To the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

The following is an original paper you will judge it worthy your perusal, and a number of others to follow if you

LOOKING over a result of a mutual council, not of a very ancient date, and the number compared of its worthy influencers and being critical on its infancy as to the judgment of council the complaints are mild indeed. The resolutions as to the federal article, complaining that he had framed that God had altered the [illegible] of the law, &c. We are happy to find, that however he had made [illegible] an [illegible] he expressly and fully reprobated [illegible] and plainly asserted the immutable demands of [illegible] In regard to the fifth article, it appears [illegible] a palliation, and from the reply made to it, there is [illegible] been Mr. Levitt's opinion, that as regenerate sinners [illegible] the spirit in the sense of Italics, p. 5—which is more [illegible] a palliation of that article." After the advice of said council [illegible] in regard to his preaching, since former [illegible] people have taken offence at his manner of treating the doctrines of grace, we would caution him to hold up in his public administration and private conversations the doctrines of human depravity and the free sovereign, [illegible] grace of God, with the greatest [illegible] and precision, in such a manner as to be least subject to [illegible] and misapprehension, and to give himself wholly to the ministry. We must freely say to you it is our judgment that notwithstanding all your difficulties and controversies that Mr. Levitt and the church should still continue united in their present relation, and forgetting all the grievous things which have passed—that they charitably forgive one another, and live together to promote the kingdom of our common saviour, a joint heir of the heavenly inheritance—that you walk together as christian brethren in the endearing relation of a pastor and flock of Christ—that should your union by any means be prevented, and your difficulties continue a strangers, which God forbid—we are of opinion that after a trial of nine months in mutual kind offices, you peacefully agree in a regular separation under the advice and recommendation [illegible] churches, to be called in far [illegible] upon the following conditions be [illegible] the setting of said council, viz.—"That Mr. Levitt [illegible] in the appointment of five [illegible] chosen from the history of [illegible] to settle all claims which Mr. Levitt [illegible] and to determine the form [illegible] and also for the damage [illegible] from [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] to receive an [illegible] and the alterations shall be held [illegible] in the true [illegible] of the [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] it, and by we have [illegible] it is wished that [illegible] judgment of a council [illegible] doctrines [illegible] though [illegible] relation [illegible] ex minister.

MR. H[illegible]

(If there hath been a [illegible] affairs of America, [illegible] general years, it [illegible] moment, that there is more danger arising [illegible] constitution, than at any former period. Any thing that will tend to raise the federal's from the lethargy into which they are sunk, ought to be brought forward—a correspondent therefore recommends for publication, the following passages from a speech of Mr. WILSON, lately delivered at Philadelphia to a convened body of citizens. After Mr. W. had acquainted them in what manner he had performed the duty assigned to him by his constituents, at the meeting at Lancaster, for the purpose of agreeing upon a bill of federal representatives—and of the unanimity and moderation which prevailed therein—he adds :—)

GENTLEMEN,

WHERE a number of people are concerned in the same business, let it be the appointment of officers or any thing of a publick nature, it is not to be expected that the management of it can be, in every respect agreeable to every one. When even a few persons meet on matters of but trifling consequence, you seldom find their sentiments strike in perfect unison. These little differences we must lay our account with, for that, if upon the whole, the business is conducted in such a manner as to be useful and generally satisfactory, it is all that can be expected. Had each single constituent been instructed to make a ticket for his district, it is probable that no one would have been precisely the same with the present. For my own part, I can say that perhaps in one or more than one instance, I should not have been disposed to a different nomination had taken place; but could I, or ought I to expect that every other member should entirely submit his opinion to me or to him?—No, gentlemen, mutual deference was necessary.

We had confidence in each other, and were satisfied that one great object was kept steadily in view; the ticket which has been so unanimously produced has strongly marked that object. There is not in it a disputed character, with regard to federalism.

I might me now and I shall do it briefly to make a few observations upon the importance of that duty which we are called upon to discharge the day after to-morrow.

CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

You never had a more important part to act! I need not mention that our prosperity, I may go farther, and say that perhaps our existence, as a nation, *depends on the conduct of the citizens of this and other States, in sending a proper choice of Representatives in Congress.* This consideration is addressed with peculiar propriety to you. The first election to this great office, held by the people, will be by the citizens of Pennsylvania; their conduct will have an influence through every part of the United States. If this is the case, and that such is the case, there can be no doubt, of what consequence it is that each discharge his duty on that all-important day!—Pains have been taken (and I hope not unsuccessfully) to collect the sentiments of the friends of the new Constitution in this State, and to bring them to a point: let us not now divide, for in division is certain destruction.

Gentlemen, I would willingly suppose there could be no source of division on that subject, among the citizens of this State; but I am obliged, and sorry I am to be obliged to mention that, there is cause to apprehend a degree of it.

We know that unfortunately for this State, the sentiments of all its inhabitants have not been unanimous with regard to the federal Constitution itself; we know, for the period is too recent to be forgotten, that a number of citizens, but far from a majority, have expressed themselves unfavorable with regard to it; we know that some have attacked it with the bitterest malignity; and if I am not mistaken, an attempt is now made to bring forward some of those characters in order to admittance this very Constitution; this I think appears, from a ticket that has been published and named "the amendment ticket." I make no observations that are personal, but I submit it whether some of those whose names are to be found in that ticket, are not the same whom many of you now present heard, about twelve months ago, most warm, most earnest, and most anxious to obtain the rejection of that system of government, for you heard the debates within these walls. Now say, is it natural that those who were for the rejection of this system, should be its supporters? I think it is not natural on their part to expect it; but it would certainly be more unnatural for its friends to throw it into their hands.

No doubt, gentlemen, the pretence of amendment is a specious one. It is well known that every thing human is capable of being amended; it may therefore be said, and said truly, that this system, like, every other production of the human mind, is capable of improvement. But let me ask, who is most likely to improve it, its friends or its opposers? This question is easily answered, upon that answer your votes will be formed. I have no doubt but they will be formed in the same manner through the State.

Each will say, LET THE CONSTITUTION BE FAIRLY CARRIED INTO EXECUTION, BY THOSE WHO ARE NOT ITS ENEMIES, THEN SUCH AMENDMENTS, AS EXPERIENCE MAY DISCOVER TO BE NECESSARY, CAN BE MADE WITHOUT TEARING THE WHOLE TO PIECES. And the United States may reasonably hope to enjoy that happiness, which I trust is destined for them under every administration of their government.

The FINAL DEPARTURE.

WE often have a foreboding in the human mind that gives strong intimation of misfortune; and this observation is illustrated by the following story.

Jane Married George for love: she was daughter to a rich smuggler, who had left her possessed of a considerable fortune at her own disposal; he was son to the captain of a frigate, who did not leave him a single shilling, but solely dependent on midshipman's pay.

Their affections had commenced in their infancy; and Jane, being free from all controul, delivered her hand, her heart, and fortune, to George, unconditionally.

A few days after their marriage, George received an invitation to dine on board his Captain's ship; Jane read the card of invitation with trembling lips, and strong indications of horror. It brought to her mind a dream which had tormented her the preceeding night—in which her husband had appeared to her as drowned, and floating along the coast.

Jane exerted every influence of love to prevent George from accepting this invitation; George urged the respect he owed his Captain, and the weakness of giving way to fears of visionary creation. Jane felt the force of his argument, but her submission to his reasoning did not dissipate or even lessen her fears.

She accompanied him to the boat, pressed him to her panting heart, and as he embarked offered up prayers for his protection.—

The evening passed away—the night came; but George did not return—

Jane sat pensive at her window: it was two in the morning when she saw several lights move slowly up the street—a crowd approached her house. Those who gained admittance, bearing in the corpse of George—

He had stolen from the company on board to fly to the arms of Jane, but missing the ladder by which he was to have descended from the ship, fell into the sea, and his head striking against the gunwale of the boat, he sunk and never rose again with life.

Seven years have elapsed since George was drowned; and during those seven years Jane consumed her life in bitter grief, till assured by her physician she was past recovery, when she smiled at the intelligence, and in a few days after met the embraces of death without a struggle.

ANECDOTE.

SWIFT, Arbuthnot and Parnell, who were all contemporaries and intimates of Lord Bathurst, took the advantage of a fine frosty morning to walk down to a little place his Lordship had, about eleven miles from town. When they were about half way, Swift, who was remarkable for being an old traveller, and getting the best room and warmest bed, pretended he did not like their pace, and said he would walk on before, and inform his Lordship of their journey. This they agreed to; but he was no sooner out of sight, than they, judging his errand, sent off a horseman by a byeway, to inform his Lordship of the particulars. The man got there time enough to deliver his message, when his Lordship, recollecting Swift never had the small-pox, thought of the following device. When he saw him coming up the avenue, he ran out to meet him, expressing his happiness at seeing him, but said, he was mortified at one circumstance, as it must deprive him of the pleasure of his company, and that was, that a raging small-pox was in the house, but begged he would accept such accommodations as a little house at the bottom of the avenue would afford. Swift was necessitated to comply, and, in this lonely situation, afraid to speak to any one around him, he was served with dinner. In the evening, however, the wits thought proper to release him, by going down, in a body, to inform him of the deception, and that the fifth best room and bed in the house were at his service. Swift, however, he might be inwardly mortified, thought it his interest to join in the laugh; when they all adjourned to the mansion house, and passed the evening in a manner that can be conceived by those who were in the least acquainted with the brilliancy of their characters.

Stephen Bolles,

SADDLER & 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.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 17, 1788.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, are desired to make payment immediately—Those accounts not settled by the 15th of January next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

ELIHU GOODMAN.

Greenfield, Dec. 25, 1788.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a white heifer CALF, with a half-penny cut the under side of each ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

SUPPLY CLAP.

Northampton, Dec. 17, 1788.

THE subscriber once more requests all Persons indebted to him for the Hampshire Gazette, to make *immediate* payment.

ANDREW WOOD.

Dec. 26, 1788.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,

STRONG's Genuine

ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the gross, dozen, or single.

An ESSAY on the Life of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. D. Humphreys—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d, and 3d part—Psalm-Book—Primers—Pike's Arithmetic—Stuben's Military Exercise—An Essay on Baptism—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing-Paper, &c.

CASH, for any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

*** The Subscribers for Mr. OSTERWALD's Compendium of Christian Theology, are requested to call for their Books.—A few Copies for sale, by the Printer hereof.

Thomas's Almanack, and Perry's Dictionary, for sale by the Printer hereof.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment immediately.

Vol. III.] THE [Num. 123

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Mr. SHERIDAN's celebrated SPEECH.

(Continued.)

Westminster-Hall, Friday, June 6, 1788.

IN enumerating the various strong instances of the steady friendship and good disposition of the Begums to the English interest, Mr. Sheridan particularly animadverted on the representation they had made in favour of Captain ——, whose life they had saved at the very moment when, if they had meant to frame any blow against the English interest, the blow would have been felt. This gentleman, whose life the Begum had saved, and who in the first and natural feelings of the soul, had repeatedly poured fourth his grateful acknowledgements of the obligation, had afterwards been made the instrument of the destruction of his saviour. It had been asked why the Managers had not called Capt. ——, to the bar.—Why call him to the bar! He never hoped to see him at the bar till he came there with fervent contrition and penitential zeal, to make atonement to the Princess whom, to him his second creator, and whom, with the breath of life the gift of the Begum, he had accused and in the presence of their common God, had solemnly poured forth in a prayer that breath in an affidavit, by which ruin was to be accompanied! He would not believe it possible, that after having repeatedly acknowledged that he owed his life and liberty to the beneficient hand of this Lady, he could so far forget all that he owed, as of his own mere motion to come forward and make this affidavit. His knowledge of human feelings would not permit him to believe that it could be possible for any human creature to be guilty of an act so atrocious.—He must imagine that he had been deceived and imposed upon—and that he had been falsely & scandalously deceived—and that at the moment when he made that affidavit, he was ignorant of the effect which it had been applied: He hoped, retracted, that being that he was made the instrument, of the ruin, and overthrow of his benefactress [illegible] and that the imposition that had been practised upon him—for he could not be persuaded that any human creature could be capable of standing up in the presence of God, and exclaiming—To this woman I owe my life and my gratitude shall be her destruction.

Mr. Sheridan continued in a strain of eloquence more lofty and commanding than any thing we ever heard, to state the circumstance of the book, the leaves of which were torn out, and which was mutilated for the purpose of concealment. After stating all the circumstances of this fact, and the manner in which the fact had been accounted for, he called it a black perjury.—Then rising in his eloquence to a flight beyond our power to trace him, he said, that these letters, though thus torn and mangled, were brought to light. That power which gives to the arms of infant innocence the strength of Hercules—which controuls the mighty, and abashes the confident—which gives truth to persuasion beyond the reach of eloquence—that look that appals—the supplicating tear that soften—the tone tender, but confirmed, which at once soothes and convinces the soul—that power, which in all the turns and windings of hypocritical and impudent falsehood ever rages on the side of simple and unobtruding truth, leads the mind through all the mazes of craft and wickedness, with which this mysterious villainy is covered, and arousing all the indignation of justice, points its punishment, Heaven directed, to the head of the detected but unrepenting author.

Mr. Sheridan proceeded to show in how many instances, and at what critical times the sincere friendship of the Begums had distinguished itself, and been exerted in our favour. In that critical moment, when after the affair of Captain Gordon, the interests of Mr. Hastings were according to his own account, almost desperate; during the whole time, from the 3rd of August to the 22d of September, when with a prodigality of truth he truly confessed that the situation of himself and his small party was desperate;—when the branded vengeance of Heaven was about to burst, and about to wait only for the completion of his guilt in the attempt in Cheit Sing, to break on his head, and precipitate him to ruin——what did they do? Instead of seizing on the crisis to carry into effect any scheme they might have engendered against him—instead of accomplishing his overthrow, which with their aid would at that moment have been certain, these women, with a nobleness worthy of the sex, tho' ill applied as to the object, came forward to share in, not to contribute to his fall.

So much as to the first head of charge against the Begums. The second charge, that of their assisting the Rohillas, [illegible] should say but little on. We learned in February 1785, of the Begums having countenanced an alliance [illegible] Trustees, but they now gave this profound alliance, discovered in Feb. 1785, as a reason which operated to the ruin of the Princesses in Nov. 1781. He took notice also of the curious circumstance of Mr. Middleton's sending back the [illegible] fire of the Nabob; but stating, that having done so, the Nabob had paid an extraordinary price to future [illegible] those [illegible] to be employed against his own Ancestors.

He now came to the third charge, said to be established by those affidavits. That the Begums had been the principal movers of all the commotions in Oude; and here he confessed he thought there was such a body of damning evidence as required only to be stated, and which would render all elucidation unnecessary. The commotions in Oude were simply and solely to be attributed to the English gentlemen. The Nabob's description of their rapacity and violence was itself a full extention of all that was now to be attributed to the poor old women. He gave a very particular account of their depredations. They wanted all the money that could possibly be raised in the country, by violence, by extortion, by rapine, or by stealth, but for two purposes, to pay the army and for the administration of justice. He stated the various steps which had been taken by the Nabob, to deliver his devoted country from their violence, and particularly from the vulture grasp of Colonel Hannay, until at length, as Major Naylor wrote, a gentleman whose fool possessed the qualities of his species, "the inhabitants, whose meek natures no provocation had been heretofore able to provoke, were at length goaded into tumult; and in their despair, that meekness, that yielding, and womanish softness which characterized every action, changed to a perseverring obstinacy that was not to be subdued, so that on the banks of the Ganges where the insurrection happened, the routed would not fly, the wounded would not suffer themselves to be cured.—Here again we had opened to us another vein of the richest and purest eloquence, and which in darting to touch, we are sensible we shall debase.

Mr. Sheridan [illegible] at the siege (in 1782) gone into the kingdom of Oude; ignorant of what had happened since the death of Sujah Dowlah, that man, who with a savage heart had still great lines of character, ferocity in war, had still with a cultivating hand preserved to his country the riches which it derived from benignant skies and prolific soil—if this stranger, ignorant of all that had happened in a short interval, and observing the wide and general devastation, and all the horrors of the scene—of plains unclothed and brown—of vegetation burnt up—and extinguished—of villages depopulated and in ruin—of temples unroofed and perishing—of reservoirs broken down and dry—he would naturally enquire, what war has thus laid waste the fertile fields of this beautiful and once opulent country—what civil dissentions have happened thus to tear asunder, and operate the happy societies that once possessed those villages—What disputed succession—What religious rage has, with unholy violence, demolished those temples, and disturbed fervent, but unobtruding piety, in the exercise of its duties—What merciless enemies has this spread the horrors of fire and sword—What severe extinction of Providence has thus dried up the fountains, and taken from the earth every vestige of green?—Or rather, what monsters, have stalked over the country, taunting and poisoning with pestiferous breath, what the voracious appetite could not devour?——To such questions, what must be the answer? No wars have ravaged these lands and depopulated these villages—No civil discords have been felt—No merciless enemy—No affliction of Providence, which while it scourged for the moment, cut off the sources of refuscitation—No voracious and poisonous monsters—No—All this has been accomplished by the *friendship, generosity* and *kindness* of the English nation—They have embraced us with their protecting arms and, lo, these are the fruits of their alliance. What then, shall we be told, that under such circumstances, the exasperated feelings of a whole people, thus goaded and spurred on to clamour and resistance, were excited by the poor and feeble influence of the Begums! When we hear from Major Naylor the description that he gives of the paroxism, fever, and delirium, into which despair had thrown the natives, who on the Ganges, or the painted Ganges, panting for death, they tore more widely open the lips of their gaping wounds, to accelerate their dissolution, and while their blood was issuing, presented their ghastly eyes to Heaven, breathing their last and fervent prayer that the dry earth might not be suffered to drink their blood, but that it might rise up to the throne of God, and rouse the eternal Providence to avenge the wrongs of their country. Will it be said that all this was brought about by the incantations of these Begums in their secluded Zenana? or that they could inspire this inhuman and this despair into the breasts of a people who felt no grievance, and had suffered no torture? What motive then could have such an influence in their bosoms? What motive? That which operates, the common parent, plants in the bosom of man, and which, though it may be less active in the Indian than in the Englishman, is still congenial with, and makes a part of his being.—That feeling which tells him, that man was never made to be the property of man; but that when in the pride and insolence of power, one human creature dares to tyrannize over another: it is a power usurped, and resistance is a duty—That feeling which tells him that all power is delegated for the good, not for the injury of the people, and when that it is converted from the original purpose, the compact is broken, and the power is to be resumed. That principle which tells him that resistance to power usurped is not merely a duty which he owes to himself, and to his neighbour, but a duty which he owes to God, in asserting and maintaining the rank which he gave him in his creation!—To that common God, who, where he gives the form of man, whatever may be the complexion, gives also the feelings and the rights of man.—That principle, which neither the rudeness of ignorance can stifle, nor the enervation of refinement extinguish!—That principle which makes it base for a man to suffer when he ought to act; which tending to preferre to the species the original designations of Providence, spurns at the arrogant distinctions of man, and vindicates the independent quality of his race.

Mr. Sheridan, after this proceeded to say, that he thought an attentive perusal of all the circumstances, as he had endeavoured to exhibit them to the view of their Lordships, would satisfy them of the innocence of the Begums. But he was sensible that the proof of their innocence carried with it no cumulative proof of the guilt of the prisoner; and that this was the next object of his speech. In a close chain of argument, he proved that the rebellion was not protected—was not even in the imagination of Mr. Hastings, until their ruin had been consummated; that the rebellion was an after-thought, and was taken up as a means of justification, in the consciousness that justification was necessary. To prove this, he shewed, that he never wrote to the Council until the month of February; that though he wrote letters to Mr. Wheeler, and though in his famous narrative, he called the God of Truth to witness that he had made no concealment, he concealed every particle, both of the rebellion and of the plunder, until he had been able to make up the body of fraud and craft, mystery and enigma, which he produced under the title of "A Narrative of the Transactions." He shewed, that his pretended reasons for the concealment of five months, were indeed fallacies; and having taken pains to elucidate these points, he said, that it had been a practice with Mr. Hastings to hold himself out as a preternatural being, gifted with good fortune, or else the peculiar favourite of Heaven; and that Providence never failed to take up and carry by wise but hidden means, to every project of his destined end; in this blasphemous way did the prisoner at the bar libel the course of Providence. Thus according to him, when his corruptions and briberies were on the eve of exposure, Providence, inspired the heart of Nundcomar to commit a low base crime, in order to save Mr. Hastings from ruin. Thus also, when in his attempts on Cheit Sing, and his plunder of the Begums, Providence stepped in, and inspired the one with resistance, and the other with rebellion, to forward his purposes. Thus did he arrogantly hold himself forth as a man, not only the favourite of Providence, but as one for whose sake Providence departed from the eternal course of its own wise dispensations. Thus did he presume to say, that he was honoured and aided in the administration of office by inspired felonies, by arcen horrors, and providential treasons! arraigning that Providence whose works are goodness and whose ways are rightness.

It seemed, through the whole of his defence upon this charge, that Mr. Hastings, sensible that truth would undo him, thought that falsehood of any nature would serve his turn. In the view he had to gather together a set of falsehoods, without consistency, and without connection, not knowing, or remembering, that there is nothing which requires so much care in the fabrication as a system of lies. The parts must be regular and uniform; but his falsehoods were eternally at variance, and demolished one another. Indeed, in all his conduct he seemed to be actuated by one principle—to do things contrary to the established form. This architecture, militated against the first principles of the art. He began with the frieze and the capital, and laid the base of the column at the top. Thus having rushed to turn up his side down, he plumed himself on the dexterity of his idea, till it came tumbling about his ears. His confirmation was equal to his architecture. He raised a rampart on a spot