is about an inch long, and
is of a greater plenty than the former. It is likewise finer
and softer, inasmuch that it feels almost like silk.
This difference of the hair or fur is to be met with in
several animals, but more particularly in the beaver,
the otter and the wild boar; which perhaps may be
the more necessary for these creatures, because they
delight in muddy places, and the longer hair may serve
to keep the mud from penetrating to the skin. The
beaver vary in colour. They are sometimes found
of a deep black, especially in the north; and, in
the western parts, there is a specimen quite white.
As they advance toward, the beauty of their fur
decreases. Among the Illinois they are tawny, and
even of a straw colour.

The head, from the nose to the hind part, is five inches
and a half long, and five inches broad from the
prominence of the two cheek bones. The ears are like
those of an otter, being round, and very short. They
are covered with hair on the outside, but are almost
naked on the inside.—The common length of a beaver from
nose to tail, is about two feet four.

It is commonly said, that these animals delight in
the gnawing of trees, and in reality, their teeth seem
to be very proper for that purpose. Especially those be-
fore; but they are not sharp pointed, as if saw instead
of saw, a some have affirmed; yet, at least, they are
not from the American beaver; but they are proper to
work with, like those of squirrels, porcupines, and rats.
The length of these is above an inch; but the
upper teeth are not quite so long; and they slip on the
sides of each other, because they are not directly op-
posite.—They are bare round on the outside, and of
a bright red or orange colour. They are about
a quarter of an inch in breadth near the jaw; but
they become narrower at the extremity.—Besides the
teeth called the incisors, they have two sets of molars,
that is, eight on each side, four above and four below, and
six on each side of each jaw.

The structure of their feet is very extraordinary and
singularly adapted, that nature designed these animals
to live as well in the water as on the land. They al-
though they have four feet like terrestrial animals, yet

those behind are fit for swimming as walking, the
front of which they coast being joined together like
those of a geese; but their fore feet are like the hand
of a man. They are covered with hair on the outside,
and the nails are long and sharp.

These animals are found in great plenty, all over
Hudson's Bay, and as low as Chesler's and Louisiana.
They are not known in East Florida, nor in South Amer-
ica. Mr. Pennant says, that the species commences
in latitude 60, or about the river St. Lawrence, in Hudson's
Bay, and is lost in latitude 20, in Louisiana. From
Hudson's Bay and Canada, he traces them westward
to 20 degrees of longitude as far as the mouth of the
Lac Regent, or the Red Lake. He thinks it probable,
they are continued as the western extremity of the
great continent opposite to Asia; for the Russian adven-
turers got some of their skins on the Isle of Kamchatka,
which the natives must have had from America. How-
ever, they are certainly not found in the islands of the
new Archipelago; nor yet in Kamtschatka, on account
of the interruption of woods beyond the river
Konyama. From thence, he doubts whether they are
to be met with as far as a civilized sea, or rather
than the banks of the river Yenisei, or the Konia,
and other rivers which run into the Oby. But, in
their unobscured state, they are found in the woody
parts of Independent Tartary, in Russia, Lapland, Nor-
way, and Sweden.

The American, or, as we may call them the affricated
and civilized beavers, are the most sagacious and in-
dustrious of animals; and as observed before, they
exhibit abilities superior in contrivance to those of the
savages of these parts of the world. In order to form
an habitation, they select a level piece of ground, with
a rivulet running through it. To erect their works, a
community of two or three hundred assemble; and
every individual of this community bears his share in
the laborious preparation. Some fell trees of great
size, by gnawing them asunder with their teeth, in or-
der to form beams and piles; and they so contrive, that
the tree constantly falls towards the water, that they
may have the less way to carry it, when they have
divided it into pieces.—After they have done this, they
each take a piece by itself, and roll it toward the riv-
ulet, where they intend to place it. The expedition
with which they cut down these trees is amazing; for
a number of them surround the body, and, in a few
minutes, will gnaw through a tree two or three feet in
circumference. Others are employed in rolling the
pieces to the water; others dive and scrape holes with
their feet, in order to fix them; and another party ex-
ert the efforts to raise them in their proper places. A
fifth party is busied in collecting twigs, to wattle the
piles; a sixth is collecting earth, stones, and clay, which
others carry on their hind tails to their proper places.
These bear or temper the earth into mortar, with their
feet, or ram it between the piles, or plaster the inside
of their houses.

The preparations are to form their dwellings within
in an artificial mound of water, round, which they make
by raising a dam across the level spot on which they
have pitched. This is done, first by driving into the
ground a series of six feet long, placed in rows, and
securing each row by wadding it with twigs, and fill-
ing the spaces between the rows with mud. The dam
is then next to the water is topped the other perpendicular.
The bottom is from to be feet thick, the thick-
ness gradually diminishing to the top, which extends on
each side a straight line. In the center of the dam
there is usually left for the water a narrow passage itself.
These dams are usually a hundred feet long and nearly
covered with mud. The houses which these animals build
are placed near the dam, in the water, their sides collected
by the sides of the dam, and sometimes oval. The
tops are rounded, so that the inside resembles an oven,
and the outside a dome. The walls are made of earth,
stones and sticks, and are usually two feet thick.—
They are commonly about eight feet high, above the
surface of the water, and are very neatly and laboriously
plastered in the inside. The floor is a foot higher than
the water. The house, inasmuch as only one floor,
which is strewed with leaves or moss, on which each
beaver lies in its proper place.—At other times, there
are three apartments; one to lodge, a second to eat in,
and a third to dung in; for they are very cleanly animals,
and are careful to keep their houses clean. They are
constantly aware of the danger to be carried off by the
inferior beavers. Mr. de Buffon says, that the houses
in Louisiana form numbers of cells, and that each ap-
artment is more probably each part, possesses one.
He also observes, that the savages of Louisiana are
a third less than the brown sort, and that they are
covered with acinerosus down, which is covered with
long, silvery hairs. In each house are two openings
one is towards the land; the other is within, and con-
sists of a hole in the water, for the convenience of get-

ting to their magazine of provisions in frosty weather.
This office is formed so as to be below the thickness
of their hair, for they lodge their provisions under the
water, and dive and bring it into the house as they
want it. They begin to build their houses, when they
form a new settlement in the summer, and continuing
a whole year to finish their work and to lay in their
provisions.

The beavers seem to be among the most industrious
creatures that are among insects; they have a chief or superin-
tendent in their works, who directs the whole, and the
 utmost attention is paid to him by the whole com-
munity. Each individual has a task allotted to him,
which he undertakes with the utmost alacrity. The
chief gives a signal, by a certain number of flaps with
his tail, expressive of his orders. The moment the ar-
ticles hear it, they hasten to the place thus pointed
out, and perform the allotted labour; whether to draw
the wood or carry the clay, or to repair any accidental
breach. They have also their centinels among them,
who, by the same kind of signal, give notice when any
danger is apprehended. They have, moreover, says
Mr. Gmelin, a sort of marsh-birds among them,
(malegus to the drone) which they employ in servile
works, and the domestic Druggery.

The number of beavers in each pond, is from ten to
twenty-five; the number of animals in each, from two to
thirty. They are supposed to propagate in pairs. They
are, therefore, monogamous, which is another proof
of their approach to civilization.
Their food, which is laid in before winter by the
amount of each house, consists of the bark and pith of
trees. Mr. Lawton says that they eat the bark of
the alders, ash, and sweet gum trees, which they
live on leaves, fruit, and sometimes on grass and
hay; but they are not fond of fish.
Their industry in laying in their provisions is
wonderful. They cut the wood into small pieces,
of various lengths; they pile them in heaps, or rather
in rows, to keep them moist, and when they want to
bring the wood into small pieces, and bring it into
their houses.—Fisher Charlevoix says, that the Indians
observe the quantity which the beavers lay in at the
approach of winter; and that it is the allowance of the
savages, who judge, from the greater or less stock
of the beaver, or millions of the approaching season.

The beavers of America have a variety of lakes and
waters, in which they fix their nests; but their sagacity
informs them of the precarious tenure of such
dwellings, which are liable to be overturned every
 flood. This is their inducement for undertaking their
vast and wonderful labours, in plains where no incon-
venience can be felt. Having therefore found a dam,
as before observed, to support a reservoir far only by
a rivulet they have nothing to fear but the land floods,
or the sudden melting of the snow.—But, sometimes
they make breaches or damage their houses; but the defects
are instantly repaired.

In a word, so wonderful is the sagacity, the skill and
the labours of beavers, that as Mr. Bonnet observes,
they will ever remain an impenetrable enigma to philo-
sophers. They are indeed, he thinks, with a kind of
understanding, which seems to place them between men
and other animals. Their works indeed, bear the
greatest resemblance to those of man; and were we to
judge of them from their first impression upon us,
we should be apt to conclude that these animals were
actually endued with understanding and reflection. But,
from a closer inspection, it will appear, that in all their
architecture, they are not actuated by reflection, but by
that instinct which is innate in them. Were they ca-
pable of reflection, they might build very differently
now from what they did formerly and should perceive,
in their habitations, the traces of greater perfection,
and continual improvement. But we may perceive,
that they adhere invariably to their ancient methods;
and that they never depart from the circle which nature
has prescribed to them.—The beavers, therefore,
build no edifices more, than they did before the delu-
ge; this, however, cannot diminish our admiration of
them; for all the animals that live in society, thus
certainly, approach the nearest to human reason; and
they leave us, in astonishment, to exclaim with the
poet of the seasons.

What is this mighty breach, ye fates, far,
That in powerful language, felt, not heard,
Instructs in heaven?

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.

One night last week 33 of the criminals, commonly
called wheelbarrow men, broke out of the jail in this
city, since which several of them have been retaken,
but the remainder have refused their former practice
of degradation upon the persons and property of the
inhabitants. Their custom is to change clothes with
those they rob.