

Let man's first object, in this vale of care, Be a double aim, &c. or his worship wear, Be a double aim, &c. or his worship wear, Be a double aim, &c. or his worship wear.

BEAUTIES of the MIND and the FORM compared.

CELLA and LALIA every hour, Unnumber'd beauties surprize, In Stella's form all her power, but Flavia in her eyes.

ANECDOTE of Marshal SAXE.

THE great General, having arrived with a part of his army at a village, where they were to pass the night, proposed occupying an apartment in the old castle, which had long been neglected, and was believed by all the neighbourhood to be haunted by spectres, whose nightly yell was often heard by those who dwelt near it.

The officers paid a ready obedience to his will, and he kept his word with them, till a subsequent discovery of their retreat gave him full liberty to relate this singular story.

A GEORGIA PLANTER'S method of spending time.

ABOUT six in the morning he quits his bed, and orders his horse to be got ready. He then swallows a dram of bitters, to prevent the ill effects of the early fog, and sets out upon the tower of his plantation. In it is that he takes an opportunity to stop at the Negro houses and if he sees any looking about home, whose business it is to be in the field, he immediately inquires the cause: if no sufficient reason is given, he applies his rattan or whip to the shoulders of the slave, and obliges him instantly to decamp.

PRODUCE is plenty.

Pay your Debts and save Cash. THOSE debts due to DAVENPORT & M'LEAN, contracted at Northampton, previous to the first day of April last, will positively be put in suit without further notice, unless paid by the first day of January next.

By order of Messrs. Davenport & M'Lean. N. BLAKE.

Northampton, Nov. 1790.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, sometime last Summer, a red heifer two years old last spring, marked with a half penny cut the upper side of the near ear; whoever has said heifer in keeping, and will give information thereof to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

BENJAMIN CLARK. Northampton, December 10, 1790.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR KNOX'S MISCELLANY, are desired to call for their Books.

attracted by a light, that they continually bend forth, and fix their eyes upon the blaze, by the reflection of which from the eye-ball they are easily discovered and lost. Sometimes however, it happens that tame cattle, that have been turned into the woods to range are killed by mistake.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Treasury-Office, Boston, December 1, 1790.

THE COLLECTORS of Tax No. 6 will please to take Notice, that the Hon. Legislature, have repeatedly Resolved, That it is of the Greatest consequence, that Tax No. 6 should be collected with all possible expedition, and directed the Treasurer to take effectual measures for the speedy enforcing the Collection thereof.

THESE are therefore, to notify the Collectors of said Tax, that unless they pay their Balances into the Treasury, on or before the first Day of February next, Executions will be issued against them therefor.

The Collectors of No. 7. Tax, are also requested to exert themselves, in collecting and paying said Tax, and thereby prevent Executions being issued against them: For the information of the Selectmen and Assessors of the several Towns, and at the same time requesting their aid, should it be found necessary, the Treasurer here inserts an Extract of an Act passed 23d March, 1784.

Extract of an Act, passed the 23d of March, 1784. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the several Collectors of public Taxes shall, once in every two months at least, exhibit to the Selectmen, and where there are no Selectmen, to the Assessors of the respective Towns or plantations to which they belong, a just and true account of all the Monies they have received on the several Taxes committed to them, and produce the Treasurer's receipts for all the Monies they have respectively paid into the Treasury.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Collector of public Taxes, shall neglect to exhibit his Accounts in manner aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay for every neglected sum of two and a half per cent. on the sum or sums, committed to him to collect, to the use of the Town or Plantation of which he is, or has been a Collector, to be recovered by such Town or Plantation, in any Court of Law proper to try the same."

ALEX. HODGSON, Treasurer.

WHEREAS Thomas my wife, did on the evening of the 12th inst. without reason or cause dope from my bed and board—This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

GEORGE MORLEY. Barreardfion, Nov. 12, 1790.

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Manufacturers Monthly State Lottery, CLASS THE SEVENTH.

SCHEME

Of the SEVENTH CLASS of the Manufacturers Monthly State Lottery, 5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.

Table with columns: Prizes, Dollars, and Deduction. Shows prize amounts from 1000 down to 10, and a total deduction of 1414.

1669 Prizes, 3566 Dollars. 3331 Blanks, 1414 Deduction.

5000 Tickets. The above Clafs will commence drawing, on or before THURSDAY the 23th of January next.

TICKETS in the above Clafs may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WAITS, Franklin Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes as Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, JUNR. DAVID COBB, SAMUEL COOPER, GEORGE F. MINOT, JOHN KNEELAND, Managers.

FURRS.

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of SHIPPING FURRS, by ROBERT BRECK & SON, Northampton, Decr 16, 1790.

Sleigh Bells & Harness Buckles, also, all kinds of Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles.

Plated, do.—Finchback, do. &c.—Crockets—Chaps and Tongues, and all kinds of work in the Goldsmith's Business, may be had of the Subscriber, who goes to purchase old Silver, Copper and Brass, for which good pay will be made. He also wants an Apprentice at the above business.—Enquire of J. H. BRECK, Northampton, Dec. 8, 1790.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Eastampton, on Thursday the 23d day of December inst. at one o'clock P. M. a piece of ground of J. AND, belonging to said district of Eastampton, containing 50 acres, being part of the original ferry road highway, that lies between Eastampton meeting-house and Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy's farm, adjoining on the west end of the mountain division.

DAVID LYMAN, Chairman of the Committee. Eastampton, December 6, 1790.

STRAYED from the subscriber, last June, two yearling STEERS, one a dark brown, the other red and white, both marked with a fit in the left ear. Whoever will take up said creatures, or give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by ISAIAH BROWN, Whatley, December 2, 1790.

STRAYED or broken from the subscriber, the 23d of Sept. last, a dark-brown MARE, with a white horse COLT, the mare a natural trotter, manes on both sides of the neck, large nose and tail, three year old past—the colt has a fat in the forehead, paws and cankers, was folded in July last. Whoever will take up said Mare and Colt, and return them to the subscriber in Worthington, shall have Three Dollars reward, and necessary charges paid, by SYLVANUS PARSONS, Worthington, Dec. 3, 1790.

HUDSON and GOODWIN. Have for Sale, near the Bridge HARTFORD, CLOTHING Press Papers, by the gross or dozen; Bonnet Carriage Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all parts of Webster's, Inlaid, in large or small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper; Account Books of various sizes; Wallen's Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

N. BLAKE & Co. Will pay Cash for ASHES if delivered at the Potash Manufactory in Northampton, any time this winter. They will likewise pay cash for Good well Dried and cleaned Hops, if delivered at their store in Northampton any time previous to the 22nd of the present month. Dec. 15, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 6th inst. two young horses, one a dark bay, the other a foal; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ELIAS LYMAN, Northampton, Dec. 15, 1790.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1790. NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

The regular Advertisers and most attractive stories of a story, exhibited in the following NARRATIVE will probably afford Entertainment for a great number of our Readers. Sketches of the Life of JOSEPH MOUNTAIN, a Negro, who was executed at New-Haven, on the 26th day of October, 1790 for a Rape, committed in the 26th day of May last.

In the beginning of June 1781, I joined the mob, headed by Lord George Gordon. This mob was the result of a dispute between the Papists and Protestants. It was a matter of the most sovereign indifference to me, whether the rebellion was just or unjust; I eagerly joined the sport, rejoicing that an opportunity presented whereby I might obtain considerable plunder in the general confusion.—Lord Gordon rejected us as a speech of some length, the open attempts upon the Protestant religion, and the manner in which the petitions of the injured had been treated by parliament.

He cabotted us all to follow him to the house of commons, and protect him while he should present, with his own hand, the parchment roll, containing the names of those who had signed the petition, to the amount of about 120,000 protestants. His speech was swelled with loud buzzes, and repeated assurances of our zeal to support him and his cause. The whole body of us, in number about 50,000, left St. George's fields, and marched directly for the parliament house: We were in four separate divisions. A most tremendous shout was heard from all quarters, upon our arrival before both houses. Lord Gordon would not consent that it should be then taken up. The mob became greatly inflamed: they insulted several members of the house of lords, who narrowly escaped with their lives.

Several gentlemen of parliament reproached the conduct of Lord George in the severest terms, and Col. Gordon, a relation of his Lordship, threatened him with instant death the moment any of the rioters should enter the house. At length, when the question was put in the house of commons, in defiance of the menaces of the mob, only six out of two hundred voted for the petition. The rioters now dispersed themselves into various parts of the city, destroying and burning the chapels of Roman Catholics and their houses. The 4th succeeding days were employed in demolishing the houses of Sir George Saville, in burning New-Joseph, and relieving about 300 persons confined in it, (some under sentence of death) in setting fire to King's Bench and Fleet-prisons, and in innumerable other acts of violence and outrage towards those who were in the opposition. The bank was twice assailed, but it was well guarded for our attempts. On the 7th day we were over-powered by superior force, and obliged to disperse. During this confusion, I provided for myself, by plundering, at various times, about 500l.

After leading a life of such dissipation for five or six years, an incident occurred which caused me, for some time, to abandon my former pursuit, and settle down in tolerable regularity. I became acquainted with a Miss, Nancy Allingame, a white girl of about 18 years of age. She was possessed of about 300l. personal property, and a handsome situation. It may appear singular to many, that a woman of this description should be the least interested in my favour; yet such was the case, that she not only endured my society, but actually married me in about six months after our first acquaintance. Her father and step-mother remonstrated against this connection; but she quitted them all, and united herself to me. My whole residence with her, was about 12 years; during my possession by the marriage. We were separated, and she was received by her father. In June 1782, having joined Hyde and Wilton, we returned to quit England, and feed if the French gentlemen could bear "touching." We accordingly crossed at Dover, and at Donkirk about 1 o'clock in the morning, sailed a gentleman of about 200 French troops. We then proceeded to Paris by the way of Calais. On the second evening after our arrival in this city, we robbed Count Dillon, on his return from the play, of a gold watch and 12 French guineas. They were laid about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, we attacked Count de Baver, at his country seat about four miles from Paris, and took from him about 200l. in bank bills. Hyde and Wilton performed this, while I was about 250 yards distant.

Disputes in travelling, after such bold adventures, become very necessary. We immediately quitted Calais, and sailed for London, on the 26th of May last. I was in a different point of light in England, from what I was in America. The blacks here are greater than in the Indies, owing to the skin which prevents their tanning, that they are so black.

Paris, and rode all night for Havre-de-Grace, where we arrived the evening of the next day. There we found an advertisement, which prevented our changing the notes, and induced us to burn them. Bayonne was the next object of our pursuit. At this place Hyde robbed two gentlemen in one night; Wilton and I robbed a gentleman in the whole of that evening's plunder amounted to about 500l. sterling. France now became dangerous, and therefore we pushed with all possible expedition for Spain, and arrived at Madrid, the capital, in a few days. The regulations of this city were such, that we were obliged to quit the object of our pursuit. The city was thronged with us, and most suspiciously guarded. The gates were that every evening at 8 o'clock, and every man compelled to be to his own habitation. After spending several months in robbing on our booty, we went to Gibraltar. We visited the Spanish coast, and entered the British lines. We appeared before the English commander, General Elliot, and informed him we were Englishmen, and mechanics by profession. The fleet commanded by Lord Howe, arrived there on the fourth day after we were on board the fleet as seamen. Accordingly I joined myself to the Magnificent of 74 guns, commanded by Capt. John Elvelton; Hyde entered the Victory, Lord Howe; and Wilton a 74-gun ship, whose name I do not recollect. This was in the fall of the year 1781. I never saw Hyde and Wilton again till since the peace between England and the United States. I tarried on board the Magnificent about three months, during which time we had an engagement with the French and Spanish fleets. We drove them out of the Straits, sunk their joint Spanish ship of 74 guns.—The Magnificent failed with the fleet for Spithead, where, directly after my arrival, I made my escape from her by bribing the captain with 5 guineas, and swimming three quarters of a mile to the life of Wight. From this place I went to London by the way of Plymouth. The landlord at the old place of refuge received me very cordially.

The business of robbing again solicited my attention, and in the fall of the year 1783, as I was walking in Wapping, in quest of plunder, I accidentally fell in company with my old companions, Hyde and Wilton.—They had remained in the sea service ever since we left Gibraltar. We concluded it advisable to join our old companions. Holland now appeared an object worth attention. In November 1783, we went to Ostend, and thence to Amsterdam. On the road thro' Holland, we knocked an old Dutchman down, and took from him 1000 guineas. The next day about 4 o'clock in the morning, Hyde attacked a merchant, and obtained about 100 guineas; and the evening following, we robbed four gentlemen of about 1500l. sterling, and three silver watches of small value, we continued living very freely at Amsterdam 4 weeks, without effecting any thing; during which period we were expecting to find a bank.—At length about 1 o'clock at night, we found an opportunity to effect it. We brought away two bags of gold, containing about 1100l. sterling. We buried them about 2 miles distant, and suffered them to remain there two months. The noise, relative to the robbery having by this time subsided, we took our money, entered on board a vessel bound for England, and were safely back in London in the spring of the year 1784. To invent our cash, &c. in real property, and quit a course of life attended with so much fatigue and hazard, was thought the most eligible plan in pursuance of this idea, Hyde bought him an house and lot about 4 miles from London. My share was joined with the garden-fence. Each kept an house for the reception of gamblers, fiddlers and foot-pads.

The rioters who were concerned in Lord Gordon's rebellion, were now daily arrested, tried and executed. Knowing myself deeply concerned in this mob, and supposing it probable that Mountain's turn might come next, I quitted London, went on board an European vessel, and made a voyage to Grenada. From this period till August 1786, I was employed as a sailor, during which time I made two voyages to the Coast of Guinea, and brought cargoes of Negroes for Jamaica; one voyage to Grenada, and one to St. Kitts. Upon three returns from voyages, I frequently went from Liverpool to London, and put up Hyde's or Wilton's. In October 1786, we committed a burglary upon the house of General Arnold, who then resided in London. We entered his house about 2 o'clock at night, with a dark lathorn, and from a bureau in the room where the General and lady were asleep, we stole about 1500l. sterling in cash, and a pair of bone horn buckles.

In the month of August 1786, I left New-York in the Briton, with a cargo of bread and flour owned by Mr. John Murray, junr. of New-York, and went to Milbon in Spain. The vessel proved leaky, and was sold. Being discharged, I entered on board the brig Ann, commanded by Capt. Thomas Molely, owned by William Gray, of Boston, sailed from Milbon the 7th day of March, and arrived in Boston the 2d of May last.—On the 14th of the same month I quitted Boston on foot for New-York. On my journey, at East Hartford, I stole five Dollars from the cash of a shop-keeping in Connecticut river. I was immediately apprehended, carried before George Pitkin, Esq. and adjudged to be whipped ten stripes. The sentence was executed forthwith, and dismissed. This was the first time I was ever assigned before any court. No event in my antecedent life produced such mortification as this; that a highway-man of the first eminence, who had robbed in most of the capital cities in Europe, who had attacked gentlemen of the first distinction with success; who had escaped King's-bench prison and Old-Bailly, that an obscure part of the country, was truly humiliating. On the Saturday evening following I arrived at New-Haven. The Wednesday following being the 26th of May, about two o'clock in the afternoon, I fat out for New-York: At the distance of one mile, I met the happy girl whom I have so longingly injured. She was in company with an elder sister, and going into New-Haven. I began a conversation with them, and attempted, by persuasion, to effect my purpose. They were terrified at my conduct, and endeavored to avoid me. Upon this I seized the eldest girl; she, however, struggled from me. I then caught the younger and threw her on the ground. I have uniformly thought that the most merciful way, which I could have taken, in the commission of a Rape, that I should have treated her in a most brutal and savage manner;—that her tender years and pitiable situation were unsuitable;—and that no exertions was wanting to ruin her, I frankly confess. However I may attempt to palliate this transaction, there can be no excuse given for me, unless imputation may be placed in mitigation of an offence. It was a cruel attack upon an innocent girl whose years, whose countenances must have softened an heart not callous to feeling. When her cries had brought to her assistance some neighbouring women, I still continued my barbarity, by inflicting in her her distress, boiling of the feet, and glorying in my iniquity. Upon reflection, I am often surprised that I did not attempt my escape;—an opportunity to effect it frequently presented before me, was apprehended. Yet, by some unaccountable fatality, I lusted unconcerned, as tho' my conduct would bear the strictest scrutiny. The conduct of my brethren determined that such a prodigy in vice should no longer infest society. At four o'clock I was brought before Mr. Justice Daggert for examination. The testimony was so pointed, that I was ordered into immediate confinement to await the approaching session of the Superior Court.

On the 5th of August last, I was arraigned before the Bar of the Superior Court. My trial was far more favourable than I expected. There was every indulgence granted me which I could have wished; and the defence presented appeared very differently conducted from what I have seen at Old-Bailly. The jury had little hesitation; indeed the most compassionate hearts of this case could have only pronounced me Guilty. I beheld with astonishment the lenity of the court, and am sure that in a country where such a sacred regard is had to the liberty of the subject, no man's life can be unjustly taken from him. On the Tuesday following, the Chief Justice pronounced Sentence of Death against me. I thought myself less moved with this pathetic address than either of the court, or any spectators;—and yet, I confess, I was more affected by it, than by any thing which had previously happened in my life. On the next day, I attended the execution. The address of the Rev. Dr. Dana on that day and the subsequent advice and admonitions which I have received from the Clergy of this and other places, were calculated to awaken every feeling of my heart. Much gratitude is due from me to those gentlemen who have exhibited such a tender concern for my immortal interest.

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