

NO peage we covet, no sceptres desire,
Nor gaw-gaws that garish a throne;
Yet Liberty, love, on her own native lyre,
To celebrate loves of her own.

And always with rapture, his virtue she sings,
And exalts on the morn of his birth—
Who thakes every throne of diſpoſital Kings,
And gives a new leſſon to earth.

O widely diſſiſe it, ye winds, as ye blow,
O wait it, ye waves, that they ſea,
For the choicest of gifts that the gods can beſtow,
Is the bleſſing of FREEDOM to MAN.

O WASHINGTON, hail! I whom the breath of pure fame
With praife more ſweet ſhall perfume,
Than ever embalm'd, or exalted a name
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

For Freedom, ſay what did that foe of the Greek
ALEXANDER, that Hæzo admird?
Let the foes, or the friend, who maſſacred, ſpeak,
Or the beautiful City be ſird.

Ye anſtler'd freemen, examine each dead
That made his crown'd or adord,
Then trinition what rais'd his valor was freed,
Or bleſſ'd by his ſceptre or ſword?

Did conquering CÆſar Rome's Senate obey?
Did the Legions Diſperſe at a word?
Did he halt or retire from a ſummit of ſway
That ſaving his Country conſer'd?

Then WASHINGTON hail! whom the breath of pure
With praife more ſweet ſhall perfume,
Than ever embalm'd, or exalted a name
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

Did Athens, did Sparta, one Hæzo produce,
T' extinguish their ſen by his mind,
Or prove to the free the pre-emptive uſe
Of Uſages to them—and Mankind?

And ſo if wife Greece but one Patriot adept,
One Leader like our's had enjoy'd,
No lover of Science or Freedom had wept
For Science and Freedom deſtroj'd.

Then WASHINGTON hail! whom the breath of pure
With praife more ſweet ſhall perfume,
Than ever embalm'd, or exalted a name
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

THE METABASIST.
This is a ſtrange World.

YES, and a ſtrange ſet of beings inhabit it! Indeed
I am of opinion that we are not ſo much to blame
as the inhabitants, and was every nation ſtrictly to
examine his own conduct, I am perſuaded inſtead of
laying the blame on the world, we would ſay of himſelf,
This is a ſtrange creature.—But to attend to the con-
ſequences of his own conduct is a talk too burthenſome,
it is much eaſier to lay all the cenſure upon the world.
The preacher, who by his doctines and inſtanzation to
his buſineſs, ſtrives all his people from the church,
looks around (after he has delivered a ſoporiſic diſ-
courſe) to this eye-pew and ſigh-out, "What a dull
creature! This is a ſtrange world!"

Sleepleſs themſelves, to give their readers ſleep,
when they find their works neglected, and themſelves
ſinking unnoticed in oblivion, quarrel with their readers
for their want of taſte. "This" ſay they, "is a ſtrange
world!"—Farmers who mix ſweat with wheat, pour
water into their cyder-cup, twingling with their
flax, and practice every other trade with their
produce, when they find it will not ſell, they lay
the blame on the merchant, ſaying, "This is a ſtrange
world!"—Farmers who mix ſweat with wheat, pour
water into their cyder-cup, twingling with their
flax, and practice every other trade with their
produce, when they find it will not ſell, they lay
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flax, and practice every other trade with their
produce, when they find it will not ſell, they lay
the blame on the merchant, ſaying, "This is a ſtrange
world!"

When the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſion-
ers by the Hoſe. Eleazer Porter, Eſq. Judge of
Probate, &c. for the county of Hampſhire, to receive
and examine the claims of the Belcherſons, deſcent
of Joſeph Barwell, late of Belcherſton, deſcent
(represented inſolvent) and fix Months being al-
lowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate, from the 21ſt day
of February, 1792, to bring in their claims, hereby
give notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the
houſe of Col. Elijah Dwight, in Belcherſton, on the
third Monday of May, July and Auguſt next, from
eight to ſeven o'clock, P. M. on each day.

JOSIAH LYMAN,
JAMES WAKER, } Commiſſioners,
ELIAHIM PRELPS. }
Belcherſton, Feb. 25, 1792.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean
Cotton and Lincn RAGS, by the Prin-
ter hereof.

old notes will be put in fait, matters, this is a ſtrange
world! But I am afraid when he baſto pay thoſe notes,
he will be ſenſible that it is nothe world that is ſo much
to blame; he will then find out that he is a ſtrange crea-
ture, and not that only, but that he is a ſufferable poor
creature!

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.
In Senate, Feb. 15, 1792.
ON the Memorial of JOHN LUCAS, Eſq.
repreſenting that no perſon is at preſent
appointed to give certificates to the invalid
penſioners, belonging to this Commonwealth,
and that without ſuch Certificates, Penſions
cannot be drawn:

RESOLVED, That JOHN AVERY, jun. Eſq.
Secretary of this commonwealth, be, and
he hereby is authorized and directed, to
give Certificates to ſuch of the invalid Pen-
ſioners belonging to this Commonwealth, as
are entitled thereto, and ſhall apply therefor,
to enable them to draw ſuch Penſions as have
been granted to them reſpectively: And the
Secretary is hereby directed to cauſe this Re-
ſolve to be publiſhed in the Independent Chro-
nicle, and in the ſeveral public News-Papers,
printed in the other parts of this Common-
wealth, for the information of thoſe concern-
ed.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the Houſe of Representatives, Feb. 15,
1792.

Read and concurred,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

By the Governor approved, Feb. 18, 1792.
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy—
Atteſt
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

Hartford, January 2, 1792.
Cullen's Synopsis,
The ſiſt Traſlation from Latin to Engliſh.
PROPOSALS,
BY
NATHANIEL PATTEN,
For printing by ſubſcription, in one volume octavo,
SYNOPSIS and NOSOLOGY,
OF THE
ARRANGEMENT and DEFINITION OF
DISEASES.

BY
WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D.
Profeſſor of the Practice of Phyſic in the University of
Edenburgh; Fiſt Phyſician to his Britanic Majeſty
for Scotland; Fellow of the Royal College of
Phyſicians of Edenburgh; Of the Royal Societies
of London and of Edenburgh; of the Royal Society
of Medicine of Paris, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.
I. This work ſhall be printed on good writing
paper.
II. The price only Five ſhillings, handſomely
bound and lettered.
III. It will be put to the Preſs as ſoon as 200 ſub-
ſcribers appear to encourage the work.
IV. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for fix books, ſhall have
ſeventh gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the Publisher, and
by moſt of the Printers and Bookſellers on the Con-
tinent.

When the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſion-
ers by the Hoſe. Eleazer Porter, Eſq. Judge of
Probate, &c. for the county of Hampſhire, to receive
and examine the claims of the Belcherſons, deſcent
of Joſeph Barwell, late of Belcherſton, deſcent
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lowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate, from the 21ſt day
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JOSIAH LYMAN,
JAMES WAKER, } Commiſſioners,
ELIAHIM PRELPS. }
Belcherſton, Feb. 25, 1792.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean
Cotton and Lincn RAGS, by the Prin-
ter hereof.

120 Dollars Reward.

Stop Thief!

WITHIN a few days laſt paſt, were ſtole
the ſubſcribers the following Notes, from
the Treafurer of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts,
No. 1872 Dec. 1, 1783, £. 72 15, payable to
near Lyman, No. 1873 Nov. 1, 1783, £. 36 4
to William Lyman, No. 1801 Dec. 1, 1783,
£. 80 9, payable to Nathaniel Wright, No. 166
Aug. 1, 1783, £. 28 16 No. 91 Octo. 1, 1781, £. 4
payable to Doct. Samuel Ware.

Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the THIEF,
that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive
a reward of Twenty Dollars, and whoever will
duce the above Notes, and return them to the ſcriber,
ſhall receive a reward of 100 Dollars, and
all neceſſary charges.—Precaution having been
taken to prevent their ever being received and paid
the Treafurer abovementioned: All perſons there-
fore are cautioned not to purchaſe the above Notes, or
one offering them for ſale.

TO BE SOLD,
SEVERAL valuable tracts of Land lying in Hamp-
ſhire, viz.—The home lot, lately occupied by
Iſrad Williams, containing fixteen acres and ſome
nearly, of the beſt land, and under high cultivation,
a moſt valuable and commodious dwelling houſe,
large barn, a Merchants Shop and Warehouſe, with
their uſeful out builings ſtanding on the ſame, ſingularly
accommodated for any large or genteel family, lie
within a few rods of the Meeting-houſe.

—ALSO—
An excellent meadow for mowing and tillage, con-
taining fifty ſix acres, nearly, within two hundred
yards of the meeting-houſe.

—ALSO—
Six acres of good land for tillage in the great
meadow.

—ALSO—
Eleven and half acres of mowing and tillage, lying
on the great plain with available orchard on the ſide.

—ALSO—
A moſt pleaſant paſſure well in graſs and under good
fence within five miles of the meeting-houſe con-
taining twenty eight acres.

—ALSO—
Forty eight acres of woodland within three miles
of the meeting-houſe.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe, are
invited to look for the ſame, and when ſoſited by
the terms may receive a good and eſſential title to
each part or the whole of the premises and enter into
poſſeſſion of the buildings on or before the ſiſt of
May next, and of the lands immediately.

Should any part of the abovementioned property
remain unſold at the proper ſeaſon to begin ſelling
handry it will be rented to any ſuitable perſon who
ſhall wiſh to improve it upon hire.

For terms of ſale and other particulars enquiry may
be made of Samuel Eſhott, Eſq. or of Mr. John Joy
Botton, or of Rev. Elijoh Lyman living near the pre-
miſes.

Hartford, Feb. 28, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe who are indebt-
ed to JOSEPH LAZELL, on Book
of hand, that if the book accounts are not paid by
the ſiſt of March next, and notes of hand by the
ſiſt of April next, they will be committed to Sam-
Hinkley, of Northampton, Attorney at Law, to
be ſold without any further notice. Alſo I
Perſons that have any demands on the ſubſcriber, are
deſired to call at his Store in Commington, on or be-
fore the above mentioned dates, and received their due.

J. LAZELL.

N. B.—Any Perſon who wiſhes to purchaſe about
40 Acres of Land, with a good Houſe, Barn, Stable
and Paſtury, with about 2000 buſhels of ſtraw in it,
deſired to call on the ſubſcriber, who lives 100
miles of land in the town of Windſor, to ſee under in-
ſpection. Reaſonable credit will be given for the
ſame.
Commington, Jan. 24, 1792.

ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either
by Note or Book, are hereby notified, that their
Notes and accounts are paid on or before the ſiſt
of March next, they will be lodged in the hands
of an Attorney to collect.—He will receive moſt kinds
of produce in payment.

Whately, Jan. 11, 1792. GAD SMITH.

ALL Perſons who have accounts of more than a
year's ſtanding are deſired to make immediate
payment to the ſubſcriber. And others, if it can
be conveniently, in ſo doing, will much oblige the
humble ſervant.

ROGER WING.
Williamſburgh, March 7, 1792.

WANTED,
IMMEDIATELY, two active LADS, as apprentice
to the Houſe Joiner and Cabinet making Buſi-
neſs, one about 15 or 16 years of age, the other
about 10 or 12 years of age.
Enquire of the Printer

B L A N K S,
Of various kinds may be had at this Office.

[Vol. VI.]

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE ECONOMIST.

THOUGH I am no advocate for idolaty, yet the
uſage of ſome of the eaſtern nations, who adored
the ſiſt ſun, ſeems to contain at leaſt one rational
ſentiment: that ſun ought themſelves to riſe early
in the morning to ſee the riſing ſun. If any inſtantane-
ous might be ſelected as a repreſentative of divinity,
a ſun in gloſs in its appearance, to deſcribe in
influence, to begin in its effluſe, would undoubtedly
be entitled to the preference. Though it cannot be
juſt object of direct adoration, yet it naturally leads
our thoughts to Him who is ſo. And at no ſeaſon
are more properly elevated our hearts to the grand
power of light and joy, than when it reſcues us from
the gloom of night. Phyſicians tell us that early riſing
conduces to health of body and vivacity of mind.
Others teach us, that it is favorable to diſcretion and
reſolution. They, it may be preſumed, riſe early, and
are moſt and induſtrious buſineſsmen and mechanic-
and induſtrious and diligent houſe-wiſe will do the
ſame, at leaſt on principles of economy: and if a regard
to devotion concerns, their their riſing may be con-
sidered as a virtue.—It is in the economical view, that I
commend it.

My neighbour Thirly always has a rich and ſor-
rowful garden. It yields a plenty and variety of uſe-
ful vegetables; and it flouriſhes, when other gardens
wither. In his corn-fields and dairy, there is an evi-
dent ſuperiority to many around him. I once asked
him the ſecret. "The whole myſtery," ſays he, "lies in
the morning. An hour ſooner in your garden or field
in the morning, is worth more than double the time in
the heat of the day.

The cool dewy earth, ſpread around the tender
plants, ſweetens and cultivates them: but the burning
heat, which touches them makes them droop and finally
ruins them. The neceſſity of riſing in ſeaſon,
ſays he, his cows muſt be milked and fed to paſture
before the dew is evaporated; for cows will not feed
after the heat of the day: And the dews which are
in dry and hot. She ſays, a paſture muſt retain its
moſture in its growth, by feeding it down, when it
is dry and hot. She ſays, a paſture muſt retain its
moſture in its growth, by feeding it down, when it
is dry and hot. She ſays, a paſture muſt retain its
moſture in its growth, by feeding it down, when it
is dry and hot.

"A good garden and dairy," ſays Thirly, "are
cheap, as well as a principal part in the ſupport of
family. Ben Summe has got as good a farm as mine,
but he has his family ſpend the morning in bed. He
never has much of a garden or dairy, though he might
get both as eaſy as I can. Fleth is their chief depend-
ence. For want of garden fence, they eat more fleth
is conſiſtent with their health of cow or pork ſup-
plies the want of milk, butter, and cheeſe. He pur-
ſues for domeſtic uſe, double the quantity that I do, but
two months, every year he has to buy fat meats
and depend. If he would only riſe early enough to
and his garden in the morning, to tend his cows to
fence in ſeaſon, and to improve the cool of the day
his, would never have occaſion to buy fat pork out
of his neighbor's barrels. He might maintain his
family at half the expenſe: and they would be in better
health and better humour. The morning air and ſun-
ſhine are healthy and ſatisfying. He that uſes
himſelf will ſeldom need hints to prepare his
morning for breakfast or bark to reduce the rigour of
a conſtitution.

I know a ſhoe-maker who employs ſeveral journey-
men and apprentices; but he keeps an order in his fam-
ily. The young fellows are uſually abroad on Wed-
neſdays. They ſleep accordingly in the morning. For
three hours after they riſe, they have no impu-
ring their lapſes. Artificial ſpirits muſt ſup-
ple the want of natural. Colds, rheumiſms, chanc-
able ſich, aſſide them all their time; and the doc-
tor's bill aſſide one third part of their earnings. The
ſhoe-maker is growing poor by his buſineſs; and his
apprentices are brought up to be poor all their days.
I know another of the ſame occupation, who, by re-
ſerving the obſervance of ſeaſonable hours at night,
ſeldom ſleeps in the morning, prefers health,
vigilance, and induſtry among his domeſtics. He
has had occaſion for the ſiſtance of the phyſician, and
the buſineſs of his ſhop is executed with ſiſtency and
regularity. His customers are never diſappointed, and
he never leaves him in diſgrace. He throws in
out into the world with credit, and never want
employment. The different regulation and ſiſtency of
docters ſhoe-makers, are primarily owing to their dif-
ferent manner of employing the evening and the morn-

ing; for this will always influence the buſineſs of the
day.

There appeared to me ſuch weight in the obſer-
vations of Mr. Thirly and his wife, that I could not
ſiſtly myſelf, until I had communicated them to the
public.

The following is copied from the Caſtle Gazette, of the
25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, Feb. 1792.

M. KINGS,
SIR,

It would have been a ſtrange ſentiment in the litter
cap. I have deſired in the ſiſt of Gen. BUTLER, had his
memory remained without any imputation of blame in
the campaign that has led to his exit.—With reſpect to
his having received intelligence not communicated, the
inſolent letters, with which I am favoured, will be
capable to claſſe.—I had told it is further ſaggeſt,
that the troops of the campaign were ſincerely de-
ſired by Gen. BUTLER, at Philadelphia. It is wrong-
ful to me he exalts too—It differs enquiry is to be
cannot be thinking, if his correſpondence with
the ſecretary of War is produced, it will appear whether
any delays was or what was the cauſe; as it cannot
be denied, that the Miniſter at War received an
advice to his letters from Gen. BUTLER, by the return
of every poſt from Philadelphia.

It has been a ſecret ſtruggle with me to be willing
to ſend you the incloſed, being under the neceſſity to
uſe Mr. Mowſe's letter to me, as introducing it—
and of letting it appear it came to your paper from my-
ſelf, being the wife of the Miniſter, and ſo ſuppoſed
partial to his memory.

MARY BUTLER,
Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1792.

DEAR MADAM,
On the 9th inſt. I had myſelf the honour to write
a letter to the ſecretary at War, of which the incloſed
is a copy.

You are at liberty to make ſuch uſe of it as you
think proper.

I am with great reſpect and eſteem MADAM, your
moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JOHN MORGAN.

To Mr. MARY BUTLER,
Spring Hill near Caſtle.
Proſp. (N. Jerſy) Feb. 9th, 1792.

"THE gratitude I owe to one of the beſt of friends
and braveſt of men, who fell at my ſiſt in a charge on
the enemy, the 9th of laſt November, and, whole con-
fidence and friendſhip was moſt grateful to my heart,
having commanded my attractions to the care of thoſe
peculiarly dear to him while living, I did not write
to Philadelphia from Fort-Washington until Wedneſ-
day the ſiſt inſt. and my anxiety to ſee my parents ſal-
ved me without making any unneceſſary delay in
the city. Since my arrival I have read with atten-
tion his Excellency Governor St. Clair's P. S. to his
letter to you, dated Fort-Washington, November 20th,
1791, and his explanation of that P. S. by a letter to
you dated the 21ſt of laſt month, and publiſhed in the
Gazette of the United States of the 24th inſt. both let-
ters to information of importance, ſaid to be com-
municated by Capt. Slooſh to Gen. Butler in the
night preceeding the action, and not imparted by him
to the Governor, nor by any other perſon, until after
my going back to Fort-Washington.—It is not my in-
tention, Sir, to enter into the views or deſign of his Ex-
cellency in writing that P. S. nor to ſay that Gen.
Butler informed his Excellency of the report in queſtion,
his Excellency ſaid to have diſplayed his army in
better order than it was, to guard againſt the attack, or
to have prevented the rout of it; but, Sir, it is my in-
tention by this letter to undeceive his Excellency and
you by offering myſelf as an evidence, to prove, ſo
far as it is poſſible to prove a negative, that thereport
in queſtion was never made to General Butler, and that
he therefore had it not in his power to inform the
Commander in chief of it.—I not only offer myſelf as
an evidence to prove this, but likewiſe to prove poſi-
tively, that the party ſent out under Capt. Slooſh's
command was not taken as intended to be taken from
the right wing alone, which formed the front line,
then under the immediate command of Gen. Butler;
neither was Captain Slooſh nor the party under him,
ordered out by Gen. Butler, by the governor, and that
without Gen. Butler being ever conſulted thereon,
nor did Captain Slooſh receive his orders from Gen.
Butler, as ſpecified in his Excellency's laſt letter to you
mentioned. I not only offer myſelf as an evidence in
ſiſtance of this, but I conceive myſelf authorized to ſiſt
of the times of other, my ſuperiors, for the ſame

purpose; and it will be known, ſir, in the army, that
from the moment the report in queſtion was ſiſt men-
tioned at Fort-Washington, I contradicted it on the
ſpot to the Adjutant General and to others; and that
I have made it my buſineſs to do ſo on every proper
occaſion.—It is my pride as well as my duty, thus to
ſtep forth in juſtification of my deceased friend, from
whom I derive my intereſt or connexion I have not
any ſhadow of ſiſtance, and ſiſt character I do
know himſelf to have been recommended to the
command of the army, and under, and ſiſt particu-
larly by Gen. Mifſin and ſiſt to be lauded by ſiſt
of friends, Mr. Ferguson.—I have been inſiſt in-
duced in a particular manner with Gen. Butler's friend-
ſhip and confidence; and under him every ſervice to
my country was made agreeable to the officer and
to the private ſoldier.—Had he ſiſtured, Sir, neither
this or other charges lately brought forward, and which
I ſiſt offer myſelf as an evidence to diſprove, would
either have been reported or gained credit. When his
Excellency the preſident you ſiſt ſay that I can
have no expectation but diſadvantage, in thus ſiſt-
ing forward; and that I am ſiſt of the con-
ſequences, I hope you will do me the juſtice to believe
that I know myſelf to be impelled by a ſiſt of honour
alone.

I ſiſt submit to you, Sir, the publication of this letter, as
juſtice due to Gen. Butler's memory—to his family—
to his friends—and the public.—On no ſiſt of other,
leſt it may be ſiſt to intend a crimination of
Governor St. Clair's veracity, permit me to add, that
it is not my intention, but to undeceive him, you and
my country, as to ſiſt impoſed upon him. I have in-
deed ſiſt in queſtion to Gov. St. Clair's relation,
that the party under Capt. Slooſh was not taken, nor
intended to be taken from the right wing alone, and
that it was not ordered out by Gen. Butler, as the gov-
ernor ſiſt ſays, but by the governor himſelf;—I ſiſt
deſire the order or deſire came regularly to me as
the major of the right wing, through the proper
officer, and without firſt informing or conſulting Gen.
Butler, I complied in ſo far as was required of the
fighting, and made him afterwards acquainted therewith,
and ſiſt to the departure of Capt. Slooſh, who I
ſiſt Gen. Butler's intent to drink a glaſs of wine;
and ſiſt the preſence and hearing of ſiſt gen-
erals, Mr. Slooſh asked my advice in two of three
inſtances, and Gen. Butler, whoſe knowledge was in-
ſiſt ſuperior to mine, and ſiſt him and give Cap-
tain Slooſh proper advice in ſiſt other particulars as ſiſt

This, ſir, is the whole part Gen. Butler, had or knew
in the buſineſs.—I had that one of Gen. Butler's friends,
long before my arrival in Philadelphia, has addreſ-
ſed a letter to the Governor, in the Federal Gazette,
No. 7013, on this ſubject, and therein requeſted an-
ſwers to ſiſt ſiſt questions according to the ſiſt propo-
ſition and ſiſt the contrary.—The Governor, who
I ſiſt ſiſt of ſiſt, with his ſiſt political, and
myſt ſiſt left two others unanſwered, which, before
General Butler's friends proceed in the investigation
of ſiſt buſineſs, it is of importance to them to be in-
formed of ſiſt by a publication or by letter to me,
viz. the hour of the night in which Captain Slooſh
is ſiſt to have made the report to Gen. Butler; and
2d. in whole preſence he made it.

I have the honour to be with reſpect,
Sir, your moſt obedient,
and moſt humble ſervant,
JOHN MORGAN, Eſq. U. S. Reg. late
Brigade Major to Gen. Butler's Army.
Hon. Henry Knox, Eſq. Secretary of War.

For the Federal Gazette
TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE ſiſt ſiſt a letter addreſſed to the Secretary
at War, by Enſign John Morgan, of the 11th United
States regiment, in which (after paying himſelf ſiſt
pretty little compliments) he offered himſelf as an evi-
dence to prove that I did not receive my orders from
Gen. Butler, on the evening previous to the defeat
of our army; and that I did not on my return to camp,
make my report to him.—Merely to contradict this
would ſiſt no purpoſe, but I ſiſt offer myſelf that the
affidavits of a number of the officers and gentlemen of
the army, ſiſtly ſiſt ſiſt, he has ſiſtured,
and explaining the whole of the miſiſt, will convince
the public that I did my duty like an honeſt and
ſiſt ſoldier, and that what he ſiſt by his will, prove, it falls
Some of the gentlemen, whoſe evidence, in ſiſt caſe,
I ſiſt want, live at a diſtance, I muſt therefore beg
the public to ſiſt their opinion on the ſiſt, ſiſt they
can be ſiſt ſiſtured, &c. I am the public's moſt humble
ſervant,
Lieut. Captain 3d United States regiment of Inves,
3d March.