The GLIDING SLEIGH.

I.

IMMUR'D too long, FLORELLA sighs
For purer air, and genial skies;
And plans, with youth and beauty gay,
New conquests in the gliding Sleigh.

II.

Even age, forgetting pain and cares,
For wholesome exercise prepares;
And, tempted by the glorious day,
Once more enjoys the gliding Sleigh.

III.

With second youth his bosom swells,
His former triumphs as he tells,
Then grasps his whip and drives away,
Exulting in the gliding Sleigh.

IV.

Secur'd by furs, in decent pride,
His spouse firs smiling by his side;
In gentle hints prescribes the way,
And half directs the gliding Sleigh.

V.

Where yonder cheering sign invites,
With stomachs keen the pair alights;
Confessing, as the bill they pay,
That health attends the gliding Sleigh.

VI.

The maid, refresh'd with cakes and wine,
Forbids her gentle swain to pine;
But left mama should chide her stay,
She enters soon the gliding Sleigh.

VII.

Though many a stream by frost is bound,
Thus health and pleasure may be found:
Then who would feet, to spleen a prey,
When joy prepares the gliding Sleigh?

A SINGULAR ADVENTURE,

By GEN. PUTNAM, *related by* COL. HUMPHREYS, *in his elegant* ESSAY *on the life of that distinguished officer.*

IN the year 1739 he removed from Salem to Pomfret, an inland fertile town in Connecticut, forty miles east of Hartford: having here purchased a considerable tract of land, he applied himself successfully to agriculture.

The first years, on a new farm, are not, however, exempt from disasters and disappointments, which can only be remedied by stubborn and patient industry.—Our farmer, sufficiently occupied in building an house and barn, felling woods, making fences, sowing grain, planting orchards and taking care of his flock, had to encounter in turn, the calamities occasioned by drought in summer, blast in harvest, loss of cattle in winter, and the desolation of the sheep-fold by wolves. In one night he had seventy fine sheep and goats killed, besides many lambs and kids wounded. This havock was committed by a she-wolf, which with her annual whelps, had for several years infested the vicinity. The young were commonly destroyed by the vigilance of the hunters, but the old one was too sagacious to come within reach of gun shot — upon being closely pursued she would generally fly to the western woods, and return the next winter with another litter of whelps.

The wolf at length, became such an intolerable nuisance, that Mr. PUTNAM entered into a combination with five of his neighbours to hunt alternately until they could destroy her. Two by rotation were constantly in pursuit. It was known, that, having lost the toes from one foot by a steel trap, she made one track shorter than the other. By this vestige, the pursuers recognized in a light snow, the rout of this pernicious animal. Having followed her to Connecticut river, and found she had turned back in a direct course towards Pomfret, they immediately returned, and by ten o'clock the next morning, the blood hounds had driven her into a den about three miles distant from the house of Mr. Putnam: The people soon collected with dogs, guns, straw, fire and sulphur to attack the general enemy. With this apparatus several unsuccessful efforts were made to force her from the den. The hounds came back badly wounded and refused to return. The smoke of blazing straw had no effect. Nor did the fumes of burnt brimstone, with which the cavern was filled, compel her to quit the retirement.—Wearied with such fruitless attempts (which had bro't the time to ten o'clock at night,) Mr. Putnam once more tried to make his dog enter, but in vain; he proposed to his negro man to go down in the cavern and shoot the Wolf; the negro declined the hazardous service. Then it was that their master, angry at the disappointment, and declaring that he was ashamed to have a coward in his family, resolved himself to destroy the ferocious beast, left she should escape through some unknown fissure of the rock. His neighbours strongly remonstrated against the perilous enterprise:—But he, knowing that wild animals were intimidated by fire, and having provided several strips of birch bark, the only combustible material which he could obtain, that would afford light in this deep and darksome cave, prepared for his descent. Having accordingly divested himself of his coat and waistcoat, and having a long rope fastened round his legs, by which he might be pulled back, at a concerted signal, he entered head-foremost, with the blazing torch in his hand.

The aperture of the den, on the east side of a very high ledge of rocks, is about two feet square; from thence it descends obliquely fifteen feet, then running horizontally about ten more, it descends gradually 16 feet towards its termination. The sides of this subterraneous cavity are composed of smooth and solid rocks, which seem to have been divided by some former earthquake. The top and bottom are also of stone, and the entrance in winter, being covered with ice, is exceedingly slippery. It is in no place high enough for a man to raise himself upright; nor in any part more than three feet in width.

Having groped his passage to the horizontal part of the den, the most terrifying darkness appeared in front of the dim circle of light afforded by his torch. It was silent as the house of death. None but monsters of the desart had ever before explored this solitary mansion of horror. He, cautiously proceeding onward, came to the ascent; when he slowly mounted on his hands and knees until he discovered the glaring eyeballs of the wolf, who was sitting at the extremity of the cavern. Startled at the sight of fire, she gnashed her teeth and gave a sullen growl. As soon as he had made the necessary discovery, he kicked the rope as a signal for pulling him out. The people, at the mouth of the den, who had listened with painful anxiety, hearing the growling of the wolf, and supposing their friend to be in the most imminent danger, drew him forth with such celerity that his shirt was stripped over his head, and his skin severely lacerated. After he had adjusted his cloaths, and loaded his gun with nine buck shot, holding the torch in one hand and the musquet in the other, he descended a second time. When he drew nearer than before, the wolf assuming a still more fierce and terrible appearance, howling, rolling her eyes, snapping her teeth and dropping her head between her legs, was evidently in the attitude and on the point of springing at him. At this critical instant, he levelled and fired at her head. Stunned with the shock and suffocated with the smoke, he immediately found himself drawn out of the cave. But having refreshed himself and permitted the smoke to dissipate, he went down the third time. Once more he came within sight of the wolf, who appearing to be very passive, he applied the torch to her nose; and perceiving her dead, he took hold of her ears, and then kicking the rope, (still tied round his legs) the people above, with no small exultation, dragged them both out together.

CROCKERY.

A Large and beautiful assortment of Yellow, and Blue and White WARE, consisting of all the articles in use, which will sell by crate or less quantity, on reasonable terms——Also, double and single FlintGLASS WARE—Raisins in casks, &c. &c. &c.

Good Wheat, Rye, Corn, Beets-Wax, and Cash, received in payment.

THOMAS TISDALL.

Hartford, State of Connecticut, Jan. 1789.

THE Subscriber hath erected a large and convenient STORE, on the bank of the River, in this city within a few rods of Mrs. Knox's, for the convenience of storing any kind of Goods or Produce, which shall be done on the most reasonable terms—What produce may be freighted in vessels in which he is concerned, shall be exempted from the charge of storage—Any orders directed to him for the purpose of purchasing, selling, shipping or storing of Goods or Produce, shall be faithfully attended to, by

JOHN CALDWELL.

Hartford, Dec. 27, 1788.

Deers Leather, and Indigo,

For Sale by

Luther Loomis,

WHO has lately received a large supply—which he is selling upon the most reasonable terms—and wants to purchase all sorts of Grain, White Beans, Peas, Butter and Cheese, Hemp, Flax, Tobacco, Beef Cattle, and Shipping-Oxen, Pork, White-Oak Hogshead and Barrel Staves and Heading.

Suffield, Jan. 31, 1789.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

HARTFORD, Jan. 1, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A

VIEW

OF THE

INTERNAL EVIDENCE,

OF THE

CHRISTIAN RELIGION:

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. ACTS xxvi. 28.

By SOAME JENYNS, ESQ.

This celebrated BOOK has already gone through six Editions, and the Scarcity of it now command the Publick's Attention for the Sixth.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS Book will contain about 200 Pages of the Octavo size, will be printed with a New Type, and on good WRITING PAPER, Page for Page with the English Edition, will be neatly Bound, Letter'd and Fillered with Gold on the Back.

II. Price to Subscribers will be only two thirds of a Dollar.

III. Those that Subscribe for six Books, shall have seventh gratis.

☞ *Subscriptions are taken in by the Printer hereof.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon OBADIAH DICKINSON, late of Hatfield, deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book, are requested to call on the subscribers for settlement of the same, at his dwelling house in Hatfield, where constant attendance will be given from the first of March to the fifteenth—it is expected that all indebted will call and settle their accounts within the time mentioned, and that those who are unable to pay the demands, will bring sureties with them. The Executors with that this friendly notification might influence all indebted to call and settle or renew their obligations;—but should they neglect, the law must enforce a settlement of them.

ELIJAH DICKINSON,
ELIHU DICKINSON, } Ex'rs.
OBADIAH DICKINSON,

N. B. Those who have any borrowed Books belonging to the deceased, are requested to return them immediately.

Hatfield, Feb. 11, 1788.

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

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, sometime last month, a chestnut coloured HEIFER, with a white face, two years old past, no artificial mark perceived. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ENOS NASH.

Hadley, Feb. 4th, 1789.

AN active LAD, about fifteen years of age, is wanted in the Wool Card Manufactory. Northampton—where may be had WOOL CARDS, by the gross, dozen or single pair.

B. PRESCOTT.

Feb. 10, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of GIDEON WARNER, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of March and May next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the house of Lemuel Wagner, innholder in said Hadley.

ENOS NASH,
ENOS SMITH.

Hadley, Jan. 14, 1789.

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. Humphrys—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, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

—Stuben's Milita—
ism—An Enquiry concerning the Design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline—Account Books—Bonnet Paper—Blanks of various kinds—Writing-Paper, &c.

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

possess
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that the stones where the water issued out, appeared very hot, and imagined that through this means the flame might be communicated to the water. He called for a kedgeree-pot, and poured some water upon the stones, which cooled them immediately; but still

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From JEFFERSON's *Notes on Virginia.*

OUR quadrupeds have been mostly described by Linnæus and Monsr. de Buffon. Of these the Mammoth, or big buffalo, as called by the Indians, must certainly have been the largest. Their tradition is that he was carnivorous, and still exists in the northern parts of America.—A delegation of warriors from the Delaware tribe having visited the governor of Virginia, during the present revolution, on matters of business, after these had been dismissed and feasted in council, the governor asked them some questions relative to their country, and, among others, what they knew or heard of the animal whose bones were found at the Salt licks, on the Ohio. Their chief speaker immediately put himself into an attitude of oratory, and with a pomp suited to what he conceived the elevation of his subject, informed him that it was a tradition handed down from their fathers, "That in ancient times a herd of these tremendous animals came to the Big-bone licks, and began an universal destruction of the bear, deer, elk, buffaloes, and other animals, which had been created for the use of the Indians:—That the Great Man above, looking down and seeing this, was so enraged that he seized his lightning, descended on the earth, seated himself on a neighbouring mountain, and on a rock, of which his seat and the print of his feet are still to be seen, and levied his boults among them till the whole were slaughtered, except the big bull, who presenting his forehead to the shafts, shook them off as they fell, but missing one at length, it wounded him in the side; whereon, springing round, he bounded over the Ohio, over the Wabash, the Illinois, and finally over the great lakes, where he is now living at this day." It is well known that on the Ohio, and in many parts of America further North, tusks, grinders and skeletons of unparalleled magnitude are found in great numbers, some lying on the surface of the earth, & some a little below it. A Mr. Stanley, taken prisoner by the Indians near the mouth of the Tanissee, relates, that, after being transferred thro' several tribes, from one to another, he was at length carried over the mountains West of the Missisoon to a river which runs westwardly; that these bones abounded there; and that the natives described to him the animal to which they belonged as still existing in the northern parts of their country; from which description he judged it to be an elephant. Bones of the same kind have been lately found, some feet below the surface of the earth, in salines opened on the North Holston, a branch of the Tanissee, about the latitude of 36½° North. From the accounts published in Europe, I suppose it to be decided, that these are of the same kind with those found in Siberia. Instances are mentioned of like animal remains found in the most southern climates of both hemispheres; but they are either so loosely mentioned as to leave a doubt of the fact, so inaccurately described as not to authorise the classing them with the great northern bones, or so rare as to found a suspicion that they have been carried thither as curiosities from more northern regions. So that on the whole there seems to be no certain vestiges of the existence of this animal further South than the salines last mentioned. It is remarkable that the tusks and skeletons have been given to those of the hippopotamus, or river horse. Yet it is acknowledged that the tusks and skeletons are much larger than those of the elephant, and the grinders many times greater than those of the hippopotamus and essentially different in form. Whenever these grinders are found, there also we find the tusks and skeleton; but no skeleton of the hippopotamus nor grinders of the elephant. It will not be said that the hippopotamus and elephant came always to the same spot, the former to deposit his grinders, and the latter his tusks and skeleton. For what because of the parts not deposited there? We must agree then that these remains belong to each other, that they are of one and the same animal, that this was not a hippopotamus, because the hippopotamus had no tusk nor such a frame, and because the grinders differ in their size as well as in the number and form of their points.—That it was not an elephant, I think ascertained by proofs equally decisive. I will not avail myself of the authority of the celebrated *anatomist, who, from an examination of the form & structure of the tusk, has declared they were essentially different from those of the elephant; because another ‖ anatomist, equally celebrated, has declared, on a like examination, that they are precisely the same. Between two such authorities I will suppose this circumstance equivocal. But, 1. The skeleton of the mammoth (for so the incognitum has been called) bespeaks an animal of five or six times the cubic volume of the elephant, as Monsr. de Buffon has admitted. 2. The grinders are five times as large, are square, and the grinding surface studded with four or five rows of blunt points: Whereas those of the elephant are broad and thin, and the grinding surface flat. 3. I have never heard an instance, and suppose there has been none, of the grinders of an elephant being found in America. —4. From the known temperature and constitution of the elephant, he could never have existed in those regions where the remains of the mammoth have been found. The elephant is a native only of the torrid zone and its vicinities: If, with the assistance of warm apartments and warm clothing, he has been preserved in life in the temperate climates of Europe, it has only been for a small portion of what would have been his natural period, and no instance of his multiplication in them has ever been known. But no bones of the mammoth, as I have before observed, have been ever found further south than the salines of Holston, & they have been found as far north as the Arctic circle. Those, therefore who are of opinion that the elephant and mammoth are the same, must believe, 1. That the elephant known to us can exist and multiply in the frozen zone; or, 2. That an internal fire may once have warmed those regions, and since abandoned them, of which, however, the globe exhibits no unequivocal indications; or, 3. That the obliquity of the ecliptic, when these elephants lived, was so great as to include within the tropics all those regions in which those bones are found: The tropics being, as is before observed, the natural limits of habitation for the elephant. But if we admitted that this obliquity has really decreased, and we adopt the highest rate of decrease yet pretended, that is, of one minute in a century, to transfer the northern tropic to the Arctic circle, would carry the existence of these supposed elephants 250,000 years back; a period far beyond our conception of the duration of animal bones being left exposed to the open air, as these are in so many instances. Besides, though these regions would then be supposed within the tropics, yet their winters would have been too severe for the sensibility of the elephant. They would have had but one day and one night in the year, a circumstance to which we have no reason to suppose the nature of the elephant fitted. However it has been demonstrated, that, in a variation of obliquity in the ecliptic takes place at all, it is vibratory, and never exceeds the limits of 9 degrees, which is not sufficient to bring these bones within the tropics. One of these hypotheses, or some other equally voluntary and insufficient to cautious philosophy, must be adopted to support the opinion that these are the bones of an elephant. For my own part, I find it easier to believe that an animal may have existed, resembling the elephant in his tusks, and general anatomy, while his nature was in other respects extremely different. From the 30th degree of south latitude to the 36th of north, are nearly the limits which nature has fixed for the existence and multiplication of the elephant known to us. Proceeding thence northwardly to 36½ degrees, we enter those assigned to the mammoth. The further we advance north, the more their vestiges multiply as far as the earth has been explored in that direction; and it is as probable as otherwise, that this progression continues to the pole itself, if land extends so far. The centre of the frozen zone then may be the acme of their vigour, as that of the torrid is of the elephant. Thus nature seems to have drawn a belt of separation between these two tremendous animals, whose breadth indeed is not precisely known, though at present we may suppose it about 6½ degrees of latitude; to have assigned to the elephant the regions south of these confines, and those north to the mammoth, founding the constitution of the one in the extreme of heat, and that of the other in the extreme of cold. When the creator has therefore separated their nature as far as the extent of the scale of animal life allowed to this planet would permit, it seems perverse to declare it the same, from a partial resemblance of their tusks and bones. But to whatever animal we ascribe these remains, it is certain such a one has existed in America, and that it has been the largest

* *Hunter.* ‖ *D'Aubenton.*

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by without disguise, are his known char-
ed rooms the country, [illegible] have been employed to