

ly. But when poverty is felt in its utmost extreme, it then becomes cruelly dangerous, & some deviations from rectitude are perhaps impossible to be avoided. This man who can support with courage the proud man's contumely, may shrink at the prospect of a prison; and he who can cheerfully feed on the coarsest viands, will generally be unable to resist the importunate solicitations of hunger, to deviate from the straight road of equity, where it leads through a barren waste, and where distant fruits at distance to tempt his approach. Where this is the case it will be cruel to punish the wretched wretch, who is unable to withstand the power of such temptations—temptations that may be doubled by the multiplied distress of seeing a family ready to perish.

The learned and pious Boerhaave observes, "that he never saw a criminal carried to execution without asking his own heart, Who knows whether this man is less guilty than I?" Were all mankind to ask themselves the same question, justice would frequently be executed with less rigour, and perhaps sometimes the malefactor would be restored to virtue by the hand of mercy stretched out to his relief, instead of being deprived of life for a crime which perhaps few would have been able in the same circumstances to withstand.

I cannot here forbear illustrating these remarks by relating a page in the life of Monsieur de Sallo, a gentleman to whom the literary world is obliged for the invention of the journals or reviews of the works of the learned in all parts where letters are cultivated. This passage I shall take from the life of the eminent French writer. "In the year 1663, when Paris was afflicted with a long and severe famine, M. de Sallo returning from a friend's evening walk with only a little food, was accosted by a man who presented his pistol, and in a manner far from respectful of a larger robbery, asked for his money. M. de Sallo observing it to be come to the wrong man, and he could get little from him, added, I have only three pistoles about me, which are not worth a sou, much good may do you with them, but let me tell you, you are in a bad way. The man took them, and, without asking him for more, walked off with an air of dejection and terror. The fellow was no sooner gone than M. de Sallo ordered his boy to follow him to see where he went, and to give him an account of every thing. He had obeyed, and followed him through several obscure streets, and at length saw him enter a baker's shop, where he observed him change one of the pistoles, and buy a large brown loaf. With this purchase he went to a farther shop, and entering an alley ascended a pair of stairs. The boy crept up after him to the fourth floor, where he saw him go into a room that had no other light but what it received from the moon, and peeping through a crevice, he perceived him throw it on the floor, and burst into tears. "There, ear your fill, that's the dearest loaf I ever thought I have robbed a gentleman of three pistoles; let us husband them well, and let me have no more triflings, for food or lace, these things must bring me to the gallows, and all to satisfy your clamours." His lamentations were answered by those of the whole family; his wife having at length raised the agony of his mind, took up the loaf, and cutting it, gave four pieces to four poor starving children.

The boy having thus happily performed his commission, returned home, and gave his master an account of every thing he had seen and heard. M. de Sallo, who was much moved, ordered the boy to call him at five in the morning. The humane gentleman rose at the time appointed, and taking the boy with him to show him the way, inquired in the neighbourhood the character of a man who lived in such a garret with a wife and four children, when he was told that he was a very industrious good kind of man; that he was a shoe-maker, and a neat workman; but was overburdened with a family, and had a hard struggle to live in such bad times.

Satisfied with this account, M. de Sallo ascended to the shoe-maker's garret, and, having at the door, it was opened by the poor man himself, who knowing him to be the person he had observed the evening before, fell on his feet and implored his mercy, pleading the distress of his family, and begged he would forgive his first crime. M. de Sallo desired him to make no noise, for he had not the least intention to hurt him. "You have a good character among your neighbours, said he, but must expect that your life will soon be cut short; if you are now so wicked as to continue the freedom you took with me. Hold your hand—here are 30 pistoles to buy leather, half-sole it well, and get your children a commendable example. To put your eyes of further temptations to commit such ruinous and fatal actions, I will encourage your industry—I bear you a great work man, and you shall take measure of me and give you for them." The whole family appeared struck with joy and amazement, and grateful, and M. de Sallo departed greatly moved, and with a mind filled with his satisfaction at having saved a man, and perhaps a family, from the commission of guilt, from an ignominious death, and perhaps eternal perdition. "Never was a day more happily begun—the consciousness of having performed such an action, whenever it recurs to the mind of a reasonable being, must be attended with pleasure, and that self-complacency, and secret approbation, which are more desirable than gold and all the pleasures of the earth.

PETERSBURGH, (Russia) Sept. 30.
General Tekely, being ordered by the Commander in Chief of the army, to put himself at the head of the troops of Caucasus and the Crimea, & march to meet the troops of Caucasus and the Crimea, has left the following army towards Sudschak, which were carried on the record of his previous campaign by the body of troops commanded by Lieutenant-General Talyin.

On the 23d of August, Lieutenant-General Talyin having with his troops reached the border of the Cuban, he formed his camp about 17 miles above Say, and waited for General Tekely's arrival in the Cuban. Thereafter, officer having learned by some of the inhabitants that two hords of Tartars, after putting their wives and children in a place of security, were preparing to form a body in the neighbourhood, he immediately detached Brigadier Bergmann, with three battalions of Chasseurs and 3000 Cossacks, to disperse those hords before they reinforced themselves. This detachment having passed the Cuban, met on the 23d inst. about 20 hords from that river, those two hords, consisting of about 4000. The Turks immediately fell on our detachment, and a smart contest ensued, which lasted from four o'clock in the morning till noon, when the enemy finding themselves completely beaten, fled behind an abatis, but were dispersed and dispersed killed. The enemy left 800 dead on the spot, and nearly 2000 of their habitations were entirely destroyed by our troops, with all they contained. We had 2 chefters and 12 hords killed, and 25 wounded. Our detachment afterwards returned safe to the camp, whence, after the junction with General Tekely, the army will march onward to perform its operations.

LONDON, November 11.
Authentic Communication from Vienna.
Numerous as the advantages gained by the Turks over the Imperial troops have been, yet in all the official accounts published at Vienna, the Ottomans have been deemed every warlike requisite but courage. There are not, however, wanting circumstances, which prove to a demonstration, that Turkish policy has in the field often been too much for Austrian discipline. The havoc made on each other by two columns of the Imperial army, on the night of the twenty-fifth of September, is in point.

It was not the effect of accident, but of a judicious manoeuvre practised by the Serakier. A private letter from a person of the first consequence in Vienna, says: "There is reason to suppose that the Vizier had gained intelligence of the route the Imperial army intended to take on its retreat, in consequence of which almost every pass, where a few troops could harass an army, was pre-occupied by the enemy, and every copious line. This greatly annoyed the Austrian troops, and occasioned a considerable loss of men and baggage. The two columns, which engaged each other on the 21st of September at night, were marching nearly parallel, at the distance of about a quarter of an English mile, and near the place where the dreadful carnage took place, divided by a narrow copse, so little intermingled with wood, that during daylight an object of any considerable magnitude might be distinguished to its extremity. In this copse were four hundred Turkish infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, with four field pieces, and two howitzers.

The Turks thus posted, made two very brisk attacks on the van of the columns, which approached at nearly the same time. Darnais and his troops equally to decide the Imperialists, who being ordered to face the charge, were obliged to obey. The Turkish detachment still continued to attack with much view of retaliation and more effect, particularly from their artillery, which was served in a way seldom experienced from the Ottomans, and produced much slaughter. Both columns thus amused, continued to advance in a direct line towards each other, the Turks retreating in good order, and gaining ground on that flank which had previously formed the advance of the columns, wholly disappeared at the moment in which the opposite flanks came in contact, who not doubting but each was the enemy, began an attack which soon became general along the line; and the artillery now coming up, the carnage was horrid—certainly not less than two thousand men. It was near seven minutes that the columns were engaged with each other, and at last discovered by a number of Chasseurs, who were ordered to attack by an officer, from which two pieces of cannon were directed with a skill far too dreadful. This they carried, after a vigorous defence, having first killed nearly the whole of its defenders, and thus, by their supposed prisoners, discovered the fatal mistake which had been committed."

BOSTON, Feb. 12.
Sketch of Proceedings of the General Court.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FRIDAY, February 6.
THE House rose into consideration the propriety of passing an act preventing the credit for any other cause. A bill for that purpose had two readings, and Tuesday was appointed for the third reading of the same.

A Committee reported a resolve, granting a premium for certain discoveries for the more perfectly manufacturing Potard-Cell Alars. After a considerable debate, the report was negatived by a very large majority.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.
LEAVE was given to Mr. BANCRIFT, to lay on the Table the following Resolve:
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
In the House of Representatives, Feb. 7, 1789.
Whereas it is the duty of the Constitution, and laws of this Commonwealth, to prevent all encroachments upon the Legislative power; and left a declaration made by His Excellency in a Message to the House of Representatives, dated the 14th day of November last past, now entered on the Journals of the House, by which any Governor of this Commonwealth may hereafter think himself not bound by constitutional establishments made by the Legislature, when he in his judgment shall conceive them improper;

Resolved, That any Governor of this Commonwealth who shall hereafter think himself not bound by constitutional establishments made by the Legislature, when he in his judgment shall conceive them improper;

As the opinion of this House, that the Government of this Commonwealth hath no right to dispense with, or suspend any establishment, made by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, or to be tant to powers invested in the Legislature by the Constitution; and to refuse to carry into execution any part of such establishments, when the act of the Governor is necessary to the carrying of the same into execution, unless the Governor derive such right from the consent of the Legislature.

And in further Reply, As the opinion of this House, that His Excellency's declaration contained in the said Message, that "he was sensible the Legislature had made an establishment for the office of Captain of the Garrison of the Castle Island, yet it did not follow from thence that the Commander in Chief should fill a vacancy, when in his judgment, under the particular circumstances of the country and garrison, in a time of peace, the office would be superfluous; and a very unnecessary expense"—contains a claim of right to dispense with or suspend in part a constitutional establishment made by the Legislature; or to refuse to carry into execution such part of said establishment, when his act was necessary thereto: That such claim is against law—is an invasion of the rights of the Legislature—has a tendency to establish a precedent, of an evil and dangerous nature—and (if admitted) will essentially affect some of the principles of our excellent Constitution.

The question to adopt this Resolve, was seconded by Mr. PARSONS, who declared that nothing but a sacred regard for the rights of the people, and the sacred Constitution, against encroachments, induced him thereto.

Dr. JARVIS said a few words in opposition to the motion, which he said was the offspring of the gentleman from Newbury-Port, strangely introduced into the House—that it was one of the most extraordinary motions he ever heard of; and was admitted to find that there was a man bold enough to bring it forward.

Mr. NASSOP, warmly objected to the motion, and wondered how the paper (he did not chuse to give any other name) came on the table.

Mr. PARSONS, said he acknowledged himself the author of it, but not the midwife.

Mr. NASSOP replied, that Mr. Parsons acknowledged himself the father, we know who the midwife is, the worthy Member from Reading, Mr. BANCRIFT, (Which caused a very general laugh in the House) and Mr. NASSOP considered not only to show the constitutional but also the propriety of the conduct of His Excellency, and as we were studying economy His Excellency's conduct was deserving the highest encomiums of all true friends to their country; he moved that as we had found out the father, he be directed to pay the midwife's fee, & take it home to support it, as the house he believed would not be willing to be charged with the support of such a spurious offspring.

Gen. HARRIS said it was a new thing to find that the appointments of the officers of all the forts and garrisons; and that he had a right by the Constitution to act as he had done, in not filling up the vacancy of the Captain; that in his capacity as Commander in Chief, he had greater powers than in his civil capacity; and had more occasion therein for the exercise of his judgment and discretion, and he wished the gentleman who advocated the motion would show the contrary.

Mr. PARSONS again rose, and went into a constitutional investigation of the part of the Governor's message referred to—and read several parts of the Constitution to show that the power to dispense with the execution of laws is in the Legislature; and that the Government in dispensing with them had assumed a right which he thought the Constitution did not warrant. Mr. P. then said, he supposed the gentleman first up in the message alluded to the Constitution—but said he did not charge his Excellency with an intention to violate the Constitution. He then remarked on what fell from Dr. J. and said, he always hoped to possess courage and resolution enough to do his duty—and that in the present instance, the wonder was not with him, that he should be found bold enough to advocate the motion; but that he could find many a man bold enough to support it. He then said, he would find many a man bold enough to support it. He then said, he would find many a man bold enough to support it.

By him, were he appointed by and with the consent of the Council.

Dr. JARVIS again rose and observed, that he did not know, but before he sit down, he should feel himself constrained to move, that the thanks of the House, might be presented to His Excellency, for his paternal solicitude to promote the real interests of the Commonwealth in delaying the appointment of an officer, especially superfluous, till the sense of the Legislature could be had on the subject; for it was his sincere belief, that the Governor was much more inclined to this honorable notice, than to the unauthorized measure which in his opinion was intended to be thrown on his official reputation. But whether he did this justice to his Excellency or not, he should not certainly fail in expressing his acknowledgments at the very extraordinary resolution which had been so ardently introduced on his Honour's Table. He was not apt to be wanting in charity, but he could scarcely conceive of a fair and honorable motive to justify the measure proposed. If it was proper that the public attention should be turned to this subject, why has it been so long? The message to which it refers, was published in the middle of November last. If the public service has suffered, or if the Constitution has been violated, why has the Gentleman from Newbury-Port been so long quiet? or how has it happened, that the sense of his patriotism should just now have burst out?

The Doctor remarked, that he saw no good reason for this singular and unprecedented measure; and he would venture to predict, that not a single advantage could arise from it. In his opinion, it was a right brand to cast on the name of the Government throughout the State. At the close of a long and tedious session, which was the duty of every member to bring up, and to call to waste our time, and to consume the interest of our constituents. But perhaps the more slight considerations with some gentlemen, in comparison to the pleasures they apparently received by their attempts to wound the character of the Commander in Chief. The gentleman from Newbury-Port, had with great candour declared himself the author of the resolution which the member from Reading had proposed—and had paid full compliments to his political courage of this kind.

The Doctor enquired, where could be the courage of doing that by proxy, which he might as easily have done in person. The pretext, that he was at a distance from the chair, was too slight to conceal the true reason for a moment—for every one knew that the gentleman was generally attended to, and could as easily have obtained the indulgence of the House as any other person. The boast of courage, therefore, came with an ill grace from one, thus peculiarly circumstanced.

The Doctor observed that he rather thought the gentleman was in the first instance afraid or alarmed of his own offspring—which he had afterwards been compelled to defend. If the General Court had disapproved the Governor's conduct, on this occasion, they would never have acquiesced in the message so far as to annihilate the very office to which His Excellency had objected; and it was capable of the force of demonstration, that the Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth, could not at the same time be also Captain of the Castle—The Lieutenant Governor was an annual officer—the Captain of the Castle was independent of the people; and if the second officer of the government, should be changed at the end of the period, for which he was elected, he would not withstand him, he be the Captain of Castle. His successor must then be either maintained by an annual grant, or remain without any provision at all for his support.

It is well known too, continued the doctor, that the Senate in March last, had abolished the office of Captain of this fortress, though their resolution was not then considered by the House. Would gentlemen have had the Governor to have appointed some other person than the Lieutenant-Governor, in order that the people should be furnished with a new and unnecessary expense? The Governor then, in the view of expediency, has done as he ought to do. But the Constitution, it is said, has been violated, by his dispensing with the appointment of an officer agreeably to law. The Governor was equally the Representative of the people with the Legislature—and he had a right, the Doctor contended, by virtue of the power incident to his office, as Captain-General, and in his military capacity, to refuse the appointment of an officer, under peculiar circumstances, till the Legislature had requested it; there was no fluidity between his civil and military capacities; and if the community has suffered, it would be easy to point out the means by which the injury had arisen. He had not injured the public, he had saved some hundreds to the people—he has effected a necessary establishment.

In mentioning a military establishment, the Doctor proceeded to say, that the reason of an establishment, is that not a single officer can be raised, nor an officer appointed, without the consent of the Legislature; and in free countries, the danger is that we shall not have too few, but too many—at least on common occasions; and the making an establishment is to provide the means of support, when the officer shall be appointed. He does not exclude the exercise of a discretionary power in the Governor, when he is convinced of its being altogether unnecessary; and this House has already given a sanction to his judgement, by voting a salary to the present Lieutenant-Governor, instead of the former establishment.

But if he has violated the constitution, why does the courage? Let the gentleman from Newbury-Port stop here; let us go farther—let us bring it to issue at the bar which our most excellent Constitution has provided—then we shall do something—our zeal will not then

evaporate in an empty resolution, which he was well convinced, said the Doctor, would never have the honor of passing this House.

The gentleman from Newbury has called to mind, Farrar & Hutchinson; detailed characters I and not to be mentioned in the same moment with the name of Haucke.

The gentleman from Newbury asked why the Doctor should continue to sit there. The Doctor replied, to point out the impurity of the motive in which the first copulation originated. He did justice to his constitution, and the present Government—in the case of America, and he concluded by wishing the House might show their painted disapprobation of the present measures.

Mr. COULTEY, Mr. SNEAD, Gen. THOMPSON, and others, said each a few words, against the motion, when the question was determined by Yeas 23—Nays—Yeas 37—Nays 83.

The Hon. Speaker having had leave of absence, the House proceeded to choose by ballot, a Speaker pro tempore, who the Hon. WILLIAM HEATH, Esq. was chosen, who took the chair.

This morning, came down from His Excellency a message, respecting that as a resolution was introduced into the House, respecting his official reputation, on Saturday last, a copy thereof, and of the proceedings thereon, might be furnished him by the Clerk.

On which a brief but warm debate ensued. Mr. DAVES said he thought the House could do no less than to include His Excellency with any papers that related to him—but the form in which such papers were to be issued, was what he wished might be considered; as a question, it might affect some gentlemen in the House jumping to the conclusion, that the resolution was the Governor's official reputation, without defining what particular respect. Now, if the House find any resolve, it will imply an answer from the House, that such resolve does affect His Excellency's official reputation; which would be a reprehension of those gentlemen who voted for the resolve—whereas (Mr. DAVES said) he did not think that gentlemen, or all of them, designed any thing against the Governor's reputation; for his own part, he said, it never entered his heart, that the Governor intended any thing unconstitutional, in the present or any other instance. He voted indeed for the resolve, but it was on a mere constitutional question—His Excellency might think one way, the Legislature another, and both be very patriotic. The Governor perhaps, had no thought of dispensing with an establishment made by the Legislature, but if any gentleman in the Legislature, supposed that what the Governor did, had in part such an operation, they might hold up their hands accordingly, without aiming at the Governor's reputation.

Dr. Jarvis said every one knew what resolve it was the Governor meant, and he hoped it would be sent, without sacrificing substance to form.

Mr. PARSONS moved, that the Journal of all the doings on Saturday night, be sent, as the Governor had not pointed out the particular resolution. Not that he was anxious how the paper was sent, only for the sake of being introduced on Saturday, affecting his reputation. If all the papers of Saturday were sent, they would indeed be the right. But if the House thought fit to send the resolve "as a thing which they conceived affected His Excellency's reputation," he was contented.

Book-ader, where he was then asleep. Mr. COTTELL left the whole of his property, consisting of Books, printing materials, &c. &c. & very narrowly escaped being burned to death, as the fire had caught the thing he saved; yet all on fire when he was dragged out of the flames—large numbers of Books, which had been left with Mr. COTTELL to bind, were also consumed. At the time of the fire, there was not a breath of air stirring; had it otherwise been, great coolness would have been the damage.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 12.
The General Assembly of Connecticut, at their session, passed an act to inform all suits or actions in favour of any citizen of the State of *Red-Label*, who brought, or shall hereafter be brought, in the State. "An Act repealing the laws for levying and collecting a Duty on articles imported into this State." "An Act for encouraging the *Woolen Manufacture* within this State."

BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE.
LATELY found, a small handsome decorated VOLUME, entitled the *POPULOUS MUSEUM*, filled with blank paper, the gilt at the edges, the first page excepted. It is very neatly bound in the French style with marbled covers, completely gilt and LETTERS—with a most beautiful frontispiece in copper-plate engraving of this device—*DRESSING TABLE*, with *BARBERS*, two *ATTENDANTS*, and a *BAND-BOX*, enclosed with this motto—*Corpus non mens et color non gubernetur*—which is this inscription in capitals—*I CAN SAY TELL WHAT YOU AND OTHER MEN, THINK OF THIS LIFE; FOR MY SINGLE SELF.*

I HAD A LIFE NOT BE, AS LIVE TO BE.
IN AWE OF SUCH A THING AS MYSELF.
Shakepeare.
Whoever has lost full volume, may have it again by applying to the
PUBLISHER OF VANITY'S LINE.
Springfield, Feb. 16, 1789.

SOLOMON ALLEN,
WISHES that all those who have Accounts open with him, would call and settle the same with-out delay—and those that have drawn orders on him within these four years past, and have not taken them up, are desired to call and take them, as being a large number of those orders in his hands, which if not taken up soon, will perhaps cause trouble.
Northampton, Feb. 17, 1789.

Red Clover-Seed.
WANTED, a quantity of Red Clover-Seed, white Beans, Flax-Seed, old Silver and Pewter, at the Store of
JACOB OGDEN,
at Hartford, and the highest price given, paid on delivery.
Cash paid at said Store for good Blooming Iron and Bees-Wax.

To be SOLD.
A Beautiful situation in the center of the town of Conway, very convenient for a tradesman or trader, with good Buildings, and three acres of good Land—Where may be had men's and women's *Saddles*, and other faddens worth. Enquire of
JOHN BANISTER.
Conway, Feb. 10, 1789.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clock and Watch-making business, an active BOY, about 14 years of age. Enquire of
SAM. STILES.
Northampton, Feb. 18, 1789.

WANTED, the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the estate of MARGARET MAY, late of Goffen; deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business, at the house of Mr. Noddiham May, in said Goffen, on the last Tuesday of March, April and June next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.
BENJ. BURGIS,
OLIVER TAYLOR.
Goffen, Jan. 1789.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Barber's business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age. Enquire of EDWARD FRETHERY—who gives Cash for long HUMAN HAIR.
Northampton, Feb. 18, 1789.