

# *English, Latin, and Greek Languages.*

**A** NUMBER of Gentlemen in Worcester having, for the purpose of instructing their Children in the *English, Latin, and Greek* languages, erected a large, and very commodious building, and provided an Instructor, Mr. THOMAS PAYSON, late English Preceptor of the *Leicester Academy*, and not having a sufficient number of Pupils of their own to afford constant employment to the Preceptor, they take this method of acquainting such Parents as have Children whom they wish to have instructed in either of the above languages, that they will admit a few upon very reasonable terms.

The situation of a School in Worcester it is presumed will be judged more eligible than in most inland towns, as it is upon the publick post road from Boston to Hartford, and affords not only genteel and reasonable accommodations for boarding, but opportunities for parents to send to and hear from their children twice or three times regularly every week.

Those who may choose to send their children to the School may depend upon the greatest attention being paid not only to their education, but to their manners and morals. Speaking will also be particularly taught. The terms of admittance may be known by applying to the Preceptor, or to

ELIJAH DIX,  
JOHN NAZRO, } Committee.  
ISAIAH THOMAS, }

*Worcester, January 2d, 1787.*

**B O O K S.**

**ISAIAH THOMAS,**

Hath just received, in the *DIANA*, Capt. FOLGER, from LONDON,

**A** LARGE assortment of useful and necessary BOOKS, which, with what he had before on hand, will make as great a variety as is to be met with in this Commonwealth.

Dictionaries of most kinds, Perry's included, and all kinds of Classical Books. Young's Latin Dictionary, Schreyvilius's Lexicon, and a few others by the Dozen.

English and Scotch BIBLES by the Dozen.

WRITING PAPER of all sizes, qualities and prices.

A very great Assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, suitable for Presents, particularly at this season.

*To the BOOKSELLERS.*

**A** LARGE Assortment of all the various sizes of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, known by the name of Newbury's Little Books for Children, are now republishing by I. THOMAS, in Worcester, Massachusetts. They are done exactly in the English method; and it is supposed the paper, printing, cuts and binding are every way equal to those imported from England.

As the Subscriber has been at great expence to carry on this particular branch of Printing extensively, he hopes to meet with encouragement from the Booksellers in the United States.

Letters will be attended to, directed to E. BATTELLE, Bookseller, in Boston; or to ISAIAH THOMAS, in Worcester.

*Worcester, Massachusetts, June 27, 1786.*

**G**OOD WRITING INK, to be sold at the Printing Office in Worcester.

**F**LEETS REGISTER and POCKET ALMANACK for the Year 1787, to be sold at I. THOMAS's Book-Store.

**B**LANK WARRANTS for Collectors may be had at I. THOMAS's Book-Store in Worcester.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Second Week in February, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, for 1779.*

**W**E have seen in our last volume, that the effectual protection which the French Squadron received from their new allies, at Boston, had entirely frustrated Lord Howe's design of attacking D'Estaing in that road or harbour. Upon this failure of hope with respect to his primary object, the noble Admiral immediately returned to the succour of Rhode-Island, which, we have also seen, had been invested, and vigorously attacked, by General Sullivan. And finding that island already freed from danger, he proceeded to New-York; where, in consequence of what is understood by a previous leave of absence, he resigned the command of the fleet into the hands of Admiral Gambier, and returned to England.

Sir Henry Clinton, who had embarked with 4000 men for the relief of Rhode-Island, had two other material objects in view, in one or both of which he might probably have succeeded, if he had not been detained by contrary winds a few hours beyond his time, or that Sullivan had not been attentive to the danger to which he was exposed, when he found himself finally abandoned by the French fleet, and in consequence deserted by the New England volunteers, who composed the better part of his force. One of these was to cut off Sullivan's retreat to the continent; and the other, which might have been either adopted as principal, or pursued as a secondary object, was to attack the Americans in their head quarters and principal place of arms at Providence; the destruction, or effectual dismantling of which, would have removed an eye-sore, and constant source of apprehension, at least, from the immediate vicinity of Rhode-Island.

Sullivan's timely retreat having frustrated these designs, Sir Henry Clinton,

on his return to New-York, dispatched Major General Grey, with the fleet of transports and troops, under the convoy of Captain Fanshawe, of the Carysfort frigate, upon an expedition to the eastward. The first object of this expedition was to exterminate some nests of small privateers, which abounded in the rivers and creeks adjoining to Buzzard's Bay, in that part of New-England called the Plymouth Colony; which from their vicinity to Rhode Island and the Sound, greatly infested the trade of New-York, as well as the adjacent coasts of Long Island; whilst the nearness of their retreats, with the smallness of their vessels, and the shallowness of their creeks, secured them in a great measure from all pursuit.

This service was performed with great effect by the detachment under the command of the Major General. *Sept. 5th.* Between six in the evening, when the troops were landed, and twelve, on the following day, the work was completely done; destroying in their course about seventy sail of shipping, besides a great number of small craft. The detachment likewise burnt or destroyed in the same manner, the magazines, wharfs, stores, warehouses, rope walks, and vessels on the stocks, both on the Bedford and Fair Haven sides of the Acushnet river.

The transports and troops proceeded from Fair Haven to the island called Martha's Vineyard; the inhabitants of which, like those of Nantucket, were once celebrated for their enterprize, skill, and great success in the fisheries. This island, being, however, the reverse of Nantucket in point of fertility, afforded a considerable and most desirable contribution, consisting of 10,000 sheep, and 300 oxen, for the publick service at New-York.

In the mean time, Admiral Monague, who commanded on the Newfoundland station, no sooner received intelligence that D'Estaing had commenced hostilities on the coasts of North America, than, in consequence of provisional orders with which he had been furnished for the purpose, he dispatched Commodore Evans, with the Romney and some frigates, together with a detachment of marines and artillery, to seize on the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which had been allotted to France by the last treaty of peace, for the purpose of curing and drying their fish, and serving as a store-house and shelter for the vessels employed in their fishery.

As France had been particularly restricted by the late treaty from fortifying those islands, and equally tied down from any increase of a small limited number of troops in them, which were only adapted to the support of the civil government and not to any purposes of defence, against whatever might deserve the name of enemy, this service was accordingly performed without difficulty. A capitulation was granted, in consequence of which the Governour, with the inhabitants, and the garrison, amounting in the whole to about 2000, were transmitted to France; all the accommodations of habitation, and fishery were destroyed, and the islands thrown back into their original state.

Upon the return of the troops from the Bedford expedition, and with the contributions raised at Martha's Vineyard, Gen. Sir Henry Clinton determined upon another to Egg Harbour, on the Jersey coast, where the enemy had a number of privateers and prizes, and what was still more interesting, some very considerable salt works. To draw away their attention from the objects of this expedition, and in order also to procure forage and fresh provisions for the army, Lord Cornwallis advanced into Jersey with a strong body of troops, where he took a position between Newbridge on the Hackinsack, to his left, and the North river, to his right. At the same time, Lieut. Gen. Knyphausen, advancing with another division of the army on the West-Chester side, took a parallel position, his left reaching to the North River, near Wepperham, and his right extending to the Brunx.

It would not be easy to conceive any situation more favourable for the carrying on of military operations with advantage. The two divisions being only

separated by the North River, could by the means of their flat boats, unite the whole on either side of it within twenty-four hours; whilst, by the command of the Channel, which their marine afforded all the way up to the Highlands, Washington's forces, which were likewise separated in the same manner, but much more dispersed, could not have been assembled in less than ten days. And even then, if he should quit his strong ground in the Highlands, in order to pass over to the relief of the Jerseys, he must have subjected himself to hazard the consequences of a general action, in a country, which from its nature, would have been very unfavourable to him in such an event. By this means, the provinces of New-York and the Jerseys were in a great measure laid open to the army; the necessary supplies of forage and provisions were plentifully obtained; and an opportunity was afforded to the well affected of coming in for protection or service. Such was one among the numberless advantages, which our naval command of the seas and rivers afforded in the course of this war.

Baylor's regiment of light horse which had been lately raised in Virginia, and was generally called Mrs. Washington's regiment, became a victim upon this occasion, to the design of Lord Cornwallis, with the immediate address, and prompt execution, of Major General Grey. This regiment having been detached with some militia to watch and interrupt the foragers, their vicinity to the North River, in the villages of Old and New Taapan, where they lay, with other circumstances of situation, and perhaps more than any, their unsoldierly security, and carelessness with respect to guards and posts, induced Lord Cornwallis to form a plan for their surprise in the night. In pursuit of this design, whilst Gen. Grey, with the light infantry, and some other troops, advanced Sept. 27th. by night on the left, to surprise the enemy on that side, a detachment was made from Knyphausen's corps, on the right, consisting of the 71st regiment under Col. Campbell, and an American light corps, called the Queen's Rangers, who having passed the North River, intended to have enclosed them so effectually, that being placed between two fires, few or none of them could escape.

Some deserters from the column on the right, prevented the completion of the scheme. These having at the most

critical moment, roused the militia who lay in New-Taapan, from their trance of security, afforded a clear opportunity for their escape, before the column could come up. But the Major-General conducted his division, with so profound a silence, and such excellency of order, that they not only cut off a serjeant's patrol of twelve men, without any noise, but completely surrounded the village of Old Taapan without any discovery, and surprised Baylor's horse, asleep and naked in the barns where they lay. A severe execution took place, and the regiment was entirely ruined.

Capt. Ferguson of the 70th regiment, with about 300 land forces were detached on the expedition to Little Egg Harbour, on the Jersey coast, under the convoy of Capt. Collins of the Zebra, with two other frigates, besides some light armed vessels and galleys, which, from their capacity of running into shallow water, were particularly adapted to the nature of the intended service.

The convoy arrived at the place of its destination about the beginning of October; but as the wind and other circumstances retarded the passage of the ships over a bar which lay in their way, and that every thing in such an enterprize depended upon expedition, the troops were crowded, as circumstances would admit, into the galleys and small craft, which were lightened, by taking out every thing that was not essentially necessary to the immediate service. It seems, that the enemy having received some intelligence of the design against them, had suddenly sent out to sea, such of their privateers as were in any degree of readiness, in order thereby to evade the impending danger. The larger of their remaining vessels, consisting mostly of prizes, were, for their greater security, haled up the river Mullicus as far as they could go, to a place called Chestnut Neck, which lay about 20 miles from the mouth of the river. Their smaller privateers, and craft of different sorts, were carried still farther up into the country.

The detachment, with the lighter armed vessels, proceeded through a most difficult passage, to Chestnut Neck; being obliged to work their way at random through numberless shoals, without the aid of a pilot, or any knowledge of the channels. Having successfully overcome these difficulties, they discovered on their arrival, an appearance of resistance which they could scarcely have ex-

pected; one battery shewing itself close to the water side, and another, with a breast work manned, to cover it on an adjoining eminence. But upon a nearer approach it was discovered, that these works were totally destitute of artillery; and the troops being landed under a well directed cannonade from the galleys and gun boats, the neighbouring militia, who had undertaken their defence with small arms, soon found the task beyond their ability, and were, with little difficulty, and without any loss, obliged to abandon them and disperse.

The detachment found ten vessels at this place; which were of considerable size, and mostly British prizes. Although these were in general valuable, yet the difficulty of the navigation and the danger of delay, rendered the carrying them off impracticable; they were accordingly fired and destroyed. And as the trade of New-York had suffered greatly from their depredations, the commanders determined to root out this nest of privateers as effectually as possible. Under this determination, they destroyed the settlements, store-houses and works of every sort.

The good will of the officers and troops would have led them to complete the business, by proceeding up the river, and destroying the remainder of the enemy's shipping, in their last retreat, at the Forks, if the difficulties had not appeared too discouraging, and the danger too imminent to be prudently encountered. The delays which they met with in their return, owing to the stranding of some of the vessels, afforded an opportunity to the troops of making some successful excursions into the neighbouring country. In these they destroyed some considerable salt works, as well as the houses and settlements of several persons, who had either been conspicuous by their activity in the rebellion, charged with oppression and cruelty to the well-affected, or who had been concerned in the fitting out of privateers; a species of service, however, more calculated to gratify resentments on one side, and to excite them on the other, than to produce any essential end with regard to the issue of the war.

When the troops had rejoined the Squadron, a delay occasioned at Egg Harbour, afforded an opportunity to enterprising officers for the performance of new service, and that of a more active and spirited nature, than what they had already executed. A French captain, with some private men, who had deserted

from Pulaski's legion, gave such an account of the careless manner in which three troops of horse, and as many companies of infantry, all belonging to that corps, were cantoned, at only a few miles

distance, that the commanding officers by sea and land, judged it a sufficient ground for undertaking an expedition to surprise and beat up their quarters,  
(To be continued.)

## Resolve of the GENERAL COURT respecting the REBELLION

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

**W**HEREAS many persons, who now are, or have been, in arms against the government may not have considered the evil nature and tendency of their crime, and might not have been apprized that an opposition to the legal authority of the State with force of arms, is Treason and Rebellion: and whereas General Lincoln has given to a particular description of the Insurgents, his assurances of recommending them to the clemency of Government, on certain conditions therein mentioned:

*Resolved,* that this Court approve of General Lincoln's conduct in his overtures of recommending certain descriptions of Insurgents to the clemency of government, and that the Governour be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered in the name of the General Court to promise a pardon under such disqualifications as may hereafter be provided, to such private soldiers, and others, who act in the capacity of noncommissioned

officers as have been, or now are in arms against the Commonwealth, with such exceptions as he, or the General Officer Commanding the troops may judge necessary—provided they shall deliver up their arms and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this Commonwealth within such time, as shall or may be limited by his Excellency for that purpose.

In SENATE, February 4th, 1787.

Read and *unanimously* accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, February 4th, 1787.

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy, Attest.

DAVID MOREY, Assist. to the Sec'y.

## INSURGENT PAPERS.

The two following Letters are copied *verbatim et literatim* from the original ones.

No. I.

S I R

**I** HAVE dispatched Capt. Walker with my resolutions, Have ordered Colo. Parsons, to Treat with Gen. Sheppard & in Case, Gen. Sheppard, does not Comply with the Terms, shall put all the Troops under my Command in

West-Springfield, January 25, 1787.

Motion to suport my demands, Precisely at 4 oClock the time is prefixt, But shall not Expect them to Come to Action this day.  
To Capt Shays Luke Day

No. II.

**T**O Gen<sup>l</sup> Shepherd or the Commanding Officer in Springfield Sir I Desire you To Send My Dead & Wound men by My Flagg So that I can Burye My Dead Men & Take Care of my

Wounded if not my Wounded the Dead & the Names of the Wounded by Lt Williams Who is the Bearer of this Flagg.  
I am yours Daniel Shays Capt

No. III. Pelham, January 30, 1787.

To General LINCOLN, commanding the Government troops at Hadley.

S I R,

**T**HE people assembled in arms from the counties of Middlesex, Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire, taking into serious consideration the purport of the flag just received, return for answer, That however unjustifiable the measure may be which the people have adopted, in having recourse to arms, various circumstances hath induced them thereto. We are sensible of the embarrassments

the people are under; but that virtue which truly characterizes the citizens of a republican government hath hitherto marked our paths with a degree of innocence; and we wish and trust it will still be the case. At the same time, the people are willing to lay down their arms on the condition of a general pardon, and return to their respective homes, as they are unwilling to stain the land

which we in the late war purchased at so dear a rate, with the blood of our brethren and neighbours. Therefore we pray that hostilities may cease; on your part; until our united prayers may be presented to the General Court, and we receive an answer, as a person is gone

for that purpose. If this request may be complied with, government shall meet with no interruption from the people; but let each army occupy the posts where they now are.

*Copy.* DANIEL SHAYS, Capt.

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.  
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

**W**HEREAS I the subscriber find, by certain hints and intimations, that I am suspected of being inimical to the laws and government of this commonwealth; and being desirous that the real state of facts should come to light, do hereby solemnly certify, that sometime last fall, in conversation with certain of my neighbours, on being asked whether the town had better vote to raise a number of men to oppose the Insurgents? I replied, that I supposed the town would pass a vote to do it, but that they could not raise a number sufficient. Which reply to my neighbours I am sensible was injudicious and wrong, and which I am sorry for. I also, in December last, while the Insurgents were at Worcester, hearing they were in want of provisions, furnished some articles out of my own house, and procured articles of other persons, and left them at a certain place to be conveyed to Worcester; which articles however were not conveyed, but carried back

*Brookfield; February 1st, 1787.*  
to the respective owners; and so far, at my conduct respecting this supply of provision, was assisting or encouraging to the Insurgents, I am heartily sorry for it; and am far from wishing any such measures may be adopted for the future. Except the instances above mentioned, I am not conscious of saying, or doing any thing, that could be construed as aiding or countenancing the late insurrections. But if I have either said, or done, any thing that is unfriendly to order, and good government, I am sincerely sorry for it; and as an evidence of my desire to support the government of this commonwealth, do hereunto add the oath of allegiance.

JONATHAN ABBOTT.

*Worcester ff. Feb. 1st, 1787.*

PERSONALLY appeared Jonathan Abbott, the subscriber to the above declaration, and took the oath of allegiance before me.

WILLIAM AYRES, Justice of the Peace.

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

**H**AVING observed, in one of your late Magazines, some resolves of a Society of Continental Officers, who assume the appellation of Cincinnati, we, the Continental Soldiers of Massachusetts, in imitation of their example, beg leave to address the publick for ourselves, and present it to you for publication, depending upon your justice and impartiality to grant our request.

*Resolved, 1st.* That we will exert our utmost abilities to promote and preserve publick virtue, justice, and good government. Our officers have announced to the world, "that they are publick creditors, interested in the preservation of the constitution, and will support it so long as publick faith is made the sacred object of government." Here they generously offer their incontestible abilities to government, on this condition, that government shall sacredly support their commutation and other securities, by, at least, the punctual payment of their interest. How much patriotism is contained in their noble resolve?

*Resolved, 2d.* That we hold in high estimation the blessing of freedom, which is manifest by the sacrifices we have of-

fered on her altar, which were as costly and unfulfilled as those of our officers. They tender their service, if government will faithfully discharge their securities; we insist upon no such condition; we are not publick creditors; have no publick securities; tired of the humble abode of indigence, they soon fled to the splendid seats of wealth and greatness. While they remained with us no interest was promised; no time, place or person ascertained, to direct our application for payment; they fell into disgrace, which, concurring with our necessities, as they could yield no present comfort or future hope, induced us to part with them for the most trifling consideration; but soon after they had chosen their elevated residence, their credit revived, and provision was made for the payment of interest upon them. We, in event, literally sold them for nothing, and are obliged to pay their present holders an annual rent for keeping them in possession; for many of us have, or must soon pay, for the interest of them, a sum nearly or quite equal to the money given to purchase them, and still be annually taxed to discharge the interest and principal of said securities.

*Resolved, 3d.* That whatever character we assume, it shall be our endeavour to justify it, by a correspondent behaviour. But why do these officers assume the appellation of Cincinnati, without imitating the virtues of their patron? They indeed resemble him in the humble employments from which they were taken: But did he cabal and threaten to desert the army, unless his country would promise him half pay for life? We need not minutely describe the transactions at New-Windsor, which would have been deemed mutinous in the soldiers, and death alone would have atoned for the crime, when General Washington interposed, and procured from Congress that promise, for which the commutation is substituted. Do they, like Cincinnati, cheerfully return to tread those humble paths, in which they patiently walked before the war, the occupation of mechanics and the pursuits of husbandry? Did he claim the merit of being the saviour of his country, and wish to be the sole master of the labour of that people, and the property of that country, which he fondly imagined he had saved?

*Resolved, 4th.* That we will never serve under our former officers, on any occasion whatever. Are they not discontented with their commutation, in addition to their stated pay, which was enhanced beyond all due proportion, imagining both an inadequate reward, whereby they betray such ambitious views as render them improper to be again intrusted in the command of an army, unless they had a Washington at their head, to controul their boundless ambition. Indeed the officers might suffer by a depreciating currency; who cannot make the same complaint? Were the soldiers exempted from such suffering?

We recollect, with indignation, with what voracious appetite the officers consumed and appropriated the Bay stores, as they were called, while but a pittance

fell to the share of the soldier; yet he was obliged to pay for them a sum equal to the most exalted officer, by a deduction from his wages. They were not content with appropriating to themselves, the best in quality of the general supplies, but, upon the prospect of a scarcity, would draw a week's provision, or more, leaving us, at times, to pine with hunger, while they had a plentiful supply.

We shall not descend to the numerous instances, in which we were deprived of our right. When we mention the officers in general terms, we mean always to admit of exceptions, for there were numbers who did honour to their professions and country.

*Resolved, 5th.* That we reprobate the idea of calling the officers of the continental army, for the support of our free constitution. Those who have been so accustomed to the despotick government of the army, can never be fully reconciled to the principles of equal liberty and liberality, recognized by our republican constitution. Accordingly, on all occasions, they are heard to complain of it, as totally inadequate to the purposes of government, being destitute of energy and decision.

*Resolved, 6th.* That we wish to preserve our civil constitution in its present form, and in full vigour, until a revision may regularly take place, in full confidence that such deficiencies will then be supplied, and such alterations made, as experience shall have found necessary. So long as government shall have just and equal law for its foundation and support, and be attentive to the just complaints of the subject, exhibit a spirit of tenderness and sympathy, manifest a disposition to redress the grievances suffered, we will never yield to the seductions of its enemies, but pledge ourselves to exert every effort in our power in its defence.

MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERY.

[See the piece that follows.]

## For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

SOME weeks since, two or three fomenters of our present troubles, one of whom, I believe, had been in the continental army, in order the better to carry their designs into execution, prevailed on "The Member of Convention," and his colleague, to draught what they called a reply to the Resolves of the Cincinnati, published in your Magazine, the third week in October last, and mean to hand it to the publick, as the voice of the late

Soldiery of the Continental Army. In order therefore that their artifice may be known, I request you would be so impartial as to publish the foregoing in your Magazine, provided the spurious reply to said resolves should be handed you for publication. I am, Mr. Editor,

Your's, &c.

A PEACEABLE CITIZEN,

Rutland, Dec. 20th, 1787.

Mr. EDITOR,

*You are requested to re-publish the PROCEEDINGS of the Town of ANDOVER, in the County of Essex. Although the Committee who drafted the following, did not presume to know more than the General Court—although it is written with decency, and not tinged with arrogance—I doubt not it will be productive of as much benefit to the community at large, as the proceedings of some towns, lately published, not excepting the very modest Report of the Committee of Lancaster.*

THE town of Andover, at a meeting called for the purpose of hearing and considering the Address from the General Court, to the people of this commonwealth, after attending to the same, voted *nem. con.* that they were satisfied therewith, and with the account of the expenditure of the publick monies therein exhibited.

The town then chose a committee for the purpose hereafter expressed—who made the following report, which, after mature consideration, was accepted and approved, *nem. con.*

The committee appointed to consider what measures are proper to be taken for promoting industry, economy, and those other virtues which are represented by the Legislature, in their address to the people, as necessary to form the basis of national happiness, take leave to report—that, in their opinion, a deviation from the principles and practice of industry and economy, has been the great cause of the scarcity of specie, the delinquency in the payment of taxes, and in the discharge of private debts; which delinquency naturally tends to mar the reputation and destroy the energy of government, and to produce impatience in creditors, as well as uneasiness and complaint in debtors—and that from hence arises the concern and disquietude of many in the community:—Your committee therefore consider *this deviation*, as a fruitful parent of the evils we now suffer, and as threatening us with speedy and complete ruin, unless prevented by a thorough reform. We therefore consider it of the highest importance to revert to those principles, from which we have declined, and to exert ourselves for the encouragement of the manufactures of our own country, in every proper way which will consist with that business, which ought to engage our first attention, viz. the cultivation of our lands, and for this purpose the following resolve is proposed, to be adopted by the town.

Whereas the Legislature have warned this people of being “in the precise channel in which the liberties of States have been generally swallowed up,” and the warning, solemn as it is, appears to be

founded in the highest reason; and it is a part of sound wisdom, to convert misfortunes and calamities into the means of advantage, in cheerful imitation of the patriotick example set us, by the first Magistrate of the Commonwealth, his Council, and the Legislature of the State: We hereby resolve, to “restrain from, and as far as in our power to prevent, the excessive use and consumption of articles of foreign manufacture, especially articles of luxury and extravagance; and that we will exert our best endeavours for the promotion of industry and our own manufactures”—And in particular,

That we will exert ourselves to increase our wool and flax, as far as is practicable.

That we will as far as may be, avoid killing our sheep, or selling them for slaughter, after shearing time, until the wool shall be serviceable for clothing.

And that we will exert ourselves, to promote and encourage the manufacture of wool and flax, and other raw materials, into such articles as will be useful in the community.

And the inhabitants of the town of every description, but heads of families in particular, are hereby solicited, as they would falsify the predictions, and disappoint the hopes of those who are inimical to our Independence and Happiness—as they would gratify the anxious wishes of our best friends, and the friends of freedom in general—as they regard the political well-being of themselves and posterity—as they hold precious the memory of the heroes and patriots, and of our own kindred, who have sacrificed their lives that we might enjoy the fruits of virtuous freedom—to unite in this resolution, and to exert their utmost influence in every proper way, to promote the important design of it.

And upon this occasion, we apply ourselves to the good sense and virtuous dispositions of the female sex; to the younger as well as to the elder, that they would by their engaging examples, as well as in other proper ways, devote that power of influence, with which nature has endowed them, to the purpose of encouraging every species of economy



in living, and particularly, that neat plainness and simplicity in dress, which are among the best tokens of a good mind, and which seldom fail to command the esteem and love of the virtuous and wise; giving preference to that clothing, which is produced from our own flocks and from our own fields.

Your committee, upon considering the principal obstacles that lie in the way of the desired reform, are clearly of opin-

ion, that an undue use of spirituous liquors, has a powerful influence, to enervate the body, to enfeeble the mind, and to promote dissipation, idleness, and extravagance, which are the never failing causes of poverty and ruin—they therefore consider it of the highest importance, to refrain from ourselves, and to discountenance in others, the undue use of spirituous liquors of all kinds.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, printed at Boston, February 1, 1787.

*The Hon. Mr. Jackson came to town last Monday evening, from Springfield, and brought dispatches, for his Excellency the Governour, from Generals LINCOLN and SHEPARD, and we have now the pleasure of laying the substance of them before the publick, as follows:*

Copy of a letter from the Hon. General SHEPARD, to his Excellency the GOVERNOUR, dated

SIR,

THE unhappy time is come in which we have been obliged to shed blood. Shays, who was at the head of about twelve hundred men, marched yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, towards the publick buildings, in battle array.—He marched his men in an open column by platoons. I sent several times by one of my Aids, and two other gentlemen, Captains Buffington and Woodbridge, to him to know what he was after; or what he wanted. His reply was, He wanted barracks, and barracks he would have, and stores. The answer returned was, He must purchase them dear, if he had them. He still proceeded on his march, until he approached within two hundred and fifty yards of the arsenal. He then made a halt. I immediately sent Major Lyman, one of my Aids, and Capt. Bullington, to inform him not to march his troops any nearer the arsenal on his peril, as I was stationed here by order of your Excellency and the Secretary at War, for the defence of the publick property; in case he did, I should surely fire on him and his men. A Mr. Wheeler, who appeared to be one of Shays' Aids, met Mr. Lyman, after he had delivered my orders in the most peremptory manner, and made answer, that that was all he wanted. Mr. Lyman returned with his answer.

Shays immediately put his troops in

*Springfield, January 26, 1787.*  
motion and marched on rapidly near one hundred yards. I then ordered Major Stephens, who commanded the artillery, to fire upon them, he accordingly did. The two first shot he endeavoured to overshoot them, in hopes they would have taken warning without firing among them, but it had no effect on them. Major Stephens then directed his shot through the centre of his column. The fourth or fifth shot put the whole column into the utmost confusion. Shays made an attempt to display the column, but in vain. We had one howitz which was loaded with grape shot, which, when fired, gave them great uneasiness. Had I been disposed to destroy them, I might have charged upon their rear and flanks with my infantry and the two field-pieces, and could have killed the greater part of his whole army within twenty-five minutes. There was not a single musket fired on either side.

I found three men dead on the spot, and one wounded, who is since dead. One of our artillery-men, by inattention, was badly wounded.

Three muskets were taken up with the dead, which were all deeply loaded.

I am, Sir, with great respect, Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM SHEPARD.

*His Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq.*

Extract of a letter from the Hon. General LINCOLN, to his Excellency the GOVERNOUR, dated

DEAR SIR,

*Head-Quarters, Springfield, January 28, 1787.*

WE arrived here yesterday, about noon, with one regiment from Suffolk, one from Essex, one from Middle-

sex, and one from Worcester, with three companies of artillery, a corps of horse, and a volunteer corps under the com-

mand of Col. Baldwin. The other company of artillery, with the other regiment from Middlesex, and another from Worcester, which were as a cover to our stores, arrived about eight o'clock in the evening.

On my arrival, I found that Shays had taken post at a little village, six miles north of this, with the whole force under his immediate command; and that Day had taken post in West-Springfield, and that he had fixed a guard at the ferry-house, on the west side of the river, and that he had a guard at the bridge over Aggawam river: by this disposition, all communication from the north and west, in the usual paths, was cut off.

From a consideration of this insult on government; that by an early move, we should instantly convince the insurgents of its ability and determination speedily to disperse them; that we wanted the houses occupied by these men, to cover our own troops; that General Patterson was on his march to join us, which to obstruct was an object with them; that a successful movement would give spirits to the troops; that it would be so, was reduced to as great a certainty as can be had in operations of this kind:—From these considerations, Sir, with many others, I was induced to order the troops under arms at three o'clock in the afternoon, although the most of them had been so from one in the morning.

We moved about half after three, and

crossed the river upon the ice, with the four regiments, and four pieces of artillery: the light horse, and the troops of this division, under General Shephard, moved up the river on the ice, with an intention to fall in between Shays, &c. who was on the east side of the river, and Day, on the west, and to prevent a junction, as well as to cut off Day's retreat. We supposed that we should hereby encircle him with a force so superiour that he would not dare to fire upon us, which would effectually prevent bloodshed, as our troops were enjoined, in the most positive manner, not to fire without orders. The moment we shewed ourselves upon the river, the guard at the ferry-house turned out, and left the pass open to us. They made a little shew of force, for a minute or two, near the meeting-house, and then retired in the utmost confusion and disorder. Our horse met them at the west end of the village; but the insurgents found means, by crossing the fields and taking to the woods, to escape them; some were taken, who are aggravatedly guilty, but not the most so.

The next news we had of them was by an express from Northampton, that part of them arrived in the south end of that town about eleven o'clock. Shays, also, in a very precipitate manner, left his post at Chickabec, and sometime in the night passed through South-Hadley in his way to Amherst.—As soon as our men are refreshed this morning, we shall move.

*Head-Quarters, Springfield, 27th January, 1787.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

THE General would be wanting in justice to the troops he has the honour to command, should he omit to express his thanks, to both officers and soldiers, for their patience and ready obedience during so expeditious and severe a

march;—and since his junction with the troops of this division, he is particularly pleased with the order and regularity which the army has discovered in their movements this afternoon.

## REMARK on the LANCASTER INSTRUCTIONS.

*From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL, printed at BOSTON.*

THE last Article of the Instructions from the town of Lancaster to their Representative, dated 27th January, 1787, has the genuine cloven foot of sedition in it, and fully evinces the spirit that dictated the whole.—For while they recommend a further extension of mercy to the Insurgents, “*being a part of the whole with themselves,*” when crimes are

aggravated to a high degree, they piously will that the SERVANTS or FORCES of Government who shall [in one instance] unlawfully invade the person or property of any citizen—*whatever may be his description,* may be punished with the same justice that ought to overtake the VILEST TRAITOR.

## Pegasus of Apollo!

To the HIZZONS of the SLIZION.

**O**F all the fine things that the gay celebrate,  
And the many odd fancies that come from  
Sure it's matter of wonder that none e'er re-  
found  
The circle of joys that in sleighing abound.  
There are some who in phaetons glory to  
roll,  
Whilst others in chariots expand the whole  
To bestride prancing horses full many may  
please;  
But the pleasures of sleighing are greater

Musidora, miss Mira, and all the gay throng,  
In exchange for a sleighing will give you a  
song;

They will leave a dear ball, concerto or play,  
And vow that no musick's so sweet as a sleigh.  
Then strike a bold stroke, gain their hearts  
while you can;

The greater gallant, the more favourite man,  
'Tis not whining nor pining that carries the  
day

So away with such nonsense, and out with  
the SLIZION!

## Summary of late Intelligence.

L O N D O N, November 1.

The diversions of the common people in Vienna, in the capital of Germany, seem to be rude, savage, and ferocious, beyond any thing now practised by any cultivated nation. A correspondent has given a curious proof of this, by translating literally one of the handbills which is distributed through the streets every Sunday, and on festivals, and which runs thus:

"This day, by Imperial licence, in the great amphitheatre, at five o'clock, will begin the following diversions:

1st, A wild Hungarian ox, in full size, (that is, with fire under his tail, and crackers fastened to his ears and horns, and to other parts of his body) will be set upon by dogs.—2d, A wild bear, will, in the same manner, be baited by dogs. 3d, A great bear will, immediately after, be torn by dogs. 4th, A wolf will be hunted by dogs of the fleetest kind. 5th, A very furious and enraged wild bull from Hungary, will be attacked by fierce and hungry dogs. 6th, A fresh bear will be attacked by hounds. 7th, Will appear a fierce boar, just caught, which will now be baited for the first time, by dogs defended with iron armour. 8th, A beautiful African tyger. 9th, This will be changed for a bear. 10th, A fresh and fierce Hungarian ox. 11th, and lastly, A furious and hungry bear, which has had no food for eight days, will attack a young wild bull, and eat him alive upon the spot, and if he is unable to complete the business, a wolf will be ready to help him."

These barbarous spectacles are usually attended by two or three thousand people, among whom are a great number of ladies!

CARLISLE, [Pennsylvania] Jan. 10.

On Saturday evening last, between the hours of seven and eight, David ———, as he was travelling from Lancaster county,

(from which he had removed some time ago) to Juniata, in Bedford county, where he lately resided, was attacked on the road from Louisa, about six miles below Carlisle, and murdered in a most barbarous manner, and robbed of a sum of money and his watch. The conflict was heard at some distance by John Junken and others. The strokes resembled the cutting of saplings, and a gun or a pistol being discharged, Mr. Junken supposed some waggoners were encamped and kindling a fire, which prevented him from running to the place, as he intended, when he first heard the noise. Next Morning the body was found; some who saw it have seen the bodies of many who had been lacerated by the Savages, but never saw one so dreadfully mangled as was that of the deceased. His gun was found by him broken in pieces, and a bludgeon was lying by him, the end of which was shivered as to resemble a hickory broom, which had been steeped in blood.

N E W - Y O R K, January 11.

A letter lately received from Lisbon, gives the following description of a curious phenomenon, or rather a *Lusus Naturæ*, the real existence of which, however, we do not pretend to vouch to, as the writer is not personally known to us.

"Don Roderigo de Meneses, son to the governor of the Bay of All Saints, has sent as a present to her Faithful Majesty, a young negro, whose person exhibits a kind of human Zebra, from its variegated colour. He bears on the forehead a white stripe of a triangular form, which ends in a point on the nose. The hair and the eye brows included within that spot, are also white but woolly, as common to other blacks. Another spot of the colour is visible on his chin, his shoulders are of a jetty black, but the breast and corner parts are nearly all over white, except here and there a few black spots. The arms and

other parts of the body to the knee and below the ham, exhibit a medley mixture of black and white; but the former colour is unmixed to the toes, and this contrast makes his legs look as if he had on them a pair of buskins. It may be observed, as a greater singularity, that both his parents are of the deepest black."

A L B A N Y, January 4.

On Saturday morning last, between the hours of 4 and 5, the house occupied by Mr. Joseph Johnson, weaver, at the Whitehall farm, two miles from this city, was discovered to be on fire, by the people at the white-house on said farm; and before sufficient assistance could arrive to extinguish the flames, the house and stable adjoining were entirely consumed. This melancholy accident is greatly heightened by the death of Mr. Johnson and two of his children, who perished in the flames; as did also two horses and a cow. At the time the fire broke out, there were in the house, 4 of Mr. Johnson's children; two, however, escaped by leaping out of the chamber window. Mrs. Johnson (who for some time past has been disordered in her senses) slept from home on Saturday night—which circumstance, it is more than probable, prevented her from suffering, with her husband and children, a premature death.

P O R T S M O U T H, January 24.

Yesterday afternoon as three men were crossing the river in a small boat, a sudden gust of wind, accompanied with a large swell, upset the same, by which unhappy accident two of them were immediately launched into eternity; the other by getting upon the bottom of the boat, and receiving timely assistance from the shore, was saved.—We hear they belong to Kittery.

M A R B L E H E A D, January 11.

By the arrival of Capt. Connaway, we have the affecting intelligence, that the schooner Betsey, under the command of Mr. William Blackler, foundered on the 17th of November, and every soul on board perished. No tongue can describe the poignant distress he felt at seeing his associates, in a moment, sink into the abyss, by his side, without being able to afford the smallest assistance. And the scene was further heightened by the consideration, that they had just finished a plentiful fare, and were returning home, fraught with the hope of meeting congratulations of their friends on their safety, and the joys of success: But in full day, and in the fullness of their expectation, they are overpowered by a boisterous wave, and descend, never more to appear until the sea gives up its dead. The case of the parents calls for the commiseration and sympathy of every humane heart, as they have lost seven of their family by the present stroke; and in the course of one twelvemonth only have been bereaved of twelve—sons, sons in law, and grandsons. Their disasters have come upon them like a sweeping rain, leaving none behind but disconsolate

late widows and poor helpless offspring, sobbing their accents of grief and crying for alms. The upper part of the town is almost entirely stripped of its males, by the repeated frowns of providence; but here and there a man to be seen in it—affording one continued spectacle of poverty, wretchedness and distress.

B O S T O N, January 25.

Saturday last, about three o'clock in the morning, the dwelling-house of Mr. Isaac Stearns, in the limits of Lexington, was consumed by fire, with most of the furniture; and a nephew of Mr. Stearns, about 10 years old, perished in the flames, whose relics were found in the ruins, and yesterday decently entered in Waltham, where the parents of said child live. Some of the people with difficulty escaped the flames, and suffered greatly in that inclement season, before they could be assisted and clothed by their neighbours. The fire it is conjectured, was occasioned by ashes put into a barrel, the preceding day, in a back room.

Tuesday last, in laudible imitation of the pious practice of our ancestors, was observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer, in this town. Divine service was performed at the Rev. Mr. Thacher's Meeting-House—where a large congregation of people assembled, humbly to implore the Divine Interposition, in favour of this devoted land, in removing the dark clouds which impend over and threaten every hour to burst upon it.

The MUSICAL SOCIETY have appointed the following gentlemen of the Clergy, a committee, to distribute the monies collected by the sale of Tickets, for admission into the Chapel, on the 16th instant, viz. Mr. Stillman, Dr. Lathrop, Mr. Parker, Mr. Thacher, Mr. Everett, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Freeman; and on Monday last, was paid into their hands, the sum of *One hundred and sixty-two dollars*, being the net amount, after all expenses were deducted, of the monies so raised; which sum, the above committee will dispense as they shall think most conducive to the design of the society. The shortness of the notice given of the performance—the scarcity of money—the military expedition, and the call on the inhabitants for raising and equipping their men, were circumstances which operated strongly to prevent that attention to this benevolent design, which has ever been a striking characteristic of the citizens of this Metropolis; a display of which however, at the time, was rendered difficult by the reasons above-mentioned.

On Wednesday last, the Reverend Adoniram Judson was ordained to the pastoral office in the first church in Malden.

Yesterday were interred, the remains of JOHN GEORGE WASHINGTON HANCOCK, the only child of the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; who departed this life on Saturday last, in the ninth year of his age.

Died at Barnstable, on the 9th inst. in the 65th year of his age, Doctor Abner Hervey, Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

respected for his abilities; valued as a Physician, and esteemed as a firm friend to Religion, and a strictly honest man.

We hear, he has bequeathed FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, for the encouragement and support of a Professor of Physick and Surgery, at the University of Cambridge.

## W O R C E S T E R.

No dependence can be placed on many of the reports in circulation respecting the movements of the State's army after the insurgents—thousands of falsehoods are circulated. We shall therefore omit publishing any common reports, but content ourselves in giving a state of facts, which we have received from such authority as we believe cannot be called in question. In our last we mentioned that Shays, the chief of the insurgents, had fled from before General Lincoln, to Pelham, the place of his residence; here Shays posted strong guards on the heights of land; the approach of a regular army to these heights is very difficult, particularly at this season of the year: Shays's force at Pelham, from the best accounts we can obtain, was about 1800, and he had several small parties in various parts of the country, in a line for conveying him provisions, &c. from this county. At this post it seems Shays and his Council determined to make a stand. General Lincoln stationed his troops at Hadley, about 12 miles distant from Shays, in order to refresh them, after a most fatiguing march, and to give the insurgents an opportunity of laying down their arms and taking the oath of allegiance: For this purpose the letter from General Lincoln to Shays, published in our last Magazine, was sent by a flag into his camp, and copies of it printed and dispersed in the country; the gentlemen who went with this flag were General Putnam, Major Cabot, and Major Cushing—Shays treated them with civility, and, after a long consultation with his officers, returned an answer to General Lincoln's letter. [For this Answer see page 544 of this Magazine, *Insurgent Papers No 3.*] In consequence of General Lincoln's letter, great numbers left Shays, came in, took and subscribed the oath of allegiance.

While the two armies remained in this situation, several small parties of insurgents were captured by Gen. Lincoln's troops; one party in particular, consisting of 70, who were guarding 11 sleigh loads of provision to Shays's camp. Gen. Patterson, in the county of Berkshire, had raised a party of about 300 in support of government; he had a slight skirmish with a body of insurgents belonging to that county, and we hear took 80 prisoners, who, repenting of their folly, and taking the oath of allegiance, were afterwards liberated.

At the post in this town, commanded by General Warner, recruits have been coming in—a party of horse has been formed, who have made several excursions to aid and assist the civil officers in performing their duty—

in endeavouring to apprehend some fomenters of the present rebellion, against whom state warrants are issued; but the chief of the men of this description are fled; a few have, however been taken and committed. Information having been received, that a considerable body of insurgents had assembled at New-Braintree, who made prisoners of travellers, and insulted the friends of government, &c. a party, of about 20 horse, and 150 troops in sleighs, were, on Friday evening last, sent to New-Braintree; by some means the insurgents got intelligence of the approach of this party; they therefore quitted their quarters and went some distance, and lay behind a stone wall until the party came up, when the insurgents suddenly presented their pieces, fired, and immediately fled to a neighbouring wood; two of the party were badly wounded, one of them, Mr. Jonathan Rice, of this town, a Deputy-Sheriff, had one ball through his arm, and another through his hand, his horse was also wounded;—the other person was Mr. David Young, also of this town, he had a ball through his knee, his wound is dangerous.—The party, previous to their reaching New-Braintree, had strict orders not to fire on the insurgents, but to surround their quarters, which were at the house of Mr. Hamilton, a tavern keeper—they therefore did not halt on being fired on; but proceeded according to orders, still supposing the main body of insurgents to be there, but they were disappointed; on arriving at the house, they found only two or three, as a guard over two gentlemen, Messrs. Flagg and Stanton of this town, whom they had that day taken prisoners at Leicester, as they were on their own private business—they had conveyed them to New-Braintree, and intended the next morning, to have sent them on to Shays's camp. These gentlemen were fortunately released, and the party finding the insurgents fled, proceeded to Rutland, &c. and returned the next day, bringing with them four prisoners, among whom was Hamilton—[As the insurgents have propagated many infamous falsehoods respecting the behaviour of the State's party, we shall next week publish the deposition of Mr. Hamilton, one of the persons taken, which will fully refute them.]—The insurgents who thus wantonly fired on the party, were commanded by one Lamb. The insurgents who took Messrs. Flagg and Stanton prisoners at Leicester, were headed by one Reuben Thayer of Uxbridge, a person who, on the 30th of December last, took the oath of allegiance, and soon after went to Providence and purchased powder for the insurgents, and joined them as soon as they rose in arms, on the approach of Gen. Lincoln.

On Saturday morning last, a party from Gen. Lincoln's army at Hadley, went to reconnoitre Mr. Shays's situation—Shays got information of it, and apprehending a speedy attack, immediately decamped from his strong hold at Pelham, with his whole force, and fled, by the nearest route to Peterham, where

He arrived that evening. Gen. Lincoln left Hadley with his army, about 7 o'clock, also on that evening, and about 7 o'clock the next morning, his van was upon Mr. Shays's rear—having made an almost unparalleled march during that most severe night, through drifts of snow and ice, and in a rough mountainous country near 30 miles, without halting. Nothing, we are told, could equal Shays's surprise, when he found himself thus overtaken—he again fled with great precipitation, and the state's army were too fatigued to pursue him. He and his scattered troops took the road to Warwick.

All accounts agree, that Mr. Shays on Monday morning with about 100 of his dejected followers, went through Warwick, and soon after passed the line over into the State of New-Hampshire, and, it was supposed, was marking his way into Vermont;—Parsons, another chief, who on Sunday fled from Petersham, went to Hubbardston and was there enquiring the nearest road into the State of New-Hampshire;—Abraham Gale, who was badly wounded in his flight, by a kick in the breast from Shays's horse, was seen at Warwick, on Monday, following after Shays. When Gen. Lincoln arrived at Petersham, the whole body of Insurgents scattered in all directions and fled with the greatest precipitation and disorder, leaving their pots and kettles over the fire, and each leader took the best care he could of himself, a great numbers of privates, the most wise and prudent, have returned to their respective homes, delivered up their arms—candidly acknowledge that they were grossly deceived—have taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance, and undoubtedly they, and all other privates, who take the same wise steps, will be recommended to their insulted country for mercy.

Gen. Lincoln took about 150 insurgents at Petersham, and released a number of the friends to government, whom the insurgents had under confinement,

Many of the troops under Gen. Lincoln, had their feet, hands, noses and ears bitten by the frost, during their march in the severe storm on Sunday morning; as had also a large number of Shays's party, on their flight from Petersham.

We hear that General Lincoln, with a part of his army, intends an immediate march into the county of Berkshire.

Col. Stearns's regiment, and Col. Newhall's both belonging to this county, who have been on the route with Gen. Lincoln, are both ordered to Rutland, where they now are.

Col. Craft's regiment of horse, also belonging to this county, is dismissed for the present, as are likewise the Brookfield volunteers, and three companies of artillery.

Just before Shays fled from Pelham he sent Adam Wheeler out with a flag to Gen. Lincoln's lines; and it is said Wheeler has not joined Shays since.

We learn that on Sunday evening last, the

General Court resolved, that a rebellion existed in this Commonwealth. Dispatches were sent to Gen. Lincoln in consequence thereof. By the great exertions now making, there is the greatest prospect of a speedy restoration of the public tranquillity. Those who are now found in arms, will know what to depend on, as will likewise, all such who aid and assist them.

We have just received the Act of the General Court, declaring that an unnatural and horrid rebellion exists in this Commonwealth; and declaring also, "that Government thought, and will, with the greatest energy and force, exert and bring forth all the power of the Commonwealth for the suppression thereof." We have also received the Address of the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, to his Excellency, in answer to his Speech; wherein they highly approve of the conduct of his Excellency, in the wise, spirited and prudent measures, which he has taken for subduing the spirit of rebellion; and requesting and empowering his Excellency to pursue such further constitutional measures, as he may think necessary for extirpating the spirit of Rebellion, and establishing the just authority and dignity of Government; and inform his Excellency that it is their determination to establish a criterion, for discriminating between good citizens and others, that each may be regarded according to their characters, and deserts. Want of time and room obliges us to omit the publication of the aforesaid Act, and the Address of both Houses, until next week. A Resolve of the General Court, respecting such as have been concerned in the Rebellion, is inserted in this week's Magazine, page 544.

A correspondent informs us that the Member of Convention from the town of Wierchendon, whose name is Litch, went off with his arms the week before last, and actually joined the Insurgents under Adam Wheeler.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Petersham Feb. 4th, 1787.  
*THE General congratulates the troops upon the successes of the day, that so large a number of the Insurgents have fallen into our hands, and that those who have not been arrested have been obliged to fly. This has been effected after a long and distressing march of thirty miles without a halt, but for a few moments. It is impossible for him to describe the anxiety he felt during most of the time for the safety of the troops, endangered by the inclemency of the weather, and for the great fatigue they unavoidably suffered in marching through a deep snow, in a most violent storm, in a country where cover could not be obtained. The patience and alacrity discovered on this occasion, cannot be exceeded in point of merit, but by the noble and virtuous principles which stimulated them to action.*

*The General's most cordial thanks are due to the troops, which he begs them to accept.*