to their Lordships. On these, as being the voluntary admissions of the Prisoner uncxtorted by any threat, and unsatisfied by any persuasion, much stress had undoubtedly been laid. To a part of these, however, an objection had been made, the most extraordinary perhaps, that had ever been advanced in a Court of Criminal justice: an objection which when Mr. Hastings was well advised, as he undoubtedly was—when he was saved from his own rash Guidance, the managers could scarcely have expected. This objection was that a Part of the first Defence in particular, not having been written by Mr. Hastings, but by some of his friends, that Gentleman was not bound by any admissions therein contained. Mr. Hastings, on appearing at the Bar of the House of Commons, had pleaded the haste in which he had written, in palliation of the many inaccuracies; he had even made a merit of doing that himself, which would be less dangerous if he had committed it to another! But now, said Mr. Sheridan, that he finds there is something more than inaccuracy; something fraught with that actual danger which he had apprehended:—He reverts to that plea which he had abandoned, and disclosures that he had committed the trust to others! He disclaims all his former merits, and avers that, in making up his tale, he had trusted solely to his own powers; that he had put his Memoire into Commission, and parcelled out his Conference into different departments. The structure, it appeared, went on while Mr. Hastings was content with overseeing and cheering his Labourers. "Mr. Shore, said he, you will take care to make me appear a good Financier! Major Scott, my judgment is reposed in your hands? Mr. Middleton, my HUMANITY is yours!!!" The work being thus done, Mr. Hastings surveyed it with a careless glance, and adopted it as his own. But now that its defects appear, the Child of his adoption become the object of his aversion, his approbation ceases, and his language is totally changed. The Defence is, in general, made up of general denials of the charges, intermixed with encomiums, on his own conduct;—yet Mr. Hastings exclaims, "subject me to all other evidence against me: I know I can trust to their want of Reconfection, and their force of Amendment. Have me bition to every thaft of Enmity, but save me from the Perils of my own panegyric!" The hafte in which these productions were written, was also alledged by Mr. Hastings as an apology for their error —but did it follow, that because a man wrote rapidly, he should also write falsely? or was it, that the truth and conduct of Mr. Hastings were so deeply buried in his bosom, that long findy clone could bring them upwards, while the natural falthood, floating on the furface, could be transferred with extemporaneous readiness to every topic whether to be written, or to be attered? These were the apologies offered for the variations, the admissions, and the inconsistency, of Mr. Hastings's Defences; but these, it was to be hoped, for the sake of propriety and good sense, would never be appeared.

Mr. Sheridan, on quitting this subject, entered into a very full and happy delineation of the situation of the Princesses of Oude. No perusal of the Turkish History, he observed, nor attention to the precept of the Mahometan religion, could give their Lordships any idea of the manners of the women of this caste in Hindoftan. Educated in a profound respect to the customs of their Persian ancestors, they maintained a purer style of prejudice, and a loftier degree of Superstition; dwelling perpetually within the precincts of their Zenanas, the simplicity of their sentiments was equalled only by the purity of their conduct. In those innocent retreats, they were circumscribed, nik insured; for such was the force of prejudice, that liberty was looked upon as a curse to those, to whom the common gaze of men would be regarded as an unexpiable violation. However mistaken their ideas, they were placed there by the hand of piety, and could not be disturbed but by sacrilege. There were as relicks on an alter, which though deposited by superstition, none but the impious would desturb.

In addition to those claims, Mr. Hastings himself had borne testimony to the duty which children owed to their parents in Hindoftan; yet the Bhow Begum, or mother of the reigning Nabob, had still stronger demands on the affection of her. In the year 1764, when *Sujah Dowlah*, after the battle of Buxar, was driven from the territory by the English; which their politic generosity afterwards restored—the bore her private treasures to his afsistance, and was rewarded by the respectful attachment of his future life, with the devise of all his territories to her son. She had also interfered in a quarrel between her son and her husband, and, when the savage father was about to strike down his son with a sabre, at the expence of her blood, preserved that live which she gave. These were pleas in her favour, which would have exacted the reverence of any man—*but Asaf!* But these pleas, the sex, the age, and character of the Begums? and what was yet more, the death-bed recommendation of Sujah Dowlah, were all of no weight with Mr. Hastings. This was therefore the object of the *present* charge; that where he owed protection, he had been the severest oppressor; that the weakness which would have claimed his aid, but excited his violence; that he had subjected the son thus, to make him the ungracious instrument of his tyranny over the parent, and had first made him a slave, in order that he might become——*a master!*

The interference of Mr. *Briftow*, in 1775, in the differences between the Begums and the Nabob, in consequence of the claims of the latter, was the next ground of Mr. Sheridan's observations. Mr. Briftow had then, in a conversation with the superior or elder Begum, thrown out an insinuation, that the treasures which she possessed were the treasures of the state:—and on this insinuation, so termed by Mr. Briftow himself, had Mr. Hastings founded all his arguments himself on that head, and on which he lately appeared to place so much reliance. The Begums at that time gave up to the Asoph ul Dowlah sums amounting to five hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Of this a part was to be paid in goods, which as they consisted of arms, elephants, &c. the Nabob alledged to be his property, and refused to accept as payment. This occasioned a dispute, which was preferred to the board of Calcutta.—Mr. Hastings then vindicated the right of the Begums to all the goods in the Zenana, and brought over the majority of the Council in his opinion. The ideas then placed on record, he had since found it convenient to disown, as belonging not to him, but to the majority of the Council!—How these opinions could be transferred, it might be difficult for their Lordships, though well informed of the effects of Majorities and Minorities, to determine. As well might Mr. BURKE, on a future day deliver an encomium on that GREAT and GOOD Man, Mr. Hastings! and if reminded of his share in the profecution, alledge that he was not accountable for fo nefarious a proceeding; that his opinion when once delivered, were no longer his own;—that at the time, he had conftantly acted in a Minority.

The claims, however, it was observable, of the Nabob as to the treasure of the Begums, were at this time the only plea alledged for the seizure. These were always founded on a paffage of that Koran which was perpetually quoted but never proved. Not a word was ever mentioned of the strange rebellion which was afterwards conjured up, and of which the existence and the notoriety were equally a secret.—A disaffection which was at its height, at the very time when the Begums were dispensing their liberality to the Nabob, and exercising the greatest generosity to the English officers in distress!—a disturbance, in short, without its parallel in history, which was raised by two WOMEN, carried on by two EUNUCHS,—and finally suppressed by an AFFIDAVIT!

(To be continued.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the FARMERS *of the* COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.

I ADDRESSED you in N° 118 on the subject of the scarcity of Money—attempted in some measure to investigate the cause, and point you to the remedy: Not insensible that the made is attended with difficulties, for we acquire habits in business, as we contract bodily habits, from neither of which we suddenly depart without reluctance, altho' fully satisfied we shall be essentially benefitted by the alteration. I addressed you, not so much because I supposed I could direct you to the most certain and best method of disposing of your produce, as to make it a subject of serious discussion among yourselves. Little benefit accrues from the profecution of any occupation or business, unless we are thoroughly acquainted with its principles and the various methods of carrying it on to the best advantage;—for even then, unless we make a judicious disposition or sale of the articles thus produced. We may toil and sweat all the long year, our flocks and cattle may be on a thousand hills, but our real wealth will be substantiated only from the right disposal of them.—I should, in future, have been silent on the subject, had I not been called upon by the YOUNG FARMER (whose abilities, I presume, would have been more equal to the subject) to prepare and mature a plan to answer these great purposes.—I shall not attempt a regular system of conduct, but partly in compliance with his wishes, and my own inclinations, make some proposals for your consideration.——We find the Merchants frequently meeting, consulting their commercial interest, exploring new sources of wealth, and concerting the best and most effectual plans to obtain it.—The various Mechanics and Manufacturers throughout the Commonwealth are doing likewise;—in this way are constantly making improvements, and disseminating the most useful knowledge thro' every class of People in their several occupations—This creates a spirit of enterprise, and lays the foundation of their encreasing wealth and growing importance.—I would therefore propose to my brother Farmers, in the several towns within the County, Meetings of the like kind, in smaller or greater circles, as will best convene their local situation, especially during the winter season—it is no vain thing, my brethren, but in a temporal view, it is for your life. In these Meetings, the subjects which will most naturally be discussed, are such as these, viz. The best Method of improving our Lands—the soils best adapted to produce the greatest quantity of this or that particular Grain—the most proper mode of fallowing the ground for that purpose—the means of increasing manure—(a subject of much importance)—the best manner of increasing and bettering our breed of Horses; Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and concerning plans to effect it—the best mode of salting Beef, Pork, &c.—and making of Butter, and Cheese, and in what months Butter should be carried to Market but in the firkin, (excepting where the convenience of poorer families makes it necessary) and the best manner of putting it down—the subject of Home Manufacturing surely will not be omitted—it will it not be well for each person according to his particular ability, to agree to manufacture so many yards of woolen or linen of various kinds and quality, and report the number to the Meeting the next season? Will not this bring our own Manufactures into reputation, and encourage that important branch of family business?—Will not such Meetings, and these subjects being thoroughly canvassed, enkindle a spirit for improvements?—Diffuse a general knowledge of the various branches of Husbandry thro' the several classes of people, when each communicates his observations to the whole?—In these Meetings the state of the Market for the various Articles will be known, the best time for sale, what Articles will best answer to barter at home, (if any) what will do best at a distant Market, and in what way the Money may be obtained—whether or not, some person may not be agreed on to market our Cattle, &c. and whether ten pence should not be wholly detached from Trade, &c. since other things may be found necessary, which will generally grow out of a thorough discution of what is above mentioned.—I am sensible objections will be made that the prosecution of such plans will be attended with trouble and expence—allow it—still it is a objection of Importance—who ever made great improvements, or increased his wealth, but by diligence, perseverance, & a close attention to the best Methods of obtaining it? We often see two persons set out in the world with equal property, and neither experience any particular adverse fortune, yet the one growing rich, and the other poor, and both equally laborious—the reason manifest—the one proceeds upon regular, well digested plans, and disposes of every thing to the best advantage, while the other has no settled scheme of life—he is led to Speculate any thing, he parts with it in such a way as to realize any thing substantial. Will not these Meetings have a tendency in some measure to obviate the difficulty? When the poor and the rich unite as themselves in one sense upon an equality, and each in some measure the care of the whole, and that little the poorer farmer has to sell, will be put on the first footing with the rich;—this will strengthen the feeble knee, give life and animation to the desponding, advance the Art of Husbandry in all its substantial and beneficial branches, and place the Farmer upon a more respectable footing in the Community.

AGRICOLA.

VIENNA, (Germany) September 6.

Since the affair of Schupenceck, the army of the Servickier in that quarter has advanced almoft to the very front of the Auftrian camp, in the neighbourhood of Mezandia. The army is said to consist of 60,000 men; and certain it is, that the Grand Vizier is ready to second the operations of the Seraskier at the head of 70,000. In consequence of the rapid motion, of the enemy, general Wartensleben has dispatched two successive couriers to the Emperor, who on the 24th ult. had not left the head quarters at Weiskirchen, but who, on the receipt of the intelligence, immediately set off from thence in full march at the head of the army, destined there; and as, at the departure of the courier who brought these advices, the Turks were making farther and farther encroachments, a bloody battle was expected on the 26th, especially as it is deemed a day of good omen by the sons of Mahometan superstition.

The courier who brought the last dispatches must certainly have brought intelligence of unfortunate importance, as his orders were not to fall at his peril of being here by the first instant.

It is now confirmed that Gen. Wartensleben has been driven from his entrenchments, in the vicinity of Bersa Pelanka, since which disaster, he has found it necessary to post the remnant of his troops on the other side of the river Tenisch, near the bridge, where they arrived without molestation the 28th ult.

SEPTEMBER 10. The news we have received from the army is very discouraging. We had reason to expect from the retreat of Gen. Wartensleben, that the enemy could get entire possession of the Banat, & so indeed we find that they took possession of Mehadin on the 28th of August.

Gen. Wartensleben, in his retreat was greatly annoyed by the Turks; he never theless made it in good order, and with a very small loss.

The Antre Veteran was so hard pressed, and was so far reduced for want of ammunition, that he was obliged to surrender. The Turks allowed our troops, by the capitulation, a free egress, after laying down their arms.

LONDON, October 2.

AN intelligent correspondent informs us, that a very great and probable political event has lately excited much speculation in Madrid and Lisbon; no less than the union of Spain and Portugal, under the same Sovereign, and a Prince of the House of Bourbon.

For the sting of a bee, bathe the wound with laudanum—which is so efficacious a remedy, that it entirely removes the pain, and prevents the swelling of the part affected.

Extract of a letter from Tralee, Sept. 11.

"A very extraordinary circumstance happened in this county last week, which has given rise to a variety of foolish conjectures and superstitious absurdities. Mr. Brown, of Iverah, on Monday morning last left his family, he being in good health, and uncommon good spirits, and went to one Toom, a carpenter in the neighbourhood, whom he prevailed on to take his measure, and insisted that a coffin, handsomely ornamented, and suitable to his size, should be sent home on Tuesday evening, as he was convinced he should die on Thursday.

"Mr. Brown having returned home, he prepared the family for the visit of the unwelcome stranger, apprised his wife of his certain death, gave the necessary directions for his funeral, had his coffin laid by his bed side, and spent from Tuesday to Thursday with the curate of the parish, in the solemn duties of a good christian. Mr. Brown being of a passionate temper, was indulged by his wife in what appeared to her disagreeably ridiculous, and on Wednesday night he lay in a shroud, and was adorned with other insignia befitting the gloomy pageant.

"Thursday morning, about six o'clock, Mr. Brown made his final exit according to his prediction, and expired without a groan. Mr. Brown had served in the Prussian army, was a robust man, of a studious turn, and aged about 54; of a respectable family in the North, and greatly esteemed by the neighbouring gentry. His circumstances being on the decline, Lord Kenmare has humanely promised his protection to his two fatherless children."

Greatness of Mind in his MAJESTY.

His Majesty, who with a magnanimity that does him the greatest honour, hesitated not a moment to receive his Excellency Mr. Adams, as Minister plenipotentiary from the United States, treating him at all times, whenever he presented himself at Court, with becoming attention. His speech on the occasion, shewing as it does the political greatness of his mind, is worthy of publick notice.

I wish you, Sir, (the King said to Mr. Adams, at his first audience) to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do, by the duty which I owed to my people. I will be very frank with you, Sir; I was the last to consent to the seperation; but, the seperation being made and having been inevitable, I have always said, as I say now, that I will be the last to disturb the independence of the United States, or in any way infringe their rights."

For a King thus to receive and address one, who had been his subject, in a diplomatick character, commissioned by those who had been in his allegiance, and now acting as foreign independent of him, was no common event. The low minded prince, and what is equally ridiculous, the high minded subjects,—like the women of Genoa, who considered themselves as the Queens of Corsica, would have boggled at it.—They would have thought the reception of a minister in these circumstances beneath the royal dignity, and considered every audience he afterwards might demand, nay, his very presence at Court, as an insult. His Majesty, however, better instructed in principles of sound policy, and, therefore, conducting himself with manliness on so trying an occasion, gave his subjects an useful lesson. He taught them to submit to an inevitable necessity, not only without repining, but with a good grace.

Description of a new invented FROG BAROMETER, *lately discovered at Paris.*

Take one of those small green frogs which are in hedges, put it in a white glass bottle, the neck of which must be large enough to receive the little animal *root a fast a fon aife.* Previous to its being let down, put in the bottle some earth and water of about four fingers breadth; and alfo a little wooden ladder that may reach from the bottom to the lower part of the neck. Let the bottle be properly stopped with a piece of parchment, pricked with a pin so as to admit the air.—As long as the weather continues fair, the frog stands a top of the ladder, but goes down into the water at the approach of rain. You must from time to time, that is, every week or fortnight, change the water. Many of those animals have been known to live three years without any food.

Yesterday advices were received from Hamburgh, that the regency of that city had received public notice from the Court of Denmark, to preside with all possible expedition; its quota of two thousand seamen to man the Danish men of war now fitting out at Copenhagen, and just ready for sea, if that complement were afforded. It is now, according to these accounts, past all denial, that Denmark will finally join all its forces to aid the Russians, and that an important rupture with Sweden is at no great distance. The regency of Hamburg is preparing to comply with the demand of the Danish government, which will be very soon fulfilled.

The city of Hamburg, of which the Danish government have lately demanded a number of sailors to man their ships of war, is what is usually called a free city, but under the arbitrary mandate of the Danish court; liberty among mankind is but a mere name.

The cessation of arms just agreed on between Russia and Sweden, was so necessary to the latter, on account of the internal distisfaction in the kingdom, that a peace may be very soon expected. Some letters go so far as to hint a commotion in Sweden tending to the revolution. The interference of Prussia, however, will prevent this.

The court of Portugal by giving the title of Prince Brazil, attaches that colony to the crown, with a policy from which England ought long since to have taken a lesson.

His Moorish Majesty's army is said to be within a few days march of Algiers, and is conducted by that son who was reported to have rebelled against him.—The Spanish squadron is at sea, and is supposed to have joined the French.

Intelligence is received from Petersburg that the people are so far from expecting any thing like an accommodation with the court of Sweden, that on the contrary orders have been issued to raise 80,000 more men for the land and sea service, in which they will be employed as emergencies occur. The augmentation is to be made by raising every hundredth man within the Empress's dominions: and considering the manner of enlisting in those countries, the men will be procured at no great distance of time. The event of the King of Sweden's leaving Finland, and returning to Stockholm, was known in Russia on the 3d. inst.

The Emperor, with the flower of his army, is on the Rhine—and what with the rains, which have been immoderate there, and the pestilent appointments of an Austrian camp, its fower like any other is too likely soon to fade.

The declaration of Denmark to assist Russia with the stipulated forces, has obliged Sweden to arm on the borders of Scania, and this is given as the reason of his Swedish Majesty's return to Stockholm. M. le Baronde Toll is appointed in Scania of an army of 5000 men; and admiral Reyalla is to go to Carlscroone, & take command of the fleet which is to be opposed to be combined fleets of Russia and Denmark. The rest of the regular forces are to march from the north of Sweden to the South. The inhabitants of Scania arm in their own defence, and Gottenburgh only has provided 600 of his vassals with the necessaries of war.

The King of Sweden has opened a loan for five hundred thousand six dollars. The interest six per cent. To be remain in for years.

Poland is said to be in arms. The majority of the nobility wish to persuade the King to profit by the present occasion, and recover, or endeavour to recover, all the provinces which have been lopped off from the republic. To give vigour to this patriotic measure, each of the nobility who have spoken of it to the King have at the same time made an offer of the fifth part of their revenues.

WILMINGTON, (N.C.) November 5.

The honourable legislature of this State, met at Fayetteville on Monday last. It is said that the property of calling a new convention, will be among their earliest deliberations.

His Excellency Governour Johnston, and his secretary arrived at Fayette-Ville, on Saturday last.

We learn from Salisbury and Morgan districts, that counterfeits are in circulation, to be presented to the assembly for calling a new convention which are signed by all names of people with the greatest avidity.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.

At the close of the poll; yesterday evening, at the State House, for eight representatives for this State in the Congress of the United States, the following gentlemen stood highest on the returns, viz. Frederick A. Mulenberg, Henry Wynkoop, Thomas Hartley, Thomas Scott, Thomas Fitzimons, George Clymer, Stephen Chambers, John Allison.

On Friday evening the 21st inst. two boys in Southwark (one between 15 and 16 years of age, the other between 13 and 14) having quarrelled about some trifling affair, the eldest of the two struck the other an unlucky blow on the head with a pine stick about an inch in diameter, which put an almost immediate end to his existence—He has left a forrowful father and disconsolate mother and sister, to bewail his loss.

LITCHFIELD, (Conn.) December 1.

A highway robbery was committed at Southbury, part of Darby, one day last week, on a young man who had been labouring in that neighbourhood for several months past. The robbers attacked him under pretence of apprehending him for horse stealing; and having quietly conveyed him to an unfrequented road, demanded the small pittance he had acquired by his industry, which amounted to ten dollars. The villains then insisted on an oath of secrecy, which he refusing to comply with, they without further ceremony, cut his throat; but happily the incision not proving fatal the young man gave information of the robbery, and had the villains secured, and arraigned before proper authority.

PITTSFIELD, November 27.

Last week the following humorous circumstance happened here; A transient jockey came to the house of Mr Jonathan Hubbey, and agreed to purchase a horse of him, for which he was to pay him 14l. in cash; but as he said he had been at the Pownal races, and had lost deal, he could not pay him unless Mr. Hubbey would accompany him to Lebanon, in Connecticut, which he said was his native place, where he would pay him 40s. for his trouble.—They accordingly set out, and on the road Mr. Hubbey began to suspect the honesty of his chapman, which the other perceived; however, they put up at a tavern in the evening, when the jockey told the landlord privately, he did not like the company of his companion, and desired his horse might be put by himself, which was accordingly done.—Some time in the evening he desired the boy privately to saddle his horse, and bring to the door, which he did; and on the boy's entering the room, the jockey quited it, mounted his horse, rode off and has not since been heard of.

NORTHAMPTON, December 17.

It is said of his Excellency Governour RANDOLPH, that he resigns the honours and emoluments of the government of Virginia, to be capable of election as a member of the State Legislature, for the purpose of explaining and defending the Federal Constitution.

Gov. Randolph was a member of the Federal Convention, and refused his signature to the Constitution; but convinced since of the absolute necessity of its adoption, no man in America, perhaps, has made greater exertions to effect it than he has.

From a late London paper.

The following is given as an exact return of forces now employed, respectively, by the Turks, the Austrians and the Russians. They are in all computed at more than 900,000 combatants.

The regular infantry of the Turks, encamped at present or in the different garrisons, amount to 142,000 men, of whom 110,000 are Janissaries, 10,000 Topcys; or Artillerists, 60,000 Bashaws' guards, and 5,000 Sappers and miners.

The Spahis paid out of the public exchequer are to the number of 12,000. They reckon 132,000 Timariots, 18,000 heavy cavalry, 40,000 Segbans; in all 202,000 horsemen.

If to these we add the soldiery of Cairo, the volunteers, and the Tartars, who co nsist of a body of at least 100,000 we shall find that the whole number of the Turkish troops is 454,000 men.

The Austrians have on the frontiers 275,000 men, of whom at least 245,000 are in the field, without reckoning the regiments that are on the march to join their armies.

The number of Russian troops employed in the present war, cannot be reckoned less than 200,000; so that in the seat of war, we shall find not much less than a million fighting men.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

WHEN I look back upon the late glorious Revolution—when I take a retrospective view of the noble, manly, and united exertions of every true American, for the extirpation of tyranny, and the establishment of a free Government, the general satisfaction that apparently prevailed among the people of this Commonwealth at the establishment of the Constitution, and the joy that diffused itself through every breast and appeared in every countenance at the close of hostilities and settlement of the peace;—I say, when I reflect upon those events and their then promising consequences, to stop here, a recollection of them would excite in the most agreeable sensations:—But when I consider the failure of publick virtue, and the want of a republican principle, to appear, it fills me with pain and anxiety to see the face of our political affairs so changed. And as we are soon to be called upon to give in our votes for a Representative for the district of Hampshire and Berkshire, I hope I shall be excused for offering something to the public on so important a subject. It is of great importance to look out for the best Man that can be found among us—one who has from the beginning of our contest with Britain, proved himself a steady friend to his country—who has the interest of the public at heart—one who will not be governed by selfish motives—one who feels for the people under their present burthens—one who is a friend to government, and good order—and one who has an honest heart and a sound mind.——On the other hand, we ought to guard against those who are unfriendly to a republican Government—to those giving our votes for those who have used their influence to make the Law very expensive, and who have used unjustifiable measures to get themselves into office. I should not have been so particular in my observations, had it not been for the publications in your two last papers, setting up a gentleman in the County of Berkshire, as a candidate for a Representative, which practice, I think very unjustifiable; especially among a free people. Are we, my countrymen, to be governed in our elections by the influence of designing men?—Do good men want the assistance of news-paper writers to get into office? How far is such a practice consistent with the freedom of a republican Government?* Let us guard against such influence:—Let us act like freemen, and stand fast in the support of those rights and privileges which have cost us so much blood and treasure:—Let us give our votes free from prejudice, not because the gentleman hath been voted for a Senator in the federal government; not because he is a Lawyer, but because we think he is the best man. Shall the County of Hampshire give up the privilege of a Representative, when we are an eighth part of the Commonwealth, because the General Court have seen fit to annex the County of Berkshire with us? Shall fifty thousand souls be unrepresented in the Federal Court, when by the Constitution thirty thousand gives a representative? If we have not a single man in the County of Hampshire, not to say, who might be highly complimented, but of ability, real merit, and patriotism, then let us by all means give up our just right of choosing a Representative in this County, and go to Berkshire for one.

The subject of election is important:—let us therefore set out well, hoping that by the blessing of a kind providence, the Federal Government may be made a permanent blessing to the People.

MONITOR.

* *I question whether the prospectd candidate, if he is a man of feeling, would thank the late writers for lavishing encomiums upon him, and taking so much pains to establish his character by so fulsome panegyric—for he must not be insensible that what the appearance that his character needed such support, in as much as he is so generally known—but perhaps the gentleman may forgive these writers the injury they may have done his character in thus overrating, by imputing it to their good intentions in his favour. It is to be hoped that the free Citizens of Hampshire are not so much like children as to be dictated in their choice implicitly by news paper writers, and feel themselves under obligation to give in their suffrages for a man barely because he is set up by them as a Candidate.*

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

Stephen Bolles,

SADLER & HARNESS-MAKER,

WOULD inform the publick that he carries on the SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING Business in all its Branches at the House of Major John Chester Williams, where those that will please to favour him with their custom may depend on having their work executed with neatness and dispatch, and the smallest favours most gratefully acknowledged, by the publick's very humble servant.

S. B.

Hadley, Dec. 12, 1788.