From the HERALD of FREEDOM.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

In your last publication appeared a political production under the name of Mr. Joseph Green—the following is an answer to that production, and was wrote by the late Doctor Byles, of this town—By inserting it in the HERALD you will oblige

Your's, &c. C. D.

IN Byles's works an oversight
Green spy'd, as once he cleak'd his chunk,
Alas! that Byles should never write
A song to sing when folks are drunk.

Thus in the chimney on his block,
Ambition fir'd the miller's pate,
He summon'd all his little flock,
The poet's volume to complete.

Tang paus'd the joint, and scratch'd his scull,
Then took his chalk (he own'd no pen)
And scrawl'd some doggrell for the whole
Of his slip drinking brethren.

The talk perform'd—not to content,
Ill chol'rin was each grubstreet word,
Strait to the tavern club he went,
To hear it bellow'd round the board.

Unknown delights his ears explore,
Inur'd to midnight caterwauls,
To hear his mirthe companions roar
The horrid thing his dulness scrawls.

The club if same we may rely on,
Conven'd to hear the drunken catch,
At the three House Shoes or Red Lion—
Tipling began the night's debauch.

The little miller took the plan,
Full fraught with slip and songs obscene,
And, after a long flattering, meant
To sing a song of Jolly Green.

Soon as, with stammering tongue, to read
The drunken ballad, he begun,
The club from clamouring strait recede,
To hear his roar the thing alone.

THE SONG.

WITH vast amazement we survey
The can, to broad and deep,
Where punch succeeds to strong sang ree,
Both to delightful sip.

Drink, of all smacks, inhabit here,
And throng the dark abode;
Here's rum and sugar and small beer,
In a continual flood.

From cruel thoughts and conscience free,
From dram to dram we pass,
Our cheeks, like apples, ruddy be,
Our eyeballs look like glass.

At once, like furies, up we rise,
Our raging passions swell,
We hurl the bottle to the skies,
But why, we cannot tell.

Our brains a tottering motion feel,
And quiet by we become
Sick, as with Negro tenants, and reel
Like Indians drunk with rum.

Thus lost in deep tranquility,
We sit supine, and fot,
Till the man moves distinctly see
Come give us t'other pot.

TRUE AFRICAN WIT.

OLD *Cato* on his death-bed lying—
Worn out with work and almost dying,
With patience heard his friends propose,
What Bearers for him they had chose:
There's Cull and Cæsar, Pomp and Plato,
Will they do?—*Very well*—quoth Cato
And Bantum Phillip,—now, for t'other—
We must take Scipio, Bantum's brother.
I no like Scip," old Cato cries,
Scip Rascal—tell abominable lies;
And got me whip'd,"——hi! 'tis all one
Scip shall be bearer—Scip or none.
Mind me," cries Cato, "*if dat Cup—*
Dat Scip, come Bearer—I want sip."

The OLD MAN's observation upon BUILDING.

MR. PRINTER,

EIGHTY years since, one of my neighbours found it necessary to build him an House—He was foolish enough to expend double the sum that was necessary for convenience. 600 pounds he laid out for this purpose, when 300 was sufficient. (For in old times people cared but little about finery and elegance in building.) My neighbour now repents, and he has reason to,—for only look Mr. Printer—his house is pulled down—that 300l. which was unnecessarily spent is gone. Mark!—There is one 300l. lost. The taxes upon that sum, that term of time, have been at least one per cent. yearly—which amounts to no less than 24l.—which, added to the above makes 564l. Observe further, he lost also the interest of the unnecessary 300l. which at a simple interest rate amounts to 144l. (this is a great estate Mr. Printer) which added to the above makes the sum of 1040l. (too much to loose). Observe once more, he might have compounded it at least once in ten years—and this would have amounted to the enormous sum of 13,078l. 16s. 4d. which added to the 1040l. makes no less than 15,018l. 16s. 4d. Besides all this he had many repairs to pay for, many fine things to purchase in order to have his house, his furniture, & his living all of a piece—(which you know in a few years will make a black catalogue of vices against any man's estate.) Alas, Mr. Printer, tell the good people to take warning, and not build their houses too high, too fine, or too rich.

AN OLD MAN.

A singular instance of sagacity in a Dog.

A Gentleman of Suffolk being on a journey with his friend, and a Newfoundland Dog who was of the party, being the subject of their conversation, asserted that he would fetch any thing he was ordered from any distance. To prove this, a marked shilling put under a large square stone on the side of the road, and the gentlemen, accompanied by the dog rode forward for three miles, when the dog's master ordered him to go back and fetch the shilling he had seen put under the stone. The dog turned back, and the gentlemen rode on and got home; but contrary to their expectations, the quadruped did not return for the whole day.

It appeared afterwards that he had gone to the place where the shilling was deposited, but the stone being too large for his strength to remove, he had staid howling at the place until two horsemen riding by, attracted by his seeming distress, stopped to look at him, and one of them alighted and moved the stone, when finding the shilling he put it into his pocket, not conceiving the dog could be seeking for that. The dog followed their horses for upwards of twenty miles, staid in the room where they supped, followed the chambermaid into the bed-room and hid himself under one of the beds. The possessor of the shilling hung his breeches upon a nail by the bed side, but when they were both asleep, the dog got them off the nail, and the window being open, leaped out of it with the breeches in his mouth, and dragged them through hog and quagmire, over ditch and through hedge, until four o'clock, when he arrived at his master's house. In the pocket were found several guineas and four watches (the owner being a dealer in those articles) and the marked shilling. The breeches, &c. being advertised, were returned, and the thief not indicted.

ANECDOTE.

THE late earl of Chatham, who bore no good will to a certain physician, was rallying him one day about the inefficacy of his prescription. To which the doctor replied, "He denied any of his patients to find fault with him."—"I believe you, (replied the witty earl) *for they are all dead.*"

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In *Senate*, November 17, 1788.

WHERAS it is represented that there are in this Commonwealth, certain estates late belonging to persons called absentees, which were duly confiscated, but no writ of *habere facias possessionem* has never issued against them, and that some of which estates, have since been sold by Committees appointed by the General Court for that purpose.

Resolved, That all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands, tenements and hereditaments of every kind belonging to any person called an absentee, against which judgment hath been obtained by the course of law, that they be forfeited and escheat, enure and accrue to the benefit of this Government, according to an act made and passed A. D. 1779, entitled "an Act for confiscating the estates of certain persons commonly called Absentees," be taken, deemed and adjudged, and are accordingly hereby declared to have been vested in the said Government, and that the said Government be deemed and adjudged, by force of such judgment, obtained as aforesaid, to have been in the real and actual seizen and possession of the same from and after the rendition of such judgment, to all intents and purposes, as though a writ of *habere facias possessionem* had been served on the same; and that the title to all such estates as have been adjudged forfeited to the benefit of Government as aforesaid, and which have been sold by order of the General Court, be and they are hereby ratified and confirmed to the bargainee or feoffee, their heirs and assigns, according to the tenor of their deed of the same; writ of *habere facias possessionem* respecting the same, not having issued notwithstanding.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the *House of Representatives*, November 24, 1788.

Read and concurred.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

Approved.—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, entitled An Act for rendering processes in Law less expensive" and the several subsequent Acts in addition thereto.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the aforesaid Act, entitled "An Act for rendering processes in Law less expensive," and the several subsequent Acts in addition thereto, be and they are hereby continued, and shall be in full force until the first day of July next.

In the *House of Representatives*, Nov. 22, 1788.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In *Senate*, November 22, 1788.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved.——JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Worcester, November 17th, 1788.

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TAKEN up by the subscriber, a red STEER, with a white face, both hind feet white—Also, a red HEIFER, with some white on her back,—they are both marked with a crop in the right ear, and a swallow's tail cut in the same. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SILAS BILLINGS.

Hatfield, Dec. 8, 1788.

Vol. III.] THE [NUMB. 122.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Mr. SHERIDAN's celebrated SPEECH.

(Continued.)

Westminster-Hall, Friday, June 6, 1788.

MR. SHERIDAN, then resumed his speech, where he had left off on Tuesday last, with a short preface to the following effect:

In obedience to the commands of the Honourable managers, he said, he rose to continue the observations which he had to make, in summing up the evidence on the second Charge against Warren Hastings, Esq.—In doing this, he trusted it would continue to be the guarded in quoting the evidence on which he might have to animadverts correctly and accurately, and that for this purpose he had left off where he did, a point what he wished to observe on not being in the way. He left off at the affidavits, and here it was that he meant to resume his speech: he considered their Lordships as fairly employed in trying the truth of the matter of those affidavits, and the allegations therein contained upon which he would have no objection to rest the whole truth of the charge brought against the prisoner. This was in view, and for this purpose, that he wished to take up some part of their Lordships time; but before he entered into the discussion of the affidavits, there were two or three matters on which he was desirous of saying a few words. In the course of this business, it had been held forth as an allegation on the part of the prisoner at the bar, and as an excuse of the atrocious proceeding against the Begums, that they had been guilty of various acts of hostility, as well as of a with drawn the Nabob; and it was asserted that the affidavits taken at Lucknow all tended to prove these facts. Of the first of these two allegations, he challenged the Counsel for the prisoner to produce a single instance,—nay, the allegation was even abandoned by themselves; a proof strong proof that it had been taken up lightly. When the charge consisted of two parts, and one of them was abandoned it was natural for a man to distrust the other. It certainly was not a proof that the other was false also, nor did he mean to assume any such argument; he said only, that it would influence the mind so far as to make it curious and particular in the enquiry, and to make it at least distrust the truth of the other branch of the charge. But their Lordships in this particular case, would have additional reason for jealousy and distrust: they would recollect from whom these assertions and charges against the Begums came, and by whom they were made, they were made by Mr. Hastings who went forth from Calcutta in the year 1781, for the avowed purpose of collecting a large sum of money, and who acknowledged that he had but two resources. Here then we had, in the same person, the accuser and the judge, nay more, we had a judge corruptly interested in the accusation he was to make, and who intended to draw a profit, and reap an advantage from deciding on the accusation which he himself made. He would not take up their Lordships time, in saying a word on the disturbing of such a double character, nor on the total disregard of all the feelings which ought to adorn the human heart, in thus inflicting charges that ought never to be heard. What did he desire from this? Only that an accusation, made under such circumstances, should not meet with implicit belief, that their Lordships, remembering that it was so made, would accompany him through the discussion of the affidavits, free and uninfluenced by those predatory and general assertions.

The next matter that he was anxious to press on their consideration, previous to his taking up the affidavits, was the infinite improbability of such an intention being true from the utter impossibility of executing the design. Estimating the power of the Begums at the most sanguine standard, it could not evidently be their reach to accomplish any overthrow, decisive or momentary, of the Nabob, much less of the English. It was not, however, so weak as to assert a doctrine, that because a thing was improbable, it was not therefore to be attempted; or that, because they had no interest in the accomplishment of the object, they therefore did not undertake it.——He could not look to Mr. Hastings without knowing, and being forced to acknowledge, that there were people with such a perverse turn of mind as to prosecute mischeff without interest and that there were passions in the human soul, which led to turpitude without a motive.

He now came to the consideration of the affidavits—the mass of legal evidence on which the prisoner meant to rest his defence, and which he considered of so much consequence to his acquittal on this charge. He said that when the Honorable Mover of the Impeachment came to this charge he treated them in his peculiar manner, and loaded them with terms of opprobrious reproach. What the peculiar manner of his honourable friend was he hinted in this manner, he could not tell; but for his own part, would say, that if they were treated by him with disdain, they had not their desire of procuring the best possible evidence of the state of the country, and of the circumstances of the insurrection. This was a direct fallacy; they were taken for no other purpose but that of justifying Mr. Hastings in his plunder of the Begums; that no other intention was in the minds of any of the persons concerned, and that the design was not formed, until by the failure of some of his resources, this only remained for the plunderer.

He left off with the crippled testimony of his friend Dewan Sing. Here then he began, and he entered into a minute discussion of all the affidavits comparing and commenting on the passage. To enumerate all these would require much space, nor, unless the reader was well acquainted with all the facts, would it be possible for us to make him taste and feel the strength of Mr. Sheridan's reasoning, which was as close, connected, and convincing, as any speech we ever heard on any occasion. He particularly animadverted on the affidavits of Hyder Beg Cawn, who, though the Minister of the Nabob, and the man of all others the best acquainted with the transactions then passing in the country, did not say one syllable on the subject of the pretended rebellion, nor hint any thing of the kind; and this, though the affidavits was made in November, 1781, and the rebellion was pretended to be at least previous to that time; on that of Mr. Middleton, which was also taken on the 27th of November, and that after he knew the pleasure of Mr. Hastings as to the plunder of the Begums. The only passage which his affidavit contained respecting the insurrection, was that he had heard from rumour that they had given much encouragement, and some aid, to the Jaghirdars in resisting the resumption; and that he heard there had been a good disposition in them towards the Rajah Cheit Sing. The whole of this evidence was too mere hearsay and rumour, and it amounted to much encouragement and some aid—on which circumstance it was that he made up his conscience to the plunder, and probably to the destruction of the ladies.—He knew nothing of it himself, though he was the Resident. He saw no insurrection; he met with no indisposition; he knew nothing of it himself, but he had heard that they had encouraged the Jaghirdars to resist, and on this and no more, was this conscientious servant of Mr. Hastings ready to execute any scheme of plunder that he should devise.—The Hon. Manager also particularly adverted to the affidavit of Major M'Donald, of Captain Gordon, and of a Frenchman, whose affidavit was quite in the French style, magnificent and glittering; it talked of his having penetrated the deserts—of his having seen tygers—of his having kept the best company—and heard a vast number of important rumours, but not one word of the rebellion of the Begums. He went through the affidavits of Col. Hannay, and, among others, to that stating that three Zemindars, on the 5th of Dec. had said that they were credibly informed that there was a design in the Begums against the Nabob. But these conscientious servants would not suffer their names to be mentioned; all the reward they expected was to be concealed——although they were thus rendering service to their Sovereign, and that that Sovereign was in entire possession of power and free from all possible effects of any meditated hostility from the quarter alledged to have designs.

Having stated the contents of the several affidavits, he said, he knew that in a Court of Law, if the trial were depending, merely on the truth and validity of these affidavits, he should be stopp'd if he attempted to begin any answer to, and observation upon them. He should be told from the Bench—What do you mean to answer? There is nothing contained in these affidavits upon which we can suffer you to take up the time of the Court one minute. There is not, from the beginning to the end, one particle of legal, substantial, or even a defensible proof. Nothing but hearsay and rumour. Such he knew would be the admonition which he should receive in any Court of Law; but meaning and wishing to meet every thing at their Lordship's bar, on which the prisoner could build the smallest degree of dependence, it was his wish to examine seperately the points which it was the aim of the prisoner to set up these affidavits. They were three in number, and he should treat of each singly.

1. That the Begums gave assistance to the Rajah Cheyt Sing.

2. That they encouraged and assisted the Jaghirdars to resist the resumption of the Jaghires.

And 3. That they were the principal movers of all the commotions in Oude.

These were the three allegations, which it was meant to insinuate these affidavits contained—and all these were accompanied with a general charge, that the Begums were in rebellion. He declared, that in regard to the last insinuations, he had searched with all indefatigable industry of an antiquary, hoping for a precious vestage that was to decide some important point in history, for this rebellion. But of this rebellion, which in the month of Mr. Hastings was spoken of, with as much certainty as that of 1745 was mentioned in England, no trace nor appearance could he find. He could neither find the place where it raged, nor time when. No battle had been fought—no army had marched—no blood had been spilt—not one single thing had happened; by which any one creature in the country where it was said to happen could possibly have discovered that a rebellion was there. If was a rebellion that never struck a blow, and that never was struck. It was a rebellion the object of which was unnatural, but which died a natural death. If rebellions of such a kind could be, then was no saying where a rebellion might not exist. Perhaps, at the very moment he was speaking, there might be a rebellion raging in the heart of London. Perhaps it might be at this moment lying perdue in some of the adjacent villages; or like the ostentatious encampment that had given celebrity to Brentford and Ealing, it might have taken up its headquarters at Hammersmith, or Islington, ready to pour down its violence on the approach of night. He was very eager to ascertain the time of this horrid rebellion. There was no thing so clear and manifest as this fact—that there was none in the beginning of August, 1781. On the 20th of that month there confidential letters from Col. Morgan the commanding officer, and there was not one syllable in these letters of any such thing.——He afterwards detaches troops from Cawn Poore; and on the 27th of September he gives an account of some insurrection at Lucknow; but of none at Fyzabad, nor of any thing like it. There was a letter from Major Hannay, then at the Rajah's Court dated the 10th of September, in which there is an account of the state of Rajah's affairs; but not one syllable of any design of his being assisted by the Begums. There was after this a letter from the same Court, communicating the resources of the Rajah. In this letter he was advised to apply to the Nabob himself, from whom there was a probability of his receiving succour; but not to apply to Hyder Beg, who was stated to be in the interest of the English. During all this time, therefore, there was no rebellion. The Nabob went to see his mother, the very lady who was said to have risen in rebellion against him. But Mr. Middleton stated, that he was accompanied by 2000 horse, having no martial memory on common occasions. Mr. Middleton could exactly tell that these troops kept pace with the Nabob, who travelled very fast, so that he could hardly keep up with him; but the Nabob, having, according to Mr. Middleton, taken 2000 horse with him, he observed the Council seized on the 2000 horse and certainly meant to assert that these 2000 horse were taken for no other purpose than to quell the insurrection; unfortunately, however, for the martial memory of Mr. Middleton, Capt. Edwards, who was rather more of a military man, and whose duty it was to accompany the Nabob, stated that he had but five or six mounted horse, and those so miserably equipped, and so bad that they were not able to keep up with him, and but a few indeed were near his person, or within the reach of any command, so as to be applied to any service; for of these few, the most were dissatisfied and mutinous from being ill paid; so that the horse that he had with him were rather disposed to assist them to quell any insurrections. Still more unfortunately, the memory of Mr. Middleton had unexpectedly cleared up, and informed the Court, that it was a constant thing for the Princes of India to travel with a large equipage, and that it was considered as a disrespect to the person whom they visited, to come unattended. But the Council should have the whole of the horse, camels, elephants, and that they shall all gallop as fast as they might please to wish.—What did they mean, or wish to establish from this fact? It never was their intention to insinuate that the Nabob went to pay his respects to his mother unattended by his retinue. He could not mean to go *long*, unless he wished to keep pace with the rebellion.—That hearing of a rebellion of two old women, without an army he thought that it should be quelled by a Prince in disguise, without his guards. They did not mean to say that the Indian Princes travelled like the Princes in Europe, who sometimes from one motive and sometimes for another at times from political views, and at times from curiosity—travelling some to France to learn manners, others to England to learn liberty—chose to be relieved from the pomps of state, and from the drudgery. It was not so in India—where the manners required ostentation, and where it would be considered as an insult for one Prince to visit another without maintaining his state.

He then, as he said, would put to the route a thousand Nudges, who were said to be dispatched by the Begums, for the purpose of promoting an insurrection. He detected all the contradictory accounts that had