

concerns of his life. Otherwise could not forget with what admirable ridicule he treated the passage in a speech from the Throne, when it was suggested, that the Americans had lost the blessings of a monarchical government. Mr. Burke's remark on that occasion reminded him of a man kicking out of a room, who still remained again, and taking a farewell peep at a door, begged them of all things not to be without a King.

He represented it as a matter of great humiliation to the party, that Mr. Burke should describe them as a dispirited Phalanx, or imagine that they were intimidated by him to give him an opportunity. So far from it, that there was not one of them who did not request to interrupt him. He begged of Mr. Burke, to reflect whether he ever felt himself disposed to act by the word of command from any leader, and feeling, his own independence, allowed the same degree of independent dignity to others. There was a time, when he himself would have at least assented as much to a suggestion of his friends, as to a nod from the Ministers. On this occasion, however, he lamented his extreme inflexibility.

He admitted that Mr. Burke had appointed him with the observations he intended to make. Apprehending that they would be a ground for renewing the misrepresentations which the Minister had made of his words in a former debate, he entreated his friends to take every opportunity of stating his opinions on this resolution. His answer, however, was refused, though he should rather expect a committee of his nature from any ordinary gentleman on whose fidelity might have no claims whatever. Since that time, he confessed that he looked to the evil of the present day with anxiety and dread, and reckoned any conflict with Mr. Burke as among the most melancholy events of his life. However, if a day should be set apart to discuss the French constitution, he would however voluntarily enter the lists in its defence. It would maintain that it was one of the happiest events that would take place in France, and would be an eternal check and warning to the Ministers of Great-Britain, to visit their King to a state of despotism, that should induce his people to reduce him to an inglorious condition as that of the King of France.

His advice from the Company of Mr. Burke, within the last five years, he declared to proceed not from any failure in respect, not from any diminution of his affection, but proceeded merely from the accidental circumstances of having taken up in some degree of late years; avocations and pursuits which led him into different companies from those which he formerly passed the greater part of his time.

He concluded by again deprecating any disagreement whatever with Mr. Burke. He had, in the course of his life, known many virtuous and worthy persons who owed him a large debt of gratitude, but he bore it without pain, but to be under the necessity of thinking of a long, but distant friendship (should that the term might be used) with a Gentleman to whom he owed such infinite obligations, and whom he must ever consider as a friend, filled him with pang & agonies more heart-rendering than he had ever before experienced.

Mr. Burke departed, with much apparent regret, the preceding of this evening, which would certainly be long remembered to the prejudice of those gentlemen who had appeared as conspicuous characters in the scene. He was of opinion, that to shew himself from the most ardent attacks of any gentleman, it would be both disagreeable and unbecoming for a man to make a reply of every joke which he might be thought to utter. In this situation he now stood, and although he thought it rather unfortunate to suffer from the loss of the Gentleman, he would never encounter his animadversions. He declared that he had ever affirmed, that to defend the British constitution we should abuse every other. The Honorable Gentleman in this view of the business had misrepresented his arguments, but he confessed that he was not much affected by their assertions, when he recollected the bitter and implacable manner in which he had been attacked. The Hon. Gentleman not only attacked him in the most venomous parts, but he and every other gentleman, but under the mask of his personal friendship, attacked and created the friends of his life. From these circumstances, he lamented, that upon a retrospect of this evening's debate, he could not distinguish the meaning of friendship connected with party, and he confessed, that it was painful to differ from his several and dear friends on topics of the full constitutional importance.

His opposition to the Crown in the year 1783, or 1784, proceeded from constitutional principles. He thought the limitation necessary, but he was convinced that they could not impede the necessary operations of government. In that struggle, which he recollected with much self-satisfaction, he was supported with uncommon unanimity of mind, and with all the advantages, he was full of opinion, that the constitution by the undue influence of the Crown had then received a wound under the severe addition of which it was agonized at this moment, for which he could not devise a cure or a remedy. Meaning then to leave his exertions upon record as a warning to the people, he entertained no apprehension that his conduct would be seized, censured, and thrown into his teeth as a mark of treason or obloquy.

It had been insinuated, that he had abandoned from his principles by giving his countenance to new political doctrines. He called upon his most implacable enemies to show one exception, one argument, one speech, in which he deviated from his political principles. In defence of the most unwearied malignity, he insisted that he had strictly adhered to his former doctrines of Government. Although much convulsed in his mind, yet he was neither hot nor temperate. Possessing the strongest affection for the British constitution,

he had no hesitation in declaring, that it was ten times more difficult to be a Frenchman than to be a British subject. He had no objection to be called a Frenchman, but he would prove his assertions; but he considered it exceedingly unfair, that they should applaud the attacks against him, while they refused him the favor of a vindication. An attempt to divert their attention from the main object, by a diffipation of the government of Holland, America, Turkey, China, &c. was frivolous and absurd. With whatever craft or subtlety gentleman might endeavor to gloss over their proceedings, he boldly avowed in the face of the public. "That there was a faction in this country, restless and turbulent who wished to sap the British government by the introduction of the French constitution." Till this diffipation of the French revolution, he never differed essentially with the Hon. Gentleman. Telling difference they have had on various political subjects; but these were only of a temporary nature, and sank into oblivion with the day which gave rise to them.

This difference of opinion, he was apprehensive, was calculated to establish more permanent principles of altercation, if not animosity. The Demagogues of faction, with uncommon audacity had affirmed, that the example of the King of France would teach Kings to avoid the oppression or tyranny of their subjects. Here, however, they were guilty of a mistake, or a willful misrepresentation; for the example of the King of France, whose benevolence, mildness, and humanity, could not be too highly extolled, and who had been daily extending the principles of Liberty to Mankind before the Revolution, taught subjects the policy and wisdom of obeying their Sovereigns, and the necessity of resisting doctrines favorable to anarchy and confusion. The enraged people of France, had subverted every principle of good Government, and rendered their King a State prisoner. When the people of this country, therefore, were solicited to examine the French Constitution, they would weigh in their minds the blessings which they now enjoy, and anatomize the horrors which have accompanied the new Constitution of the neighbouring country, as well with minute attention to its barbarous progress, as with a view to the most justious part of the British Constitution, which would repel the importation of the French Tyranny, and prevent the spreading and corroding the vital fluxions of that detested Nation.

He lamented the Doctrines advanced by Mr. Howard this evening, which, from his great Eloquence and Political Authority, would tend to countenance a church disaffected persons who sided, and abetted the Revolution Malady. Conscious that he was attacked by Patriotism, he would meet the Hon. Gentleman at any time on the same ground, and combat his new principles. Although certain Gentlemen exclaimed against him, from an apprehension that he would quit the party, he declared, that he had never receded from his political principles, and he had found it necessary to oppose the influence of the Crown, which by its rapid increase, had become dangerous to our liberties, impelled by the same laudable motives, he now appeared the champion of the British constitution, and would to his last moments resist the new principles of a powerful faction, whose influence seemed much more dangerous to the State, than that influence of the Crown, which had, in the times alluded to, alarmed those who espoused the cause of Liberty. Were gentlemen desirous of hearing his reasons for asserting that there was a storm ready to burst upon our heads, he would inform them, that he was induced to this declaration by numerous seditions Clubs, seditious Publications, and seditious Sermons, that were drawn up in hostile array, and used as artillery, to demolish the sacred walls of our glorious Constitution.

He called upon Government to repel the invasion, who threatened us with ruin. In this contest, for the British Constitution, he could not but admire the happy distribution of its parts. It was an excellent mixture of Democracy, Aristocracy, and Monarchy. The House of Commons, the Representatives of the people operated as a security against the undue influence of the Lords, and both these Houses acted as our Guardians against the undue influence of the Crown. If he appeared formerly alarmed at the uncommon progress of the latter description, he was fully persuaded that we ought to be much more vigilant in these distracted times when we were attacked by seditious Clubs, annoyed by seditious Pamphlets, and distressed from the stunning anathemas of seditious Preachers. These Gentlemen were equally kind in the distribution of their favours. They wistfully attacked the Commons, the Lords and the Crown; and Societies were formed to recommend Paine's Rights of Man, Mackintosh's Vindication of the French Revolution, and other abominable and dangerous publications, to the attention of the pretended authority of Government. Whenever he had an opportunity, he would give them a simple & damnable proof, and convince every impartial observer, that it was owing to similar Libels, that the ancient Government of France had been subverted.

After following the highest enemies upon the beautiful architecture of the British constitution, he condemned with much vehemence the injudicious and absurd plan of the French. The honorable gentleman seemed to rejoice that the French had abolished all the tells; but he wished to tell him, that this abolition was made for the security of the people. It was made in opposition to the robbery of their bread. It overturned the ancient Church and State. With wanton rapacity, the new Legislature plundered the clergy of their rights and immunities, because they would not subscribe the civic oath in opposition to their conscience. Thus, several churches were shut, and advoca-

ties circumscribed, offering them to be let for the occupation of Mahometans, Jews, or Gypsies! New Taxes, and regulations of their sacred character, they were stripped and scourged? When therefore, they heard the liberty and toleration of the French, and the many other facts to convince the world, that France was not a ten times more tyrannical and oppressive, than it had ever been in periods of the greatest internal confusion. "Puffing out a plianity of temper sufficiently to refuse any indignation. I confess that when I heard of twenty-four millions of men in rebellion against a Sovereign, it was natural at first view to suppose, that the monarch had been guilty of some unpunished wrong or injury against the people; but upon the most minute examination, I am fully persuaded, that the King of France has done nothing wrong. Feeling as I do on the occasion, I think exceedingly hard that I should be reproached, all the acts of my life torn up, accused of having abandoned my party, my principles, my friends, because I cannot agree with certain individuals on the subject of the French revolution. I lament the controversy of the day—*Justice for the day is the chief liberty!* But there is not one slip of my principled, not one syllable of my book, contrary to the principles of those men with whom our glorious Revolution originated. If the intractability of the honorable gentleman might be the subject of much consideration among his adherents. He had been pleased to believe many economies upon me, as his master, but his invitation to a combat severed the order of things, for the scholar, right or wrong, was referred to whip his kind master! The whole tenor of my argument, that my friendship is no worthy of his acceptance. I feel the mistreatment, but I feel like a man! The torments of a prison which have been produced, and the reprobation of all mankind, will not make me swerve from my duty, by the smallest alteration of sentiment. To his representations of us at a fact, he opposes his compassion and tenderness; but my character is paramount to every consideration, and I will abide the consequence!"

The late Dr. Price or Dr. Priestly, somewhere says, that from urgent calamities, a time may arrive, when the people would be forced to examine the state of the nation; but Mr. Burke, without any pretensions of penetrating into remote causes, alleged, that they were not careful to provide against the impending danger, a storm would arise, white wind, current, or tide, would invade us in the most dreadful manner, and batter every effort of resistance. "The seeds which these gentlemen are now sowing, will spring up into a rank and poisonous grass, and become bitter bread to them hereafter!" Now is the time for Parliament to certify to reprobation of their dangerous doctrine. The honorable gentleman, not recently retired from College, having sat about twenty-four years in that house, cannot pretend to be such a young theorist as to know, that by espousing the principles, he had attacked the sacred & his of the constitution. Although supported by no sect, or no host, yet he lifted to deliver his plain and honest sentiments. "My want of aid to maintain the conflict, may stand these gentlemen some degree of triumph. Let him & his associates enjoy it. I envy not their victory—Driven to the wall, forced to the greatest extremities, abandoned by those with whom I have formerly co-operated, I may tamely the utmost vigour, and repel the attacks of my bringing forward the proposition now so candidly demanded."

(To be continued.)

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

IMPUDENCE IN GENERAL.

A tremble modestly from an infant; and extreme modesty by his much talking. A wife man by speaking what there is occasion. Some other their opinion before they understand a subject; some never can understand it, some wait till they can answer in wisdom, and there is yet a fourth class who never answer.

Some always speak before they think, some that just right, and some think too long; they look the best time to speak, and so say nothing.

The first thoughts of some men are their glory; they ought not to think twice: the last thoughts of some men are the best; such should be slow to speak, if not they will offend others and hurt themselves.

Some always tell every thing they are like a collector, which does not hold water, some tell nothing—they are like the dead. Both fall into an error.

Some venture nothing when something might easily be made, some venture all; neither know what they are about.

Some one time of themselves, they daily move in the circle of life, while others think of their neighbors, delight in their prosperity, rejoice when they prosper, weep when they weep, they love their friends, hate their enemies, alleviate the troubles of the wretched and contemplate with pleasing satisfaction a distant region where love lives and triumphs. Such look at the sun, the source of heat and light & beauty, life and joy, with pleasure, to which the sensualist, the miser, the child of ambition and frangence. With the most elevated devotion, they regard the source of moral excellence, & view happiness as flowing perpetually and only from the enjoyment of it.

Some think of all, while others think of their neighbors, delight in their prosperity, rejoice when they prosper, weep when they weep, they love their friends, hate their enemies, alleviate the troubles of the wretched and contemplate with pleasing satisfaction a distant region where love lives and triumphs. Such look at the sun, the source of heat and light & beauty, life and joy, with pleasure, to which the sensualist, the miser, the child of ambition and frangence. With the most elevated devotion, they regard the source of moral excellence, & view happiness as flowing perpetually and only from the enjoyment of it.

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N. O. R. T. H. A. M. P. T. O. N. August 17. DIED—As Green, on Friday the 13th inst. Mrs. T. Faulstich, Consort of Mr. Carl Lyman, formerly of this town, aged 79 years.

ADDRESS to the INDIANS.

To the warriors of the Peaceable and all the Nations of the People, living on the White River. THE Sovereign Council of the thirteen United States, have long patiently borne your depredations against their settlements on this side of the great mountains, in the hope that you would see your error, and correct it, by entering with them into bonds of amity and lasting peace. Moved by compassion for your misguided councils, they have frequently exhorted you on this subject; but without effect. As though their patience is exhausted, and they have stretched forth the arm of power against you. Their mighty host and their chief warriors have at length taken up the hatchet, and they have penetrated far into your country to meet your warriors, and punish them for their transgressions. Bury your dead before their eyes, and declare the battle, leaving your wives and children to their mercy. They have destroyed your old towns, Ojibwa, and the neighboring villages, and have taken a many prisoners. Calling these two days, to give you time to collect your strength, they have proceeded to your town of Kestipinonack; but you again fled before them, and the great town has been destroyed. After giving you this evidence of their power, they have moved their hands because they are as merciful as firm, and they wish to judge the hope, that you will come to a final treaty with them, and determine to make lasting peace with them, and all their children forever. The United States have no desire to destroy the Red People, although they have the power to do so; you declare this agreement and pursue your approved hostilities, their strength will again be confirmed by you, your warriors will be slaughtered, your towns and villages razed and destroyed, your wives and children carried into captivity, and you may be so far from that hope which you have so often expressed, that those who escape the fury of your angry chiefs, shall find no refuge place on this side the Great Lakes. The Sovereign of the United States will not to disturb or destroy your women and children or old men, and although your people shall be slain, you may yet yet compassion and humanity shall induce them to set others at liberty, who will deliver you all safe. Those who are carried off will be left in the care of our great chief and warrior General St. Clair, near the mouth of Miami and opposite the Licking River; where they will be treated with humanity and tenderness. If you wish to recover them, repair to that place by the first day of July next, determined with true hearts to bury the hatchet, and smoke the pipe of peace, they will be returned to you, and you may again set down in security at your old towns, and live in peace and happiness, unmolested by the children of the United States, who will become your friends and protectors, and will be ready to furnish you with all the necessaries you may require. But should you foolishly persist in your warfare, the loss of war will be lost forever, and the hatchet will never be buried until your country is desolated and your people hunted to the death.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at the Orleans town the fourth day of June, 1791.

SPENCER WHITING, Worthington, August 17, 1791. Taken up by the subscriber on the third day of June last, a dark red COW, with a lined back, about 2 or 3 years old, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS MIGHILLS, ASAMPERL having demands against the estate of ASAMPERL MARSHALL, late of Northampton, deceased, are desired to call at the office for payment; all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment to E. MARSHALL, Administrator. Northampton, August 17, 1791.

CASH, And the highest Price given for all kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES. By ERASTUS LYMAN. Northampton, August 8, 1791.

Ran away from me the Subscriber, on the night of the 17th inst. an Abyssinian Boy, named Seth 8 or 10 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, and complexion, had on a blue coat, white waistcoat, a dark Brown Coat and Yellow Ties, Headstall, and Wadded Stockings. Whoever will take up said Boy, and return him to me, shall have my Copy-right renewed, and his Liberty. ELIJAH NASH. Haverhill, August 11th 1791.

CASH, AND the highest Price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass. By H. BRECK. N. B. All kinds of Silver and Pearl Shells, to be had of said Breck. Northampton, July 6, 1791.